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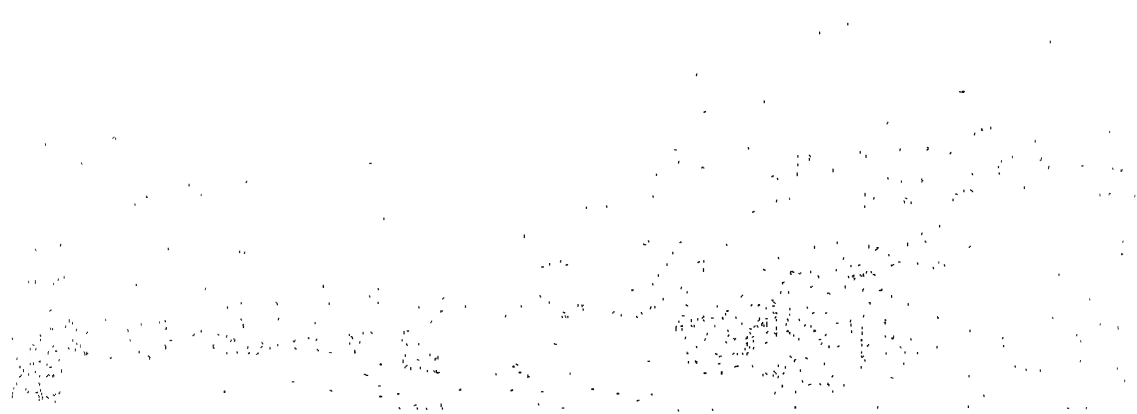
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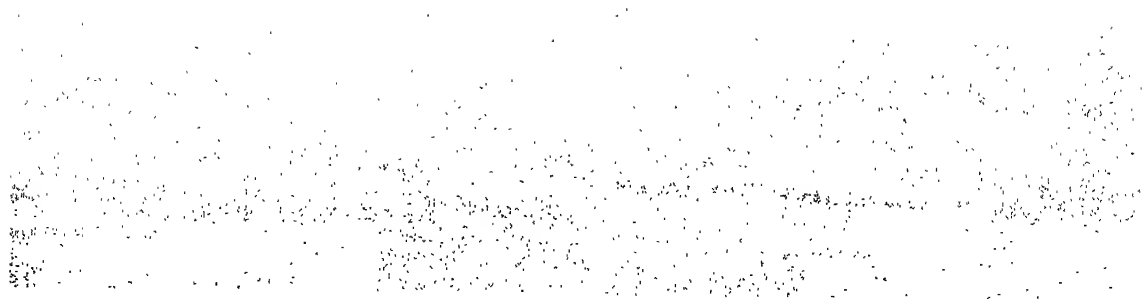
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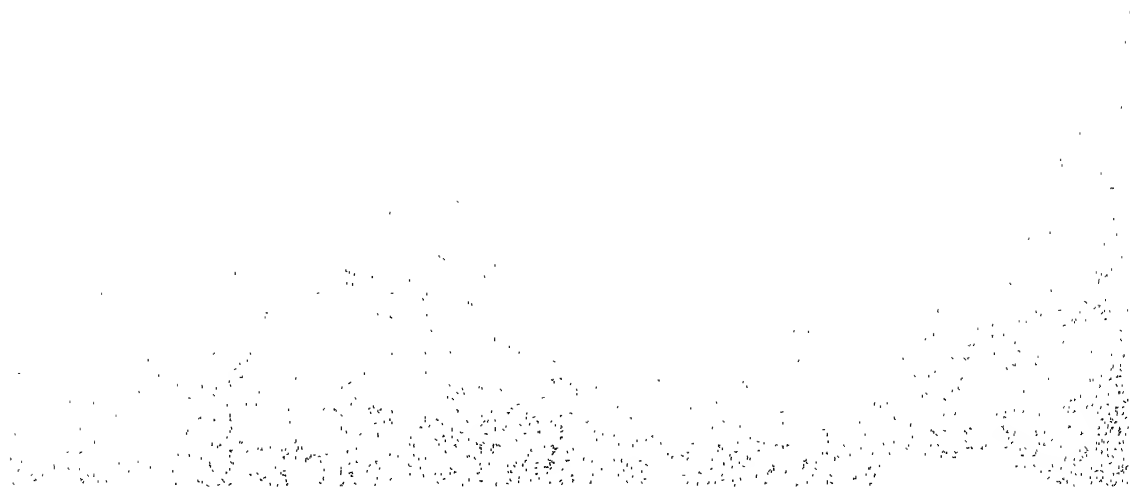


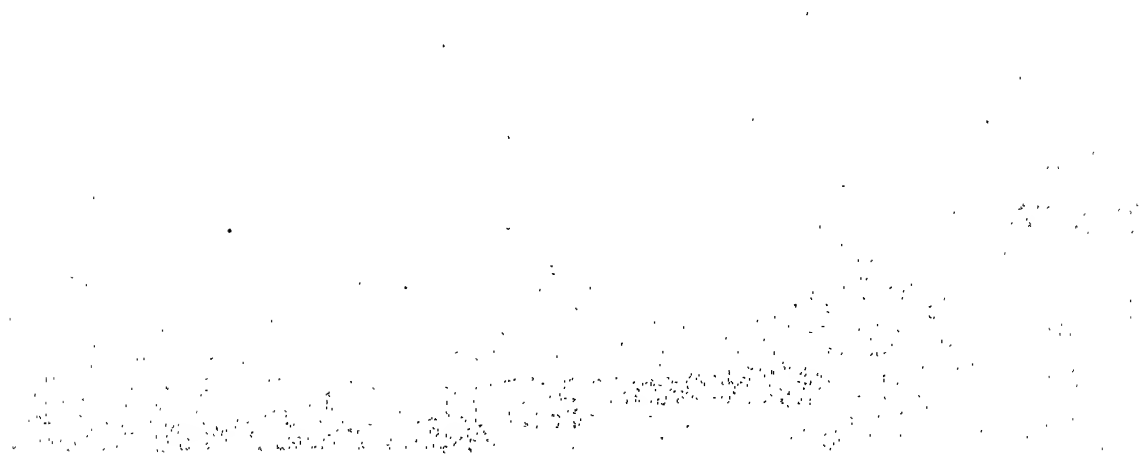




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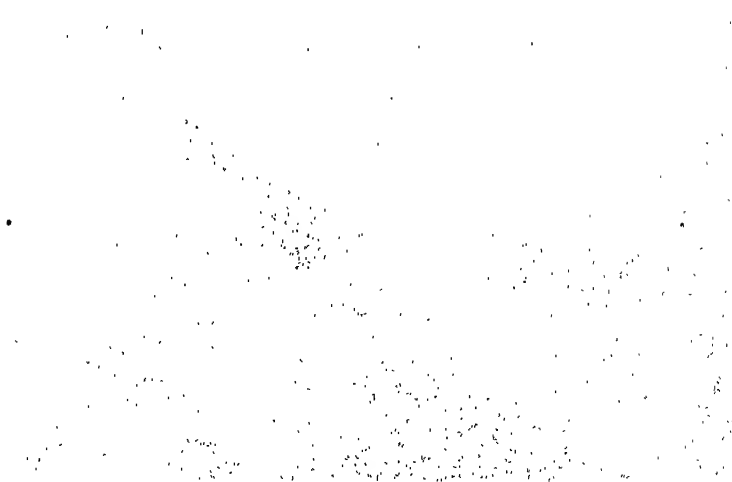








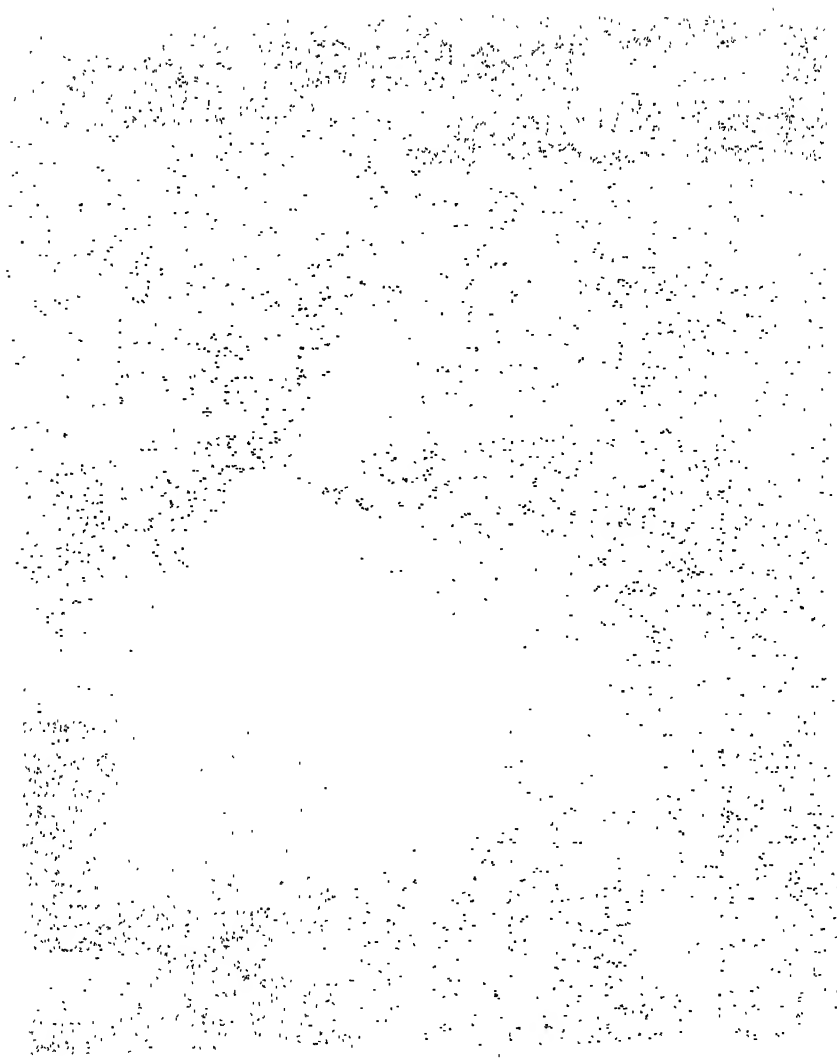
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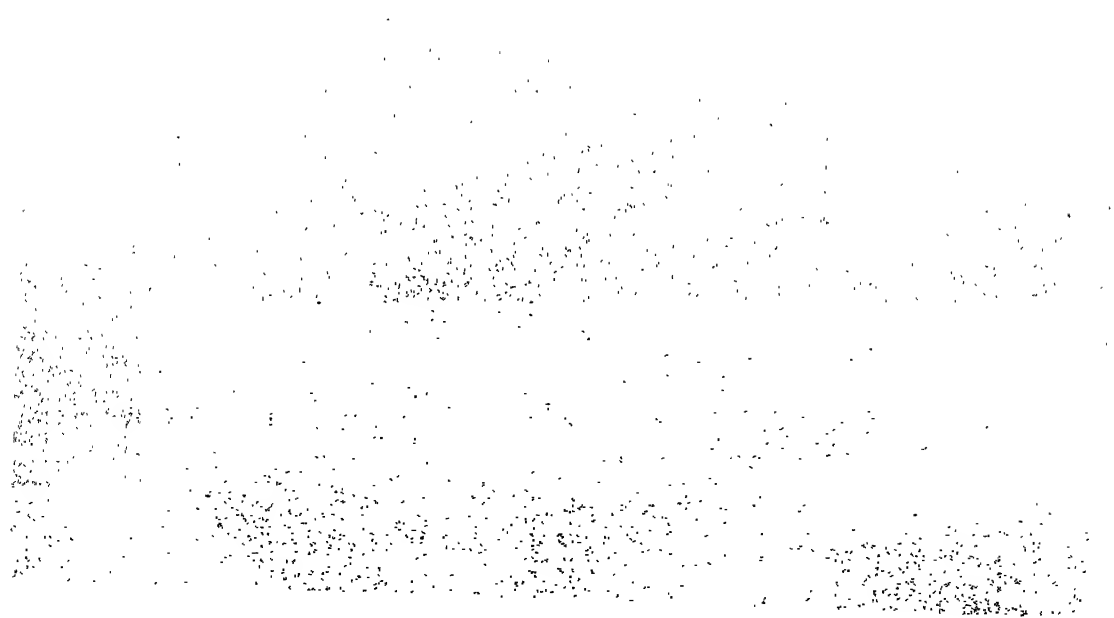




Portrait of the author of the book "The History of the Republic of the United States of America"

THE HISTORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

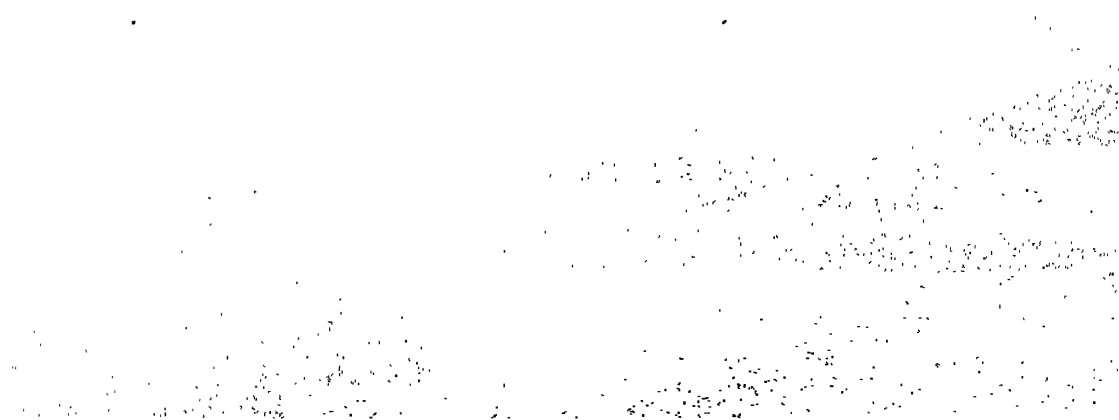
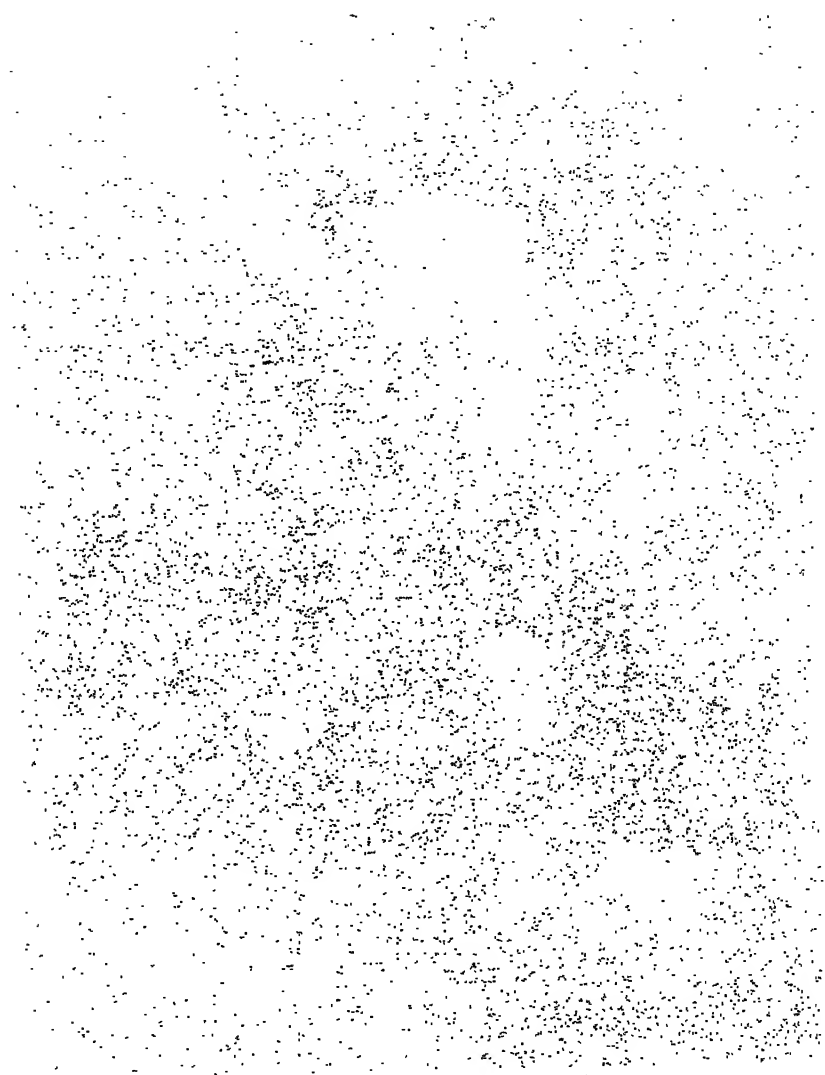


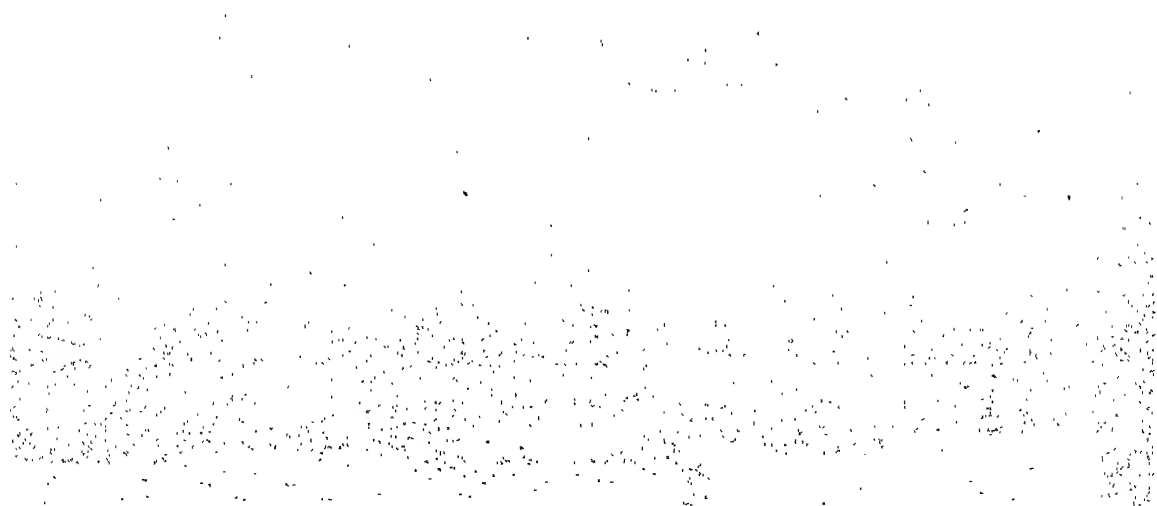


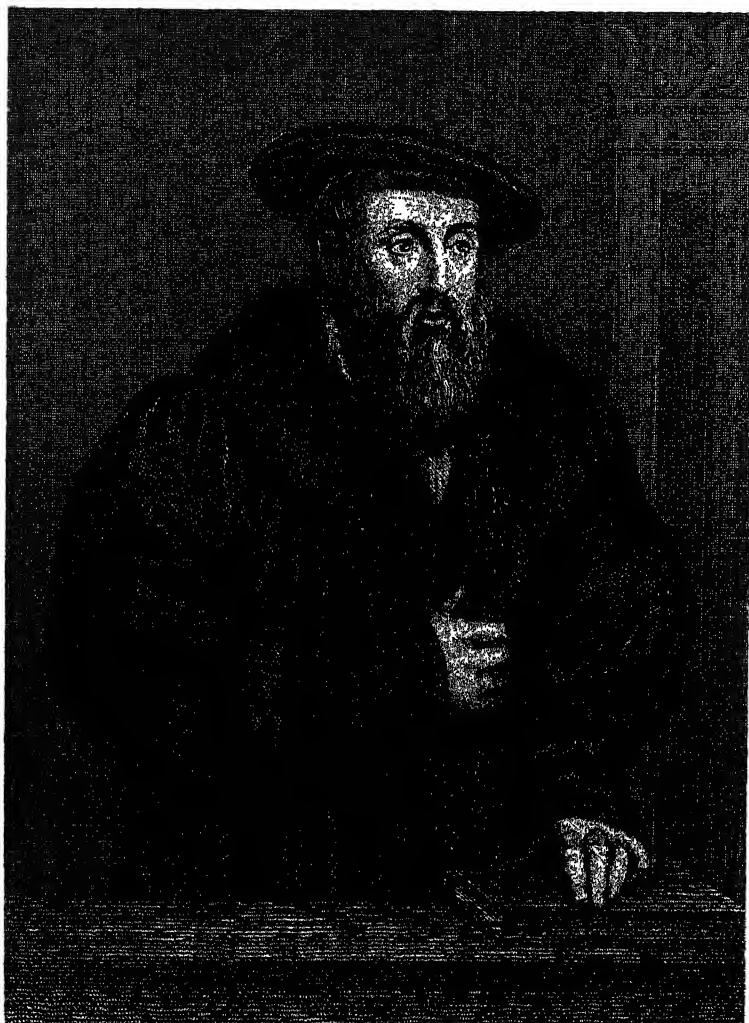


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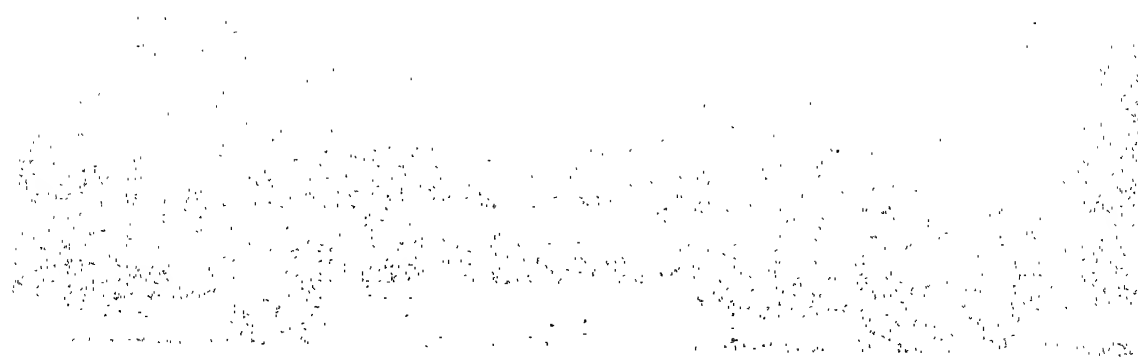


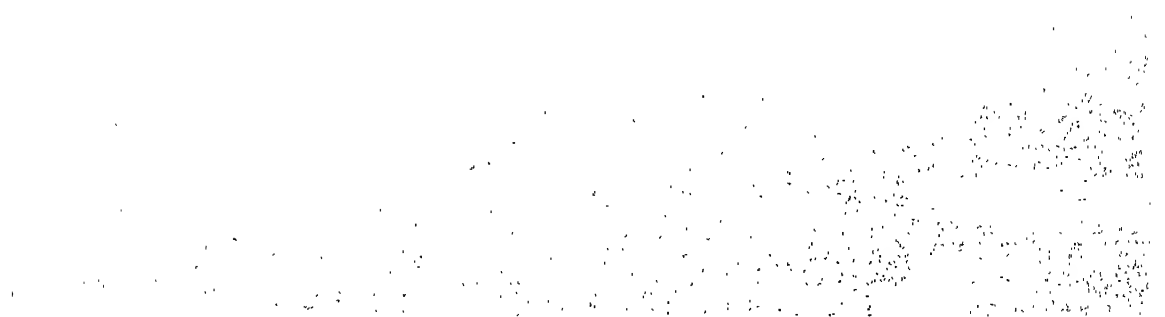


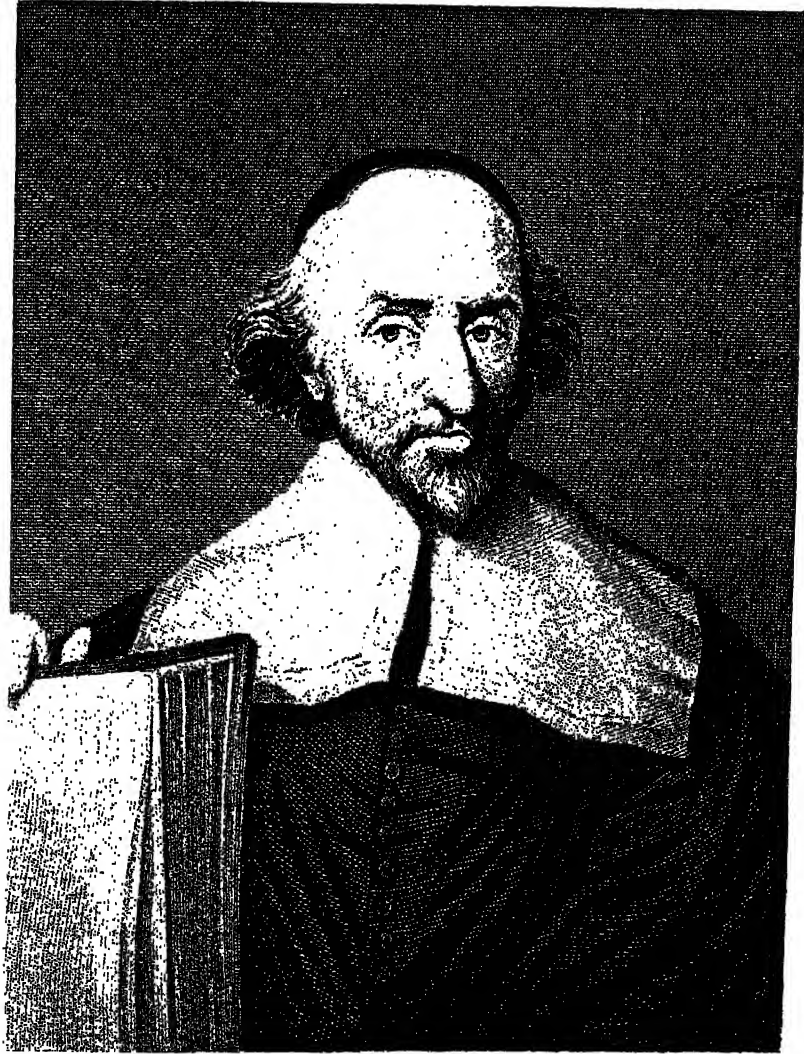


James MacKenzie, from a picture in the Collection of Godefray Kraemer, Merchant at Raisbon

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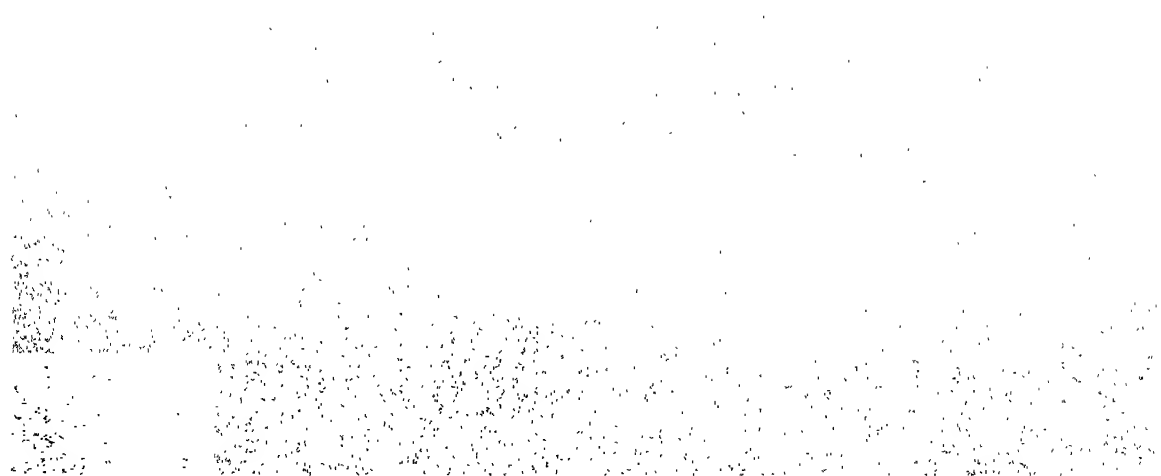


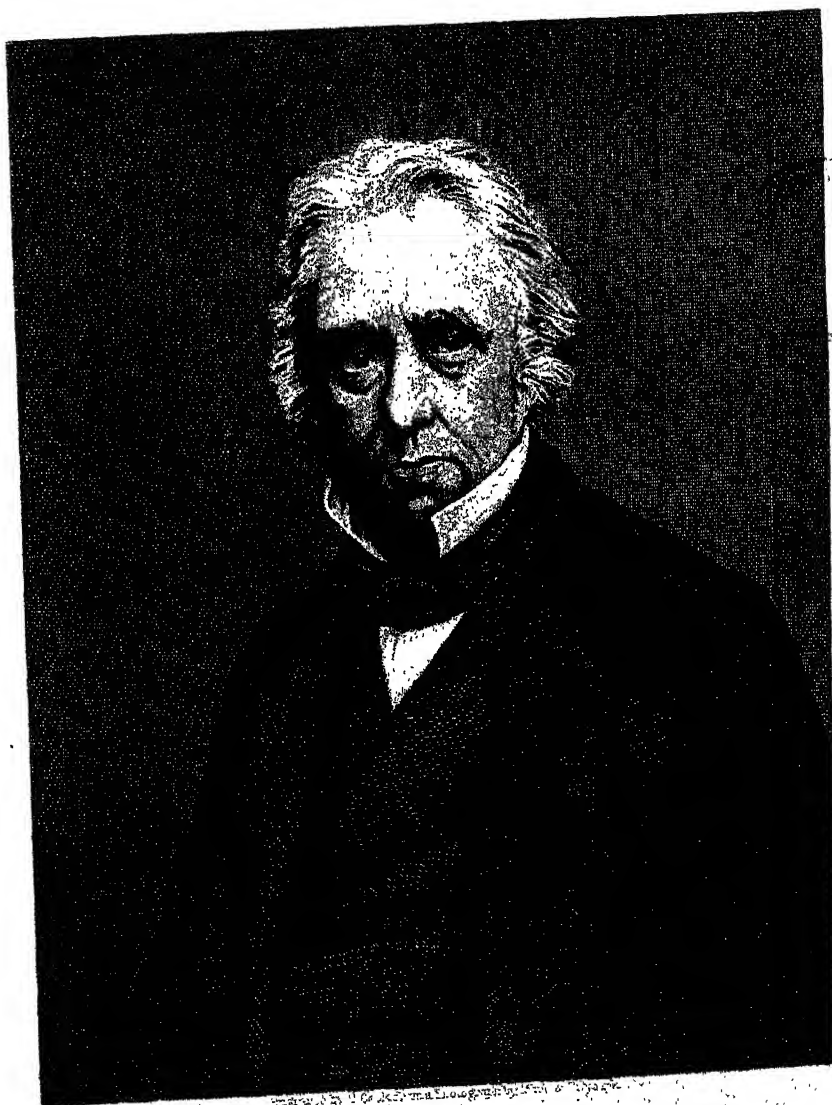


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LORD MACAULAY.

landgrave, Ludwig VII., who furnished him with the means of prosecuting his studies at Göttingen. He entered the university in 1768, and for two years was permitted to gratify his encyclopædic tastes by attending lectures on all sorts of subjects. It was afterwards a matter of regret with him that during this period he was not confined, for the better forming of his mind, to the study of the higher mathematics and mechanics. When Kaestner, in succession to T. Mayer, was appointed director of the astronomical observatory, Lichtenberg was employed by him to observe the transit of Venus of June 19, 1769; and in connection with this engagement his name was mentioned at the court of George III. and in learned society in this country, in a way which prepared for him a cordial welcome on his subsequent visit to England. Through the influence of his patron the landgrave, Lichtenberg obtained the chair of mathematics at Göttingen in 1770, in which year he visited England, having undertaken to conduct home two English lads, sons of Admiral Swinton and Lord Boston, who had been prosecuting their studies on the continent. While in London, Lichtenberg was kindly entertained by his lordship and introduced to the best society. He visited the observatory at Richmond, forming there a friendship with Demainbray, and was received at court by his majesty with flattering cordiality. Returning to Göttingen he inaugurated his course of lectures by a discourse in German on the subject of probabilities in games of chance, the calculation of which, he conceived, had not been perfectly investigated by Pascal, D'Alembert, or Bernoulli. In 1772-73 Lichtenberg was engaged in determining the latitude and longitude of Osnabrück and Stade. In 1774 he was admitted a member of the mathematical class of the Royal Society, Göttingen, the commentaries of which learned body contain most of his contributions to the exact sciences. In the same year, after preparing for the press the works of Tobias Mayer (only the first volume was printed), Lichtenberg again set out for England, where he arrived at the end of September. During this second visit to London he enjoyed the society of the most eminent members of the Royal Society, and of other notable personages, among whom was David Garrick, for whose genius the German savant, himself a great humourist, entertained the most unbounded admiration. On his return to Göttingen in 1775, the dukes of Clarence, Cumberland, and Cambridge having been sent thither to prosecute their studies, Lichtenberg was appointed to act as their tutor. Two years later he succeeded Erxleben in the chair of physics, the duties of which he discharged till his death, which occurred at Göttingen, 14th February, 1799. It is a curious and interesting study to compare Lichtenberg of the eighteenth, with Pascal of the seventeenth, and George Wilson of the nineteenth century. All three were great physicists, great wits, and in respect of character and aim—for all three were eminently religious—great men. All three, again, were nearly as remarkable for the malformation and weakness of their bodies, as for the vigour and elevation of their minds; and in many other points their lives and personal characteristics wonderfully resemble each other. Lichtenberg, like Pascal, became almost a recluse during the latter years of his life; but he kept himself in communication with most of the eminent men of his time, as well as with his relatives and pupils—his elder brother, a councillor at Gotha, perhaps enjoying the largest share of his correspondence. Unlike Wilson, who has described in one of his essays his sufferings from the loss of a foot, Lichtenberg rarely alluded to the defects of his physical organization. Among his MS. notes, however, we find the remarks, that a painter could best draw him in the dark, and that if his own opinion could have been asked, certain features of his body should have received less relief. Lichtenberg is perhaps best known as a physicist by his observations respecting the various figures produced by fine dust on the surface of electrified planes. As a litterateur, at least in England, he enjoys most fame from his volume of observations on the pictures of Hogarth. His philosophical and literary works were published in five volumes at Göttingen, 1800-3. Four volumes of his contributions to mathematics and natural philosophy followed in 1808-5. The latest edition of his writings is that which appeared at Göttingen in 1844-52 in 14 vols. The publication of this collection was superintended by his sons. Lichtenberg, when he was upwards of fifty, to the amazement of his friends, but also much to the advancement of his own happiness, married his servant, who bore him five children.—F. B. y.

LICHTWER, MAGNUS GOTTFRIED, was born at Wurzen, Saxony, 30th of January, 1719. He studied law, then held an office under the Prussian government, and died at Halberstadt, 7th July, 1783. Besides his fables—which still enjoy a well-merited fame—he wrote a didactic poem on the right of reason, in which he showed himself a follower of Wolff.—K. E.

LICINIUS GRANIUS, a Latin writer of whom very little is known. Macrobius mentions a work entitled "Fasti," of which it is supposed he is the author. In 1853 Pertz, keeper of the royal library at Berlin, discovered in the British museum among some Syriac MSS. brought in 1847 from the convent of St. Mary in the desert of Nitria, one which, under the Syriac, exhibited traces of an older character, and from which eventually there was recovered a portion of certain books of "Annales" by Licinianus. Of the Latin contents of this MS., happily relating to an interesting portion of Roman history, two editions have appeared, Berlin, 1857, and Bonn, 1858.—D. W. R.

LICINIO, GIOVANNI ANTONIO, Cavaliere, commonly called from his birthplace in the Friuli, il Pordenone, was born in 1483, and studied painting under Pellegrino da San Daniele, but was an imitator and rival of Giorgione and Titian, and was one of the most distinguished masters of the Venetian school, more especially as a fresco painter. He was also a good portrait painter, greatly excelling in the painting of flesh; but, like his rival Titian, he was very careless in the execution of his latest works. Some of Pordenone's works have been attributed to Titian; this is the case, according to Dr. Waagen, with the "Finding of Moses" at Burghley. His pictures are conspicuous for their strong contrasts of light and shade. There are works by him in the cathedral of Pordenone; and in San Pietro Martire, at Udine, is the Annunciation, which Vasari mentions as the painter's masterpiece. The Manfrini gallery at Venice contained several works by him, among them a portrait of himself with his sons, now Mr. Barker's in Piccadilly; and there is a similar picture by him in the collection at Hampton Court. There are fine frescoes by Pordenone at Treviso, Castel St. Salvatore, and Piacenza; his works are nevertheless scarce. The National gallery possesses a portion of an apostle by him. He signed his name Antonius Portunensis and De Portunonis; he is also sometimes called Cuticelli, after his mother, and De Regillo. He died at Ferrara in 1539. Bernardino Licinio, Giovanni Maria Calderari, and Pomponio Amalteo, his son-in-law, were distinguished scholars of this painter.—(Vasari; Ridolfi; Zanetti; Maniago).—R. N. W.

LICINIUS, CAIUS LICINIUS CALPURNIUS STOLO, a Roman of plebeian family, and one of the tribunes of the people for the year 375 B.C. In 366, in conjunction with his colleague L. Sextius Lateranus, he proposed and carried the measure by which the tribuneship was abolished and two annual consuls were substituted, one of whom should be always a plebeian. In the following year Lateranus was chosen the first plebeian consul, but Licinius himself went out of office. He was elected the plebeian consul, however, for 363 and 360. During his occupation of the tribuneship, Licinius and his colleague had brought forward a *rogation* which was adopted, restricting the citizens to five hundred jugera, or three hundred and thirty-three (circa) acres of land from the ager publicus apiece, on the ground that the possessors of a larger quantity were found unable to cultivate it properly, and to eradicate the *stolones* or unprofitable shoots; hence it is said that he derived his name of Stolo; but this may perhaps be allowed to rank among doubtful etymologies. It is a curious circumstance that in 356 B.C., Licinius fell under the operation of his own agrarian law, and was convicted of having double his allowance, namely, one thousand jugera. The date of his death is unknown.—W. C. H.

LICINIUS, FLAVIUS VALERIUS, was originally a private soldier, was raised to the rank of Augustus by the Emperor Galerius in 307, and became governor of Rhætia and Pannonia. In 313 he improved his position by marrying the sister of Maximian, and in that year he succeeded Maximian as emperor of the Eastern provinces. His good fortune seems to have forsaken him after his elevation to the purple. In 315 and again in 323 war broke out between him and the Western emperor, in which Licinius was the loser; and in 324 he was put to death by Constantine, whose prisoner he had become, on a charge of treasonable correspondence with the barbarians.—W. C. H.

LIDDEL, DUNCAN, a Scottish physician and mathematician, was born at Aberdeen in 1591, and died there in 1642.

17th of December, 1618. He was educated at Marischal college. At the age of eighteen he set out to travel on the continent of Europe, and passing through Poland, arrived at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, in the university of which, by the assistance of his countryman John Craig then professor of mathematics there, he was enabled to study for three years. After studying and teaching for several years in various parts of Germany, he was appointed in 1591 professor of the lower mathematics, and in 1594 professor of the higher mathematics in the university of Helmstädt. In 1596 he took the degree of doctor of medicine, and was appointed physician to the court of Brunswick. In 1604 he was appointed pro-rector of his university. In 1607 he resigned his appointments in order to return to his native country. He appears soon afterwards to have acquired some property, which he ultimately bestowed on the seat of his early education, Marischal college. His published writings relate chiefly to medicine.—W. J. M. R.

* LIDDELL, HENRY GEORGE, D.D., Dean of Christ church, Oxford, and lexicographer, was born at Binchester in 1812. Educated at Christ church, Oxford, he took a double first-class in 1838; and entering the church, was select preacher at Oxford from 1842 to 1847. Appointed in 1845 domestic chaplain to the prince consort, he filled the responsible post of head-master of Westminster school from 1846 to 1855, when he became dean of Christ church. In 1848 appeared the great English-Greek Lexicon, familiarly known as "Liddell and Scott." The early editions were avowedly based on the work of Passow, but the labour on it for many years of Dr. Liddell and his coadjutor Dr. Scott, formerly master of Balliol, has given them the right to banish the name of the German from their title-page. It reached a sixth edition in 1869. In 1855 Dr. Liddell published a "History of Rome from the earliest times to the establishment of the empire," in which he embodied for younger students the results of that later research which has so greatly altered the aspects of Roman history. The work has gone through many editions. In 1870 he was made vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford.—F. E.

* LIDDELL, SIR JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., C.B., &c., director-general of the medical department of the royal navy, received his medical education at the university of Edinburgh, and entered the naval service as an assistant-surgeon in 1812. In the following year he was in the *Pactolus*, 38, when that vessel having the Count D'Artois on board, entered the Gironde and took possession of the town of Polignac, and the forts at the entrance of the river. He was also at the bombardment of New London and Stonytown in America, by the squadron under Sir Thomas Hardy. Returning to England in 1815, his ship was ordered to the French coast, where she remained blockading until the fall of Napoleon. While at Lisbon in the *Naiad* frigate, to which after several years' service in the West Indies he was appointed in 1823, Dr. Liddell turned his anatomical and surgical knowledge to good account, by instructing the medical youth of the hospital San Jose in the various surgical operations on the human body. Appointed surgeon of H.M.S. *Asia*, bearing the flag of Vice-admiral Sir Edward Codrington in 1826, Dr. Liddell was present at the battle of Navarino in the following year. Immediately after the action he was appointed physician to the fleet; and on the arrival of the combined Russian and English fleets at Malta, the sick and wounded of both were placed under his charge. For his services on this occasion Dr. Liddell was decorated with the order of St. Anne of Russia and that of Redeemer of Greece. The gold medal, founded by Sir Gilbert Blane for the best medical journal, was also awarded to him. Advanced shortly afterwards by his royal highness the duke of Clarence to the important post of surgeon to the naval hospital of Malta, Dr. Liddell found abundant scope for the exercise of his general and professional attainments. He planned a new hospital, which till the present day remains a model for similar institutions. Sir Walter Scott, during his passage to Malta in the *Barham* frigate, and during his sojourn in that island, had the benefit of Dr. Liddell's advice and attention. Dr. Liddell was also publicly thanked for his exertions during the prevalence of cholera at Malta in 1840. He was successively deputy-inspector-general of Haslar hospital, and inspector-general of the royal hospital, Greenwich. In 1848 he received the honour of knighthood from her majesty, and in 1850 was made a companion of the bath. On the retirement of the late Sir William Burnett, Sir John Liddell succeeded him as director-general of

the naval medical department. In 1859 he was made honorary physician to the queen. On his accession to that high position, Sir John amply vindicated his reputation as an able administrator; and so far as his official position would allow, on all occasions promoted those measures which led to the modern improvements in the medical service of the royal navy. He died on the 28th of May, 1868.—J. O. M'W.

LIEBER, FRANCIS, LL.D., a German resident in the United States, and a diligent contributor to various departments of literature, especially to the philosophy of politics and law, was born at Berlin on the 18th of March, 1800. He was studying medicine with a view to become an army surgeon, when Germany was once more roused against Napoleon, escaped from Elba. As a volunteer Lieber fought at Ligny and Waterloo; and, severely wounded afterwards at Namur, he lay two days on the battle-field. In the persecution of young German liberals which followed the assassination of Kotzebue by Sand in 1819, Lieber was arrested, and finding himself subjected to annoyances after his liberation, he embarked for Greece in 1821 as a Phil-Hellene. Returning penniless and friendless, he landed in Italy and made his way to Rome, where Niebuhr the historian was residing as Prussian minister. His story and character favourably impressed Niebuhr, who made him tutor of his son Marcus, and steadily befriended him. Even Niebuhr, however, could not procure him an unmolested residence in Germany, and after a short stay in England in 1825, Lieber proceeded in 1827 to the United States, where he lectured on history and political philosophy, and was ultimately made professor of both in the state college of South Carolina at Columbia. Of his numerous works the principal are "The Stranger in America," being sketches of men and things in the United States; "Political Ethics," 1838; "Legal Hermeneutics," 1841; and a small but interesting volume, "Reminiscences of Niebuhr," 1855. Lieber was the editor of the *Encyclopediu Americana*, a work of reference on the plan of the German *Conversations-Lexikon*, published at Philadelphia in 1828-32. His principal works have been translated into several languages. He died in 1872.—F. E.

LIEBIG, JUSTUS, Baron von, one of the most distinguished chemical philosophers of his day, was born at Darmstadt, the capital of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the 8th of May, 1803. After having completed his classical education in the gymnasium of that city, his passion for the natural sciences induced his father, in 1818, to place him in a pharmaceutical establishment at Heppenheim. From this situation, in which he remained only ten months, he went in 1819 to the university of Bonn, and afterwards to that of Erlangen, where he took his degree of doctor of medicine. In 1822 he was sent to Paris at the expense of the grand duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, where he remained two years in the prosecution of his chemical studies, and associating with the most distinguished French chemists, MM. Gay-Lussac, Dumas, and Pelouze. In 1824 he communicated to the Academy of Sciences a memoir on the fulminic acid and the fulminates—compounds which had been discovered by our countryman Howard in 1800. Liebig was the first, however, who explained their true chemical constitution; and his memoir on the subject excited so much interest that Baron Humboldt, who heard it read, invited him to his house, and introduced him to his scientific friends. On the recommendation of this distinguished patron of science, he was appointed in 1824, though only twenty-one years of age, extraordinary professor of chemistry in the university of Giessen, founded in 1607. In 1826 he became ordinary professor of chemistry, and he then commenced, with the patronage of the government, that laboratory for teaching practical chemistry which attracted pupils from every quarter of the globe, and sent into the scientific world Hoffman, Wiess, Fresenius, Lyon Playfair, Gregory, Johnston, and other distinguished chemists.

In 1828 Liebig attended the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which met at Liverpool. On that occasion he read an interesting paper "On the Composition and Chemical relations of Lithic Acid," and such was the estimation in which he was held by the chemical section, that he was requested to draw up two reports, one "On Isomeric Bodies," and the other "On Organic Chemistry." None of these reports appeared in the *Proceedings of the Association* for 1839; but before the meeting which was held at Glasgow in 1840, he published his work entitled "Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology," which was translated by

Dr. Lyon Playfair from the author's manuscript, and dedicated to the association. This work was only a part of the report on organic chemistry which that body had requested from him, but an abstract of the whole report, entitled "Organic Chemistry applied to Physiology and Pathology," was read to the chemical section at Manchester in 1842 by Dr. Lyon Playfair. In the first part of this interesting communication he treated of the processes employed in the nutrition and reproduction of various parts of the animal economy. In the second part he examined the chemical processes engaged in the production of bile, urea, uric acid, and its components, as well as of cerebral and nervous substance. In the third part he treated of the recondite laws of the phenomena of motion, and concluded his report with two chapters—one on the theory of disease, and the other on the theory of respiration. The entire report, of which this paper was but an abstract, was published in 1842, under the title of "Animal Chemistry, or Chemistry in its application to Physiology and Pathology," having been translated from the author's manuscript by Professor Gregory.

In 1848 his work on "The Motions of the Juices in the Animal Body" was translated from the author's manuscript by Professor Gregory; and in 1849 his "Researches on the Chemistry of Food" was also translated from the author's manuscript by the same chemist. One of Liebig's most important works was his "Familiar Letters on Chemistry considered in its relation to Industry, Agriculture, and Physiology." These letters, of which he published a second series in 1844, have gone through several editions, that of 1857 being dedicated to Sir James Clark, who had been accessory to the establishment of the Royal College of Chemistry. Liebig's principles of agricultural chemistry have not been universally adopted. A Reply to them by Mr. Lawes and Dr. Gilbert was published in December, 1855, in the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England*. He simplified the processes for organic analysis, and by their aid made numerous investigations formerly impracticable from the complexity of the methods then in use.

Liebig was the author also of many separate memoirs published in different scientific journals. He co-operated with M. Poggendorf in the Dictionary of Chemistry published in five volumes at Brunswick in 1837-51, with a supplement in 1850-52; and with M. Geiger in the Manual of Pharmacy.

The valuable researches of Liebig were rewarded with honours of various kinds. Chairs of chemistry were offered to him in different parts of the continent, and even in London. In 1850 he was elected to the chemical chair at Heidelberg, vacant by the death of Gmelin; but he declined to accept of it. The grand duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, Louis II., made him a hereditary baron in 1845. In 1854, a fund of about £1000, subscribed throughout Europe as a mark of the value set upon his chemical and agricultural researches, was employed in purchasing five pieces of plate—one for each of his five children, and the balance of £460 presented to himself. He was for years professor of chemistry in the university of Munich, and was elected an honorary or a corresponding member of all the leading academies and societies in Europe and America. So early as 1840 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society of London; and on the 18th May, 1861, he received the highest of all his honours in his election as one of the eight foreign associates of the Academy of Sciences in the French Institute. He died April 18, 1873.—D. B.

LIEUTAUD, JOSEPH, physician and anatomist, born at Aix in Provence in 1708. He filled for some years the chairs of botany and anatomy at Aix, but in 1749 he went to Versailles. There he obtained the appointment of physician to the infirmary, and was afterwards promoted to the post of first physician to Louis XVI. Died in 1780.—W. B. d.

LIEVEN, DOROTHEA, Princess, née BENKENDORF, a celebrated female politician of the present century, born in 1784, was the daughter of a Russian general, and sister of the Benkendorf who was minister of Russian police during the reign of the Emperor Nicholas. She was married at sixteen to Count Lieven, and accompanied him to Berlin, whither he was sent in 1812 as plenipotentiary of Russia. On his removal to England in a similar capacity in 1828, the princess (a rank to which she was raised in that year), became a resident in London, and for six years her *salon* attained celebrity as the neutral ground on which leaders of all political parties were in the habit of meeting. Returning to Russia in 1834, on the recall of her husband, she afterwards took up her residence in Paris, and there her *salon*

was frequented by celebrities of all kinds, political, literary, and artistic. After the revolution of February, 1848, she withdrew for a period to London, but returned to Paris. On the breaking out of the war between Russia and the western powers she took refuge in Brussels, returning with peace to the French metropolis, where she died, after a short illness, on the 26th of January, 1857. Report attributed to her for many years an influence on European politics, ascribable to her talents as well as to her position. Her intimacy with M. Guizot, among other politicians, is said to have been of a very confidential kind.—F. E.

LIEVENS or LIVENS, JAN, an eminent Dutch painter, was born at Leyden in 1607. His first master was G. van Schooten, and he was afterwards a pupil of Peter Lastmann, along with Rembrandt, with whom he throughout life maintained a warm friendship. He visited England in 1630-33, and whilst here is said to have painted portraits of the king (Charles I.), the queen, and royal family. On his return he settled in Antwerp, and painted many altar-pieces. He also painted historical subjects and portraits, the latter including those of Van Tromp, Ruyter, and other men of historic fame. Lievens painted somewhat in the manner of Rembrandt, but with less force and brilliancy, as well as originality. In his conception of scriptural subjects he adopted the low familiar manner of Rembrandt; but though his drawing is better, he is inferior in feeling, as well as in majesty of light and shadow and in colour, to his great prototype. His portraits, however inferior in other respects, are more varied, and probably truer as likenesses than those of Rembrandt. Lievens left nearly sixty etchings—imitations of Rembrandt's—and in one or two instances, as the "Raising of Lazarus," little inferior to them. He also made a few drawings for engraving—or, as some think, himself made the engravings—on wood. He died in 1663.—J. T. e.

LIGARIUS, QUINTUS, was preconsul in Africa on the breaking out of the war between Caesar and Pompey. A warm adherent of the latter, he was banished from Italy after the defeat of Thapsus, but returned when the pleading of Cicero procured him Caesar's pardon. He was concerned in the conspiracy of Brutus and Cassius, though not present at the assassination of Caesar, which event he survived but a short time.—W. J. P.

LIGHTFOOT, JOHN, was the son of Thomas Lightfoot, rector of Stoke-upon-Trent, and was born there on the 19th or 29th of March, 1602. In his fifteenth year he was admitted of Christ's college, Cambridge, where he had for his tutor William Chappel, afterwards master of Trinity college, Dublin, and bishop of Cork, the same who was the tutor of John Milton and Henry More. After taking his bachelor's degree he was for about two years assistant in the school of Ripton in Derbyshire; after which he took orders, and was appointed to the curacy of Norton-under-Hales in Shropshire. Here he became acquainted with Sir Roland Cotton of Bellaport, who took him into his family as domestic chaplain, and engaged him deeply in the study of Hebrew and its cognate tongues. Sir Roland was an accomplished Hebraist, and was able to lend important aid to his young chaplain in his studies. Lightfoot had hitherto done little in this department of study, and he attributes all his subsequent attainments in oriental learning to the advantages which he derived from Sir Roland's friendship. After a short visit to London in company with his learned patron, he contemplated spending some time in continental travel; but he was induced to abandon that design by receiving the offer of a settlement at Stoke in the county of Stafford. Here he resided for two years, still diligently prosecuting his studies; after which he removed to Hornsey, near London, with the view of having easy access to the rabbinical and oriental treasures of St. Paul's college. It was at Hornsey that he prepared his first work, "Eubibin, or Miscellanies Christian and Judaical, and others, penned for recreation at vacant hours," which appeared in 1629. It is a small and unpretending work, and touches many subjects for the first time which afterwards developed themselves in his hands to much vaster proportions. It was dedicated to Sir Roland Cotton, who, in a letter sent to the young author, tells him "that he had read it over, and found in it many rarities, and nothing so vulgar that he needed to fear his book's entertainment." In 1630 Sir Roland presented him to the rectory of Ashley in Staffordshire, where he remained for the next twelve years, and devoted all the time he could spare from his pastoral duties to his favourite Hebrew and Talmudic studies. To avoid interruptions "he purchased an adjoining field, in

which he erected a small building containing three rooms, his study, parlour, and bedchamber; and not content with passing the day in this retreat, at a distance from all domestic interruption, he often slept in this hermitage although contiguous to his own parsonage house. When the troubles began in 1640 he took side with the parliament, and he was one of the divines summoned to serve in the Westminster assembly in 1643. He had removed to London the year before, probably with the view of conducting through the press some of the learned works which he had prepared at Ashley, and he had been appointed minister of St. Bartholomew's church, near the Exchange. His "Handful of Gleanings out of the Book of Exodus," a sequel to "A Few and New Observations upon the Book of Genesis, the most of them certain, the rest probable, all harmless, strange, and rarely heard of before," 1642, is dedicated to the inhabitants of Bartholomew Exchange, and bears the date of 1643. He took a more active part in the deliberations and debates of the assembly than was to be expected from a man of his recluse habits, and while generally agreeing with the other members in their views of christian doctrine, and as to the main features of the constitution which they proposed to give to the national church, he not unfrequently differed from them on particular points, and was able sometimes to modify the form of their conclusions. He belonged to the Erastian party of the assembly, who contended that the power of ecclesiastical discipline belonged to, and ought to be invested in civil rulers. His "Journal" contains many valuable and interesting notices of the proceedings of the assembly. He preached repeatedly before the house of commons. On one of these occasions he referred to the singularity of his opinions on the subject of church power and suspension from the sacrament—"I am most unable," said he, "to hold out to you anything that may direct you in matters of such weight, and if my judgment were anything, yet should I be sparing to show it, because I must confess that about these matters I differ in judgment from the generality of divines; and I hold it not any happiness to be singular in opinion, nor do I hold these to be times to broach differences." Still he avows himself a presbyterian—"I beseech you," said he to the house of commons in the same sermon, "hasten the settling of the church. I rejoice to see what you have done in platforming classes and presbyteries, and I verily and candidly believe it is according to the pattern in the mount." In 1643 the parliamentary visitors of Cambridge gave him the mastership of Catherine hall, vacant by the ejection of Dr. William Spurstow; and in the same year he was presented to the sequestered living of Much-Munden in Hertfordshire. Munden became ever after his favourite residence. He preferred its retirement even to the quiet gardens of Cambridge, and when detained by his university duties from his simple parishioners there, he would frequently say that "he longed to be with his russet coats." In 1652 he took his degree of D.D., and in 1655 he was chosen vice-chancellor of the university. The dates of many of his principal writings belong to the period of the civil war and the Commonwealth. The "Harmony of the Four Evangelists" appeared in three parts, between 1644 and 1650; his "Chronicle of the Times of the Old Testament," in 1647; the "Temple Service," in 1649; the "Harmony, Chronicle, and Order of the New Testament," in 1655; and the commencement of his "Horæ Hebraicæ et Talmudicæ," in 1658. The times were anything but propitious for such publications, and we find him complaining bitterly in a letter to the elder Buxtorf of the printers and publishers of the day, that they would risk nothing upon his books, and compelled him to bear all the loss himself; "they blunted the edge," says he, "of his literary ardour, and continuations of works already begun sometimes lay by for years, for lack of encouragement to send them to the press." It is not easy, however, to find any evidence of the "blunting" he complains of. He not only laboured assiduously at his own arduous undertakings, but rendered prompt and valuable assistance to those of others. Walton's Polyglot, Castell's Lexicon Heptaglotton, and Poole's Synopsis Criticorum, were all indebted more or less to his aid. In 1660 he took part in the Savoy conference on the side of the presbyterians, but soon saw that it was sure to end in nothing, and ceased to attend after one or two sittings. He was in danger of losing his appointments in the church and university at that period; but by the timely help of Sir Henry Capar and Dr. Sheldon, archbishop of Canterbury, he was continued by royal indulgence, both in his rectory and mastership, to which he makes grateful reference in the preface

to his "Horæ Hebraicæ" upon the Gospel of St. Mark. In 1662, when the act of uniformity passed, he accepted its conditions of conformity, although it would seem that he did not very scrupulously fulfil them. "He was not entirely conformable to the rubric of the church, seldom wearing a surplice, or even reading all the prayers; and the dissenters of his parish scrupled not to attend upon his ministry, considering him not to be rigidly episcopalian." But the bishops wisely winked at the small irregularities of a man who was at once one of the best of parish pastors, and one of the brightest ornaments of the university. It was only a fit tribute to his merit, that he was preferred by the interest of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, lord keeper of the great seal, to a stall in the cathedral of Ely. He survived till December 6, 1676, when he died at Ely in his seventy-fourth year, and his remains were removed to Munden, which he had held for thirty-two years. His fame as a scholar and divine chiefly rests upon his "Horæ Hebraicæ et Talmudicæ," in which he makes use of rabbinical literature to throw light upon the New Testament. The idea was not original; but it had never before been carried out so extensively, and with such an ample apparatus of learning. The observations thus accumulated by him were for the most part new, and their freshness much more than their intrinsic importance drew upon them the attention of divines and critics, and led to subsequent researches in the same field. That Lightfoot's labours are still valued, though it may be more moderately than in the first instance, is proved by the republication of the "Horæ" at Oxford in 1859, under the editorial care of Mr. Gandell. The most complete edition of his whole works is that of Pitman, brought out in thirteen volumes, octavo, in 1822-25. Less complete collections had appeared before the end of the seventeenth century in London, Rotterdam, and Franeker.—P. L.

LIGHTFOOT, JOHN, an English botanist, was born in Gloucestershire on the 9th December, 1735, and died at Uxbridge on the 18th February, 1788. He was a clergyman of the Church of England, and officiated at Uxbridge. He was also chaplain to the duchess dowager of Portland. He had a great taste for natural history, and accompanied Pennant in his second journey to Scotland. He made a collection of Scotch plants, and published his "Flora Scotica," in 2 vols. 8vo, in 1775. The work contains twenty-five well executed plates, partly zoological and partly botanical. In the introduction there is an account of Scottish zoology by Pennant. The plants mentioned amount to thirteen hundred, and they are arranged according to the Linnæan system. A number of the common Scotch and Gaelic names of the plants are given, with histories of their economical uses. Lightfoot's herbarium was purchased by George III. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and one of the founders of the Linnæan Society.—J. H. B.

LIGNE, CHARLES JOSEPH, Prince de, general in the Austrian service, an author and a wit, was born at Brussels on the 12th May, 1735. His father, of ancient family, rose to be an Austrian field-marshal, and on the mother's side he claimed descent from Mary Queen of Scots. He entered his father's regiment in 1752, distinguished himself by great bravery, and had risen to be a colonel before the close of the Seven Years' war. He became a favourite of Joseph II., enchanted even the court of Versailles by his *esprit*, and, sent on a mission in 1782 to the Empress Catherine, was made by her a field-marshal, and accompanied her in the journey to the Crimea, of which he has left a very lively account. His active career closed in 1790 with the death of his imperial patron. "I died with Joseph II.," was one of his own sayings. The French revolutionary war ruined his fortunes. Court intrigues thwarted his prospects of obtaining a high and active military command suitable to his talents for war; the death of a favourite son in battle clouded his existence; and he spent the rest of his life in comparative retirement in a little house in Vienna. Admirers from far and near sought the retirement of the man who had been present at the interview between Frederick the Czar and Joseph II., and who had been the confidant of the Empress Catherine. Madame de Stael edited his "Lettres and Pensées," and he was an object of interest to the diplomatists and soldiers of the congress of Vienna, his motto which is still remembered—"Le congrès danse—il ne marche pas." He died at Vienna on the 3rd December, 1814. The chief value of his works is an occasional anecdotal interest, which specially marks his correspondence.—E. E.

LIGON, RICHARD, an Englishman of the seventeenth cen-

tury, is known from his "History of Barbadoes," first published in 1657. Having fallen, from unexplained causes, into pecuniary difficulties, he had in 1647 sought, in company with a friend, to retrieve his fortunes by a voyage to Barbadoes, which island had been made the seat of an English settlement twenty-three years previously. Ligon stayed three years at Barbadoes, of the productions and condition of which his work gives a valuable description. The popular story of Inkle and Yarico, inserted by Steele in No. 11 of the Spectator, is derived from this work.—W. H.

LIGONIER, JOHN, Earl, a distinguished English general, was born in 1678. He was descended from a noble French family, and was subjected to so much persecution on account of his having embraced the protestant faith, that he was forced to take refuge in England. He entered the military service there under the command of the duke of Marlborough, and distinguished himself so much by his courage and skill that he gradually rose to the rank of field-marshal, and during the reign of Queen Anne he was elevated to the Irish peerage with the title of earl. He displayed great gallantry at the battle of Raucoux in 1746, in which the British were defeated by Marshal Saxe; and again at the battle of Laffeldt, near Maastricht, in 1747, when the allied army under the duke of Cumberland was completely defeated, at the head of the British cavalry he checked the advance of the French, and saved the allies from destruction. He was taken prisoner, however, and brought into the presence of Louis XV., who treated him with great distinction. Lord Ligonier was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in 1757. He died in 1770 in the ninety-second year of his age.—J. T.

LIGORIO, PINO, Italian painter and architect, was born in Naples about 1498. He went to Rome, and is said to have studied under Giulio Romano. He painted some frescoes in the oratory of S. Giovanni Decollato, and several façades, but gave his attention more to the study of antiquities and architecture. By Pope Paul IV., with whom he was much in favour, he was employed to erect a small palace in the Belvedere wood, and a mausoleum for Pope Pius II., and was appointed architect to St. Peter's. In this last office he greatly annoyed Michelangelo, and was eventually dismissed, "with little honour," says Vasari, by Pius V. for altering the designs of the great Florentine. He repaired to Ferrara, where he was employed as engineer by Duke Alfonso II. He died there about 1580.—J. T.-e.

LIGOZZI, JACOPO, was born at Verona in 1543, and studied painting in the school of Paul Veronese. He settled in Florence, and died there in 1627. Ligozzi, though reckoned among the so-called Macchinisti of the sixteenth century, is to be classed among the reformers of the Florentine school, which was much corrupted by the anatomical mannerists, the imitators of Michelangelo. He improved both the drawing and colouring of the school. He excelled equally in oil and in fresco. Agostino Carracci engraved some of his works.—(Lanzi).—R. N. W.

LIGUORI, ALPHONSO MARIA DE, a celebrated writer on casuistry, and founder of a religious order, was born at Marianella, near Naples, in 1696. Having obtained in 1714 the degree of doctor *in utroque jure*, he practised as a lawyer with success till 1722, when he assumed the monastic habit. Ordained a priest in 1726, he preached every day to the common people with so much zeal and emotion, that he was called the apostle of the poor and ignorant. In 1732 he founded the order of the Holy Redeemer at Villa Scala, which, after many obstacles were surmounted, was at last approved of by the pope in 1749. Contrary to his own wish he was made a bishop in 1762—an office which the infirmities of age compelled him to resign in 1775, when he retired to Nocera de' Pagani, the principal house of the order he had founded, where he died in 1787. He was one of the principal advocates of the doctrine of probability, so strongly condemned in Pascal's sixth letter. He was canonized in 1816.—D. W. R.

LILBURNE, JOHN, a restless and resolute republican agitator of the civil war and interregnum periods, was the younger son of a country gentleman of good estate in the county of Durham, and was born in 1618. Apprenticed to a wholesale clothier in London, who confirmed him in the puritan principles which he had inherited from his father, he began his public career very characteristically by complaining to the city authorities of alleged ill-treatment by his master. His ardour recommended him to the leaders of the party, and before the expiry of his apprenticeship he had taken a position as a fearless and devoted puritan. In 1636 he was active in procuring the

publication and circulation of pamphlets by Bastwick, one of the victims of Laud's persecutions, and he seems to have lent his aid as an amanuensis to Prynne. For co-operating in the publication and diffusion of some of Prynne's pamphlets early in 1637, he was sentenced by the arbitrary court of high commission—which when brought before it he defied—to be publicly whipped, pilloried, and imprisoned. He was regarded as a martyr by his party, and one of the earliest recorded speeches of Oliver Cromwell in the Long parliament was made in support of a petition of Lilburne to the house of commons. Released subsequently by the house, he joined the parliamentary army in the breaking out of the civil war, was distinguished by Cromwell, and fought bravely at Marston Moor as a lieutenant-colonel in Manchester's regiment. It was said of him afterwards, that if he was the only man living upon earth John would quarrel with Lilburne and Lilburne with John. Fighting for the parliament against the king—did not satisfy his combative instincts. He quarreled with the earl of Manchester; and for a vehement attack upon that nobleman he was committed to prison. In his imprisonment he published pamphlets against the parliament, and when the power of the parliament began to wane in presence of the rising influence of Cromwell, he attacked the latter, and accused him of treachery to the cause of the commonwealth. Cromwell, who knew what Lilburne had suffered for the cause, tried to befriend him, but in vain. The intemperance of his language made the parliament pass sentence of banishment on him. In exile he intrigued with the royalists, and returning to England in 1651, without permission, he would have been transported by Cromwell had it not been for the influence of his brother, one of the protector's major-generals, a puritan officer of merit and distinction. He retired to Eltham in Kent, and terminated his career by becoming a preacher among the Quakers. He died on the 29th of August, 1657. There is, in the Biographica Britannica, a list of the vehement pamphlets of "Free-born John," whom Hume has called "the most turbulent, but the most upright and courageous of human kind."—F. E.

LILIENTHAL, MICHAEL, a learned Prussian divine, born at Liebstadt in 1686, was for many years professor of theology at Königsberg. He was one of the editors of *Erläuterter Preussen*, published between 1724 and 1728, and was the author of various works. He died in 1750.—D. W. R.

LILIO or GIGLIO, LUGI, known by the Latinized name of Aloysius Lilius, an Italian physician and astronomer, was born at Ciro in Calabria, and died (probably in Rome, where he practised medicine) in 1576. His claim to distinction is founded on his having been the author of the last reformation of the calendar. The error of the Julian calendar, insensible at first, had by degrees accumulated to such an extent, that towards the end of the sixteenth century various projects for a reformed calendar were proposed; and these were submitted by Pope Gregory XIII. to a commission. Amongst the rest was the calendar of Lilio, brought forward after his death by his brother, Antonio Lilio. It was approved of by the commission, was sanctioned by the well-known papal bull of March, 1582, first came into operation in Roman catholic countries on the 15th of October, new style (or 5th, old style) of that year, and has since been known as the "Gregorian Calendar." It was adopted in Britain in 1752.—W. J. M. R.

LILLO, GEORGE, an English dramatist, the author of the "Fatal Curiosity" and "George Barnwell," was born at London in February, 1693, near Moorgate. His father, a Dutch jeweller carrying on business in that locality, had married an English woman. George appears to have been brought up in the principles of a protestant dissenter, and he judiciously kept in his father's shop, and continued his business after his death, merely devoting his leisure hours to dramatic literature. His best piece is his "Fatal Curiosity," which is as faulty in its dialogue and style as it is inimitable in its construction. Next to this his two most generally known plays are "George Barnwell" and "Arden of Feversham," the former of which, till lately, was regularly produced at the London theatres on boxing-night. Besides these, which closely resemble each other in plot and moral purpose, illustrations of domestic vice, Lillo wrote four others. All his dramas are in the collection of acting plays, and a separate edition of them appeared in 1770, 2 vols., and again, with a few additions, in 1810. He died in 1733.—W. C. H.

LILLY or LYL, JOHN, commonly called THE EUPHONIST, was born in 1554, a native of Kent. In 1569, at the age of

sixteen, he became a student in Magdalen college, Oxford, and proceeded B.A. in 1573, and M.A. in 1575. In 1574, during his stay at the university, he addressed an application to Lord Burghley, lord treasurer, for the exercise of his patronage, and the suit appears to have met with some success. The probability is that Lilly had powerful friends, for in March, 1577, on the decease of Sir Thomas Bengor, master of the revels, Lilly petitioned the queen for the vacancy. The latter was not permanently filled up till July 1579, but it was then given to somebody else. In the same year appeared our author's first performance, "Euphuus, or the anatomy of wit," 4to; and in 1580 it was followed by a second part entitled "Euphuus and his England." Both these pamphlets were written in a turgid and artificial style, but they were wonderfully successful notwithstanding, and euphuism, or fine talking, became the universal fashion. Lilly took some part in the great Martin-Mar-prelate controversy, and wrote a tract (published in 1589) called "Pappe with a Hatchet, alias, a Fig for my Godson, a sound box on the ear for the idiot Martin." The author of "Euphuus" enjoyed the esteem and respect of all his contemporaries; all the writers of that time, even Shakespeare, admired his compositions, and perhaps Jonson, Drayton, and Marston stood alone in ridiculing his pedantic affectation and extravagance of language. Lilly's circumstances were probably not very flourishing; he once facetiously called the history of his life "Lyly de mistibus," and in the queen it is to be feared that he found a cold patroness. In person he was little, and he was a great smoker. The period of his death is uncertain, but it occurred about the close of Elizabeth's reign. He left behind him eight dramas, which have been edited by Mr. Fairholt, 2 vols. 8vo, 1858; some of them contain passages of great force and humour. — W. C. H.

LILLY, WILLIAM, an English astrologer of note, was born in 1602 at Diseworth in Leicestershire, and received some schooling at Ashby-de-la-Zouch. His father found himself unable to give him the university education originally intended, and at eighteen he repaired to London to seek his fortune. He began life as servant to a mantuanmaker, and then united the keeping of accounts with more menial employments in the service of a tradesman in the Strand, who, though master of the Salters' Company, could not write. On the death of this master, Lilly married the widow, with whom he received a thousand pounds. In 1632 he began to dabble in astrology, which he learned from a broken-down Welsh clergyman, and soon acquired a reputation. In 1634 he was invited to search, with the aid of divining rods, for a supposed treasure buried in the cloister of Westminster abbey, and the dean of Westminster, Williams bishop of Lincoln, gave the requisite permission. The absurd proceedings were interrupted by a storm, ascribed to Lilly's demons, and the party returned home. His first wife dying he married again, and this time an extravagant woman who impoverished him and forced him into rural retirement. With the breaking out of the controversy between king and parliament he saw a chance of repairing his fortunes, and, returning to London, commenced his career of astrological authorship. In 1644 he began the publication of his astrological almanac, "Merlinus Anglicus Junior," which in those times of excitement and perplexity was immediately successful. Some lucky hits made amends for a multitude of misses; and in composing his predictions, it is but fair to say, Lilly showed a good deal of shrewdness. His almanac continued popular. He was consulted both by the royalists and the parliamentary party; and among his patrons were such men as Bulstrode Whitelocke, and Lenthull the speaker of the house of commons. For a year or two he even received a pension of £100 from the parliament for information respecting affairs in France, which, however, he acquired not by supernatural means, but by a correspondence with the confessor of one of the French ministers. While secretly taking the money of the royalists, he was publicly an adherent of the parliament. After the Restoration he sued out his pardon, studied physic, the practice of which he combined with that of astrology, and died a wealthy man at his estate of Hargham in 1681. Butler is sometimes supposed to have taken from Lilly the Sidrophel of his Hudibras. But Lilly has painted himself in the account of his life, written in his sixty-sixth year, and published with that of Ashmole in 1774. It is curious not only as the autobiography of a successful and conspicuous quack, but for its glimpses of some of the subterranean regions of a heroic age. Of Lilly's other works, chiefly astrological and pro-

phetical, the one mainly worth mentioning is his "Observations on the Life and Death of Charles, late King of England." — F. E.

LILLY, GEORGE, an English historian, son of William Lilly, born in London in 1559. He studied at Oxford, and then went to Rome, where he became chaplain to Cardinal Pole. On the accession of Queen Mary he returned to England, and became canon of St. Paul's and prebendary of Canterbury. He left several works, and published the first good map of Great Britain.

LILLY, LILLY, or LILYE, WILLIAM, a distinguished schoolmaster and grammarian, was born at Odiham in Hampshire about 1468. After a careful training at school, he was sent at eighteen to Magdalen college, Oxford, and admitted a demy. Having taken his B.A. degree, he travelled in the East as far as Jerusalem, according to some authorities. It is more certain that he resided for five years at Rhodes, studying Greek under native scholars, who received protection from the knights of Rhodes after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks. Having subsequently studied at Rome, he established a private grammar-school in London on his return to England, and was the earliest teacher of Greek in the metropolis. He attained such success and reputation, that when Dean Colet in 1512 founded St. Paul's school in St. Paul's Churchyard, Lilly was appointed the first master. He filled the office for eleven years until his death in 1523, when he was succeeded by his son-in-law and usher, John Rightwise. Among his pupils was Leland the antiquary, and he was intimate with Sir Thomas More. He published some poems and other pieces, but his most famous production is his "Brevissima Institutio, seu ratio grammaticæ cognoscendi," London, 1513, commonly called Lilly's Grammar, which has gone through numerous editions, and is still taught from at St. Paul's school. To this work Erasmus and Colet contributed, and the preface to the first edition is said to have been written by Cardinal Wolsey. In the Biographia Britannica there is a detailed account of the mixed authorship of the "Brevissima Institutio." — F. E.

LIMBORCH, PHILIP VAN, a distinguished Arminian theologian, was born at Amsterdam on the 19th June, 1633. His early education was received in Utrecht and Leyden; after which he returned to Amsterdam, and enjoyed the benefit of studying under such teachers as Gerhard Vossius, Blondel, and Curcellæus. He also spent two years in the academy at Utrecht in studying theology, philology, philosophy, and mathematics. In philosophy he was an eclectic. His chief attachment was to theology, which he studied thoroughly. At the age of twenty-two he became a Remonstrant pastor at Alemar. In 1657 he went in the same capacity to Gouda, where he spent ten happy years. In 1667 he was called to Amsterdam to the professorship of theology in the Remonstrant college; in which office he continued till his death, which took place on the 30th April, 1712, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Limborch was the most prominent and distinguished theologian of the Remonstrant party. His spirit was mild and tolerant; his judgment clear and practical; his memory tenacious. His mind was well balanced; all its powers contributing to the completeness of its development. His theology was thoroughly practical—a reflex of the man, who was more of the ethical than the dogmatic theologian. It is not surprising that one so deservedly esteemed in his own party, and occupying such a position, should have formed a correspondence with the most distinguished divines of other lands, especially of England. In this way his influence became far-reaching. His principal works are "Institutiones theologiæ Christianæ," 1686, 4to; "De veritate religionis Christianæ amica collatio cum erudito Judæo;" "Liber sententiarum Inquisitionis Tolosane ab anno Christi, 1307–23, præmissis quatuor de historia inquisitionis libris," Amstel., 1692, folio; "Historia Inquisitionis," 1692, folio, afterwards translated into English by Samuel Chandler, 2 vols. 4to, 1731. In 1711 appeared his commentary on the Acts, epistles to the Romans and Hebrews; and in 1700 a work on the preparation of the sick for death. Thus Limborch was not only a doctrinal theologian, but a writer on the evidences, an expositor, a church historian, and practical divine, evincing in all departments the same learning, repose, mildness, and perspicuity. His "Institutiones," or system of theology, is the chief production of his pen, and the best exhibition of old Arminianism. — S. D.

LIMOSIN or LIMOUSIN, LEONARD, famous as the founder of the later and most esteemed style of Limoges enamel. Authorities differ greatly alike as to the place and time of birth and death of the subject of this notice, and even as to his name. It used to be said that he was born at Limoges in 1460, and

died before 1559. This is now known to be a mistake; and though we should scarcely be justified in stating, with some recent French writers, that he was born in 1505 and died in 1580, these may conveniently be taken as approximate dates. Already known as a painter, Francis I. gave him an office in his household, and appointed him director of the works at Limoges, and enamel painter-in-ordinary to the king. Francis is also said by some to have added the name of Limosin to the family name of Leonard. Under Limosin's management the enamel of Limoges acquired an unparalleled reputation. He seems to have conducted the works about forty years, his dated pieces ranging from 1532 to 1574. His best works are considered to belong to 1550-60. At first his manner was rather dry and Teutonic. Later he adopted a warmer and more brilliant style of colour and design, copying the masterpieces of Raphael, Giulio Romano, and other great Italian painters, as well as original designs by the leading French artists. Many of his enamels are, in their way, of unequalled beauty, or only equalled by those of Pierre Raymond, his associate at Limoges as painter of the highest class of enamels. Among the most famous of Limosin's works are the series of large mythological subjects, a part of the decorations of Francis's chateau of Madrid; the four large plaques executed for the tomb of Diana of Poitiers; and a series of plaques executed for Henry I., and now in the Louvre. The value attached to the enamels of this master is shown by the fact that a small ewer and plate painted by him with mythological designs, was not long ago purchased at a cost of £400 for the South Kensington museum—where may also be seen several other fine enamels by Leonard Limosin, his contemporary Pierre Raymond, and his son François Limosin. Leonard Limosin also painted in oil. Some pictures attributed to him are in the town-hall of Limoges.—J. T. e.

LINACRE, THOMAS, an eminent physician and scholar, was born at Canterbury or Derby, more probably at the former, about 1460. He was educated at the school adjoining Christ church, Canterbury, under William de Selling, alias Tilly, an eminent schoolmaster, and afterwards prior of Christ church. "There is good reason to believe," say the Messrs. Cooper in their *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, vol. i., London, 1858, "that Linacre came for a time to Cambridge, and removed to Oxford," at which latter university he was elected a fellow of All Souls in 1484. When his former teacher, De Selling, was sent on an embassy to Rome by Henry VII., Linacre accompanied him, and made a considerable stay in Italy, improving himself in classical scholarship and the knowledge of medicine. He studied at Rome, Florence, Bologna, Venice, and Padua, learning from the chief scholars of the time. He studied Latin under Politian, and Greek under Demetrius Chalcondyles. At Padua he took the degree of M.D. On his return to England he was incorporated M.D. at Oxford, and read there a lecture on physic; according to the *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, "he is supposed also to have been incorporated at Cambridge." His medical reputation was so great that he was appointed physician, some say to Henry VII., and at any rate to Henry's son, Arthur prince of Wales, at the same time instructing that prince and his wife, the Princess Catherine, in Italian. He was afterwards physician to Henry VIII. English medicine owes to him the establishment of the College of Physicians in 1518, by letters patent from Henry VIII. He was the first president of the college, holding the office till his death; and its first meetings were held in his house in Knight Rider Street, which he bequeathed to it, and which, or rather the site of which, is still in its possession. He also established and endowed three medical lectures—two in Merton college, Oxford, and one in St. John's college, Cambridge. Although at the head of the medical profession in England, Linacre entered the church. Two years after the establishment of the College of Physicians he had become a priest, and was rector of Wigton in Lancashire. He received various other preferments, before his death at his house in Knight Rider Street on the 20th October, 1524. He was buried in St. Paul's, where in 1557 Dr. John Caius erected a monument to his memory. This eminent man numbered Wesley, Erasmus, Melancthon, and A. R. Mammias among his friends. He was one of the introducers of classical learning into England. He taught Greek to Sir Thomas More and Erasmus, and Latin to the Princess (afterwards Queen) Mary. He is said to have been the first Englishman who studied Aristotle and Galen in the original. Of several of his treatises he published translations in elegant Latin. His *De*

De Temperamentis, Cambridge, 1521, being the first book printed in England in which the Greek type was introduced. There is a list and an account of his works and translations in the *Biographia Britannica*. He left no original work on medicine, so that of his medical skill his reputation is almost the sole memorial. One prescription, however, is extant, which he gave his friend Erasmus for an attack of gravel, and Dr. Aikin says of it in his *Biographical Memoirs of Medicine in Great Britain*, "the rational simplicity of the method inculcates a favourable idea of our physician's practice." By founding the College of Physicians, Linacre created in England the medical profession.—F. F.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, President of the United States of America, was born on the 12th February, 1809, in what is now called Larne county, Kentucky. His family were of Quaker and Pennsylvanian origin. In 1816 his father settled in what is now Spencer county, Indiana; and for ten years the future president was employed in hard manual labour on the paternal farm. The whole time spent by him at school, to which he went at intervals, did not amount to more than a year. A Life of Washington is recorded as among the few books which he early read with interest. At nineteen he was six feet four, and his physical capabilities were remarkable. When in 1830 his father removed to Macon county, Illinois, Abraham not only helped to build the family log-hut, but with a single assistant split rails enough to fence ten acres of land. In 1831 he worked to New Orleans a flat boat which he had assisted in building. He became then for a time a clerk in the New Salem store of the owner of the boat; and in 1832 entered and was made captain of a company of volunteers raised on the breaking out of the Black Hawk war. After a three months' campaign he was supported by the electors of his own district as a candidate for a seat in the state legislature; but his principles being whig he was rejected by the county in favour of a democrat. Unsuccessful in the country store which he then opened, he was appointed postmaster of New Salem, and—borrowing from a neighbour practitioner law books, to be returned in the morning—spent his evenings in the study of law. In 1834 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and he continued to be re-elected until 1840. In 1836 he had been licensed to practise as a lawyer, and in 1837 commenced business at Springfield, his residence until he was elected president. As a lawyer he was rapidly successful, especially in cases where a jury adjudicated; and in politics he rose to be a prominent leader of the whig party in Illinois. In 1844 he canvassed the state, making speeches almost daily on behalf of Henry Clay, when that well-known politician was a candidate for the presidency. In 1846 he was himself delegated to the congressional house of representatives by the central district of Illinois, and took his seat on the 6th of December, 1847. In congress he distinguished himself as an active opponent of the extension of slavery and of the annexation of Texas, and as a supporter of its abolition in the district of Columbia. He advocated a protective tariff, the sale of public lands at a low price, and the system of grants for the improvement of rivers and harbours. The first congress in which he sat came to an end in the March of 1849, and he was unsuccessful as a candidate for the representation of his state in the congressional senate. He pursued his professional career until the repeal of the Missouri compromise recalled him to active political life. Through his exertions a republican senator—the whig party having become extinct—was returned by Illinois. In the presidential election of 1855 he worked strenuously for Fremont, and his own name was mentioned in connection with the vice-presidency. In 1858 he was pitted against Mr. Douglas as republican candidate for a seat in the senate; and after a spirited contest Lincoln secured a large majority of the popular vote—the state legislature, however, returning Douglas. In the course of this contest Mr. Lincoln fully developed his views on the question of slavery, which were by no means those of an abolitionist, or even of an opponent of the principle of a fugitive slave law. His "platform" seems to have been determined opposition to the extension of slavery in the territories, so long as they remained merely territories. The struggle with Douglas placed Lincoln in the foremost rank of his party; and the republican convention which met at Chicago on the 11th May, 1860, nominated him their candidate for the presidency by a majority over the only other important competitor, Mr. Fremont. His election as president followed almost as a matter of course, and led to the civil war—the events of which belong

to contemporary history. Suffice it to say, that in conducting it Mr. Lincoln's polestar was the maintenance of the Union, to which all other considerations were subordinated. He was again chosen president in 1864; and early in 1865 the capture of Richmond put an end to the war. But he fell a victim to the policy which a sense of duty had impelled him to pursue. On the evening of the 14th of April he had gone to a theatre in Washington, in company with Mrs. Lincoln, when an actor, John Wilkes Booth, fired a shot at him, which lodged in the brain, and he died the following morning. Mr. Lincoln's tragic end, combined with his many virtues and patriotism, will ever render his name venerated.—F. E.

LIND, JAMES, M.D., F.R.S., fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, &c., a distinguished physician of the last century, designated "the Father of nautical medicine," was born at Edinburgh in 1716, and entered the medical service of the navy in 1735, in which he served afloat for twelve years. In 1753 Dr. Lind published his celebrated work on scurvy, which passed through three editions. The book everywhere bears the stamp of great learning, industry, and research, as well as of vast personal observation of the disease. In 1757 the well-known "Essay on the Means of Preserving the Health of Seamen in the Royal Navy" appeared. This unquestionably gave rise to many most important reforms in the victualling, clothing, and management of the seamen, as well as in the general internal economy of ships of war. In the second edition, which was published in 1767, he described a means of averting one of the greatest distresses to which seamen are subject—the want of fresh water at sea—by a simple process of distillation of salt water, which rendered it sweet and potable. In the third edition, which was called for in 1774, he fully established his claim to this discovery, which had in the interval been claimed by others. In 1758 he was appointed physician to the royal naval hospital at Haslar. Here he published two dissertations on fevers and infections; and in a second edition in 1774 he added observations on the jail distemper, and the proper method of preventing the infection. His next and last work, which appeared in 1768, entitled "An Essay on the Diseases incident to Europeans in Hot Climates, with the method of preventing their fatal consequences," &c., reached a fourth edition in 1788. In this work, which could only have emanated from a man of large experience and unwonted powers of observation, Dr. Lind contends, with his usual clearness and force, that in all climates sickness is derived from the soil; is confined to particular seasons and situations; and that by care and attention much may be done, even in hot climates, to prevent and mitigate the effects of disease. Before his death, which took place in 1794, Dr. Lind had the gratification of seeing many of the great results of his labours achieved. His writings had clearly indicated what attention to the simple laws of nature could effect upon the health of a ship's crew; and the voyage of Cook in the years 1772-75, in which one death only out of a crew of one hundred and eighteen persons occurred, set the question at rest. Armed with the overwhelming proofs in favour of the efficacy of lime juice in scurvy given in Dr. Lind's great work, as well as by the powerful advocacy of Dr. Trotter to the same effect, Dr. Blair and Sir Gilbert Blane, physicians to the medical board in 1795, urged upon Earl Spencer, then first lord of the admiralty, the necessity of including this invaluable prophylactic in the common dietary of our navy, and of requiring a more careful attention to cleanliness, ventilation, &c., in ships. With the exception of some of the polar voyages, scurvy has since been practically banished from our fleets, and the seamen of our navy have reached a standard of health enjoyed by no other class.—J. O. M'V.

* LIND, JENNY (GOLDSCHMIDT), who stands by common consent at the head of living soprano singers, was born in Stockholm on the 8th of February, 1820. Her father, we believe, was an advocate of respectable character and moderate circumstances. She was a pleasing and modest child, and from her earliest days was passionately fond of melody. One day when she was five or six years of age, a Swedish actress accidentally heard her singing, and was so surprised by the marvellous purity of her voice, and the talent and native skill displayed in its management, that she spoke of it to Herr Crolius, a music-master resident in Stockholm. He heard the child sing, and instantly determined on presenting her to the Count Pückler, as a candidate for admission to the musical school attached to the theatre royal, of which he was the manager. The Count Pückler

first made some difficulties; but after hearing her sing, was even more astonished than Herr Crolius had been, and consented to her admission. She accordingly entered the conservatory at this early age, and was placed under the tuition of Erasmus Berg, a profound and skilful musician. After studying under this master for several years, the public were surprised one evening at seeing a child appear in a vaudeville, in which she had to sing. This child was Jenny Lind. Such was her success that she became a public favourite, and after a short time began to appear in opera. At this period of her life everything seemed to bid fair for the future, and the child looked forward to the day in which she might hold a high position in her art. This, however, was a dream, which was destined to be dispelled by a misfortune to which she had not looked forward. It was the loss of her voice, when she was about fourteen years of age. She was compelled to retire from the theatre, and again practise her art alone, and in the privacy of her own apartments. At length her voice returned to her; but it was no longer the voice which she once had, nor had it yet acquired the wonderful beauty and purity which now marks it. She now left Stockholm and proceeded to Paris, where she placed herself under the tuition of Signor Garcia, the father of the famous Malibran and the master of so many distinguished vocalists of the present day, who, however, at first little forebode the future eminence which his pupil was to obtain, greeting her on being presented to him with the discouraging remark—"Mon enfant, vous n'avez plus de voix;" and very frequently has he said—"If Lind had more voice at her disposal, nothing could prevent her becoming the greatest of modern singers; but as it is, she must be content with singing second to many who will not have one half her genius." Her voice, nevertheless, gradually strengthened, and she was at length summoned back to Stockholm. Here she again entered the theatre, and speedily became again a public favourite in Sweden. But during her residence in Paris she had made the acquaintance of Meyerbeer, the celebrated composer. This great man had discovered her rare qualities, and he obtained for her an engagement at the royal theatre of Berlin, and wrote for her his opera, *The Camp of Silesia*, while she was as yet almost unknown. At first she made little impression upon the public, for her voice had not yet completely returned to her. One evening, however, when she was singing in *Robert le Diable*, she felt that it had returned, and inspired by the consciousness, sang the music of *Alice* with such a force and power, combined with the sweetness to which the public had become accustomed, that she electrified them, and astonished Meyerbeer, who from that moment regarded her as the first of modern singers. Everything was now changed with her. She rapidly progressed in public estimation, and her reputation soon spread through the whole of Germany. Soon after this a musical festival was held at Bonn, upon the Rhine, and the queen of England, who was then on a visit to his Prussian majesty, attended it. Jenny Lind was engaged at the festival; and the English critics who attended it wrote back such warm accounts of her genius, that it was not difficult to foretell that she would soon come to England. Accordingly, towards the end of the year, 1845, M. Belinaye came to Berlin, and through the medium of Lord Westmoreland, was presented to Jenny Lind, whom he had the satisfaction of engaging to appear under Mr. Lumley's management the following season. Mademoiselle Lind had previously involved herself in an engagement with Mr. Bunn, the lessee of Drury Lane, from which she had withdrawn in consequence, as she alleged, of failure in Mr. Bunn's part of the contract. As he, however, threatened her with law proceedings, it appeared probable that the apprehension of them would prevent her from coming to England. This obstacle, however, was got over; and Jenny Lind appeared for the first time at her majesty's theatre on the 4th of May, 1847. The accounts of Jenny Lind's short but triumphant career in Germany, and the extraordinary enthusiasm which she had everywhere created, had made her an object of much interest in the musical circles of London. During the period of suspense as to her arrival it gradually became a topic of conversation every day more and more general and engrossing, till the name of Jenny Lind was in every body's mouth, not only in the metropolis, but throughout the whole kingdom, before she had set her foot on our shores. By the time she made her appearance the curiosity about her had become unbounded; and on the night of her debut the theatre presented a scene of excitement probably never surpassed. She appeared in the character of *Alice* in an Italian

version of Meyerbeer's *Robert le Diable*. She had never before sung in Italian, and her pronunciation was not very pure; but this slight defect was lost in the many excellencies. Her performance, whether regarded as a dramatic representation or a vocal exhibition, transcended the most highly-wrought expectations. The enthusiasm of the public was beyond description, and went on increasing to the end of the season, during which, besides *Alice*, the parts which she chiefly performed were *Anima* in *La Sonnambula*; and *Maria* in *La Figlia del Reggimento*. The influx to the theatre was unprecedented. Enormous sums were paid for the boxes, and multitudes travelled from the most distant parts of the country to obtain a single hearing of the "Swedish nightingale." In the following season (1848), Jenny Lind continued to be the great, almost the sole object of attraction. The "Lind mania," as it was called, raged without diminution, and was even heightened by the concerts which she subsequently gave in all parts of the United Kingdom, where, besides dazzling and enchanting the public by her vocal powers, she gained all hearts by splendid deeds of beneficence, and a thousand traits of an amiable character. In 1849 she again came to England; and Mr. Lumley, it appeared, had depended upon her for his theatre. But it turned out that she had determined to abandon the stage, and to sing in future only at concerts. She appeared, however, a few nights, as was said, for the sake of the theatre, and was received with unabated enthusiasm; but she then withdrew, and has never since appeared on the stage. In September, 1850, Jenny Lind visited the United States, and gave upwards of a hundred concerts in all parts of the country, exciting everywhere an unparalleled enthusiasm. Soon after the termination of these concerts she was married in Boston, Massachusetts, in February, 1852, to Mr. Otto Goldschmidt of Hamburg, a young pianist of distinction, who had accompanied her during a part of her tour, and they shortly afterwards returned to Europe. They then fixed their residence at Wimbledon, near London.—E. F. R.

LINDA or LINDANUS, WILHELM DAMASUS VAN, a famous Roman catholic controversialist and prelate, born at Dordrecht in Holland in 1525. After studying at Louvain, he visited France to obtain a better knowledge of Greek and Hebrew from Mercerus and Turnebus. On his return to Louvain he was ordained, and soon after was appointed to lecture on the scriptures at Dillingen, where he continued three years, and laboured with success. In 1556 we find him once more at Louvain, where he received his doctor's degree. Several ecclesiastical appointments of importance were conferred upon him, among which was that of inquisitor of the faith in Holland and Friesland, a post in which he displayed sufficient zeal and severity to win the favour of the bigoted and cruel Philip II., who nominated him to the see of Ruremonde, a new creation; but it was some years before he could take possession. In 1558 he published his "De optimo genere interpretandi Scripturas," in three books; and in 1563 his "Panoplia Evangelica, seu de verbo evangelico," in five books. His subsequent works are very numerous, and at this day of little value except as illustrative of the controversies of his time. In 1568 Lindanus visited Rome, and also at a later period, in 1588, when he was named bishop of Ghent. He died in 1588, greatly esteemed for his learning, zeal, and industry.—B. H. C.

LINDE, SAMUEL BOGUMIL GOTT, the author of the great Polish dictionary, was born at Thorn in 1771, the son of Swedish parents. Being appointed professor of Polish at Dresden university, he devoted himself to the study of the language he professed to teach; and after twenty-one years of assiduous labour, and with pecuniary assistance from Count Zamoycki and others, he produced his *Lexicon*, in 6 vols. 4to, 1807-14. Linde died at Warsaw on the 8th of August, 1847.—R. H.

LINDENSCHMIT, WILHELM, German painter, was born at Mainz in 1806. He received a good classical education in the gymnasium of his native city, and learned the rudiments of design from his father, Johann Lindenschmit, a medalist of reputation. In 1823 he entered the Art Academy of Munich, and in the following year that of Vienna. He painted at first classical and religious subjects, the latter in the manner of Cornelius, at whose recommendation he was employed by the Crown-prince Ludwig to paint some of the frescoes in the arcades of the Hofgarten, Munich. He painted, 1829-31, in the church at Sindling, near Munich, a large fresco of the "Peasants beating off the Austrians, 1805," which was lithographed by Hobe. Other important works which he executed for Ludwig were

several frescoes in the interior of the royal palace; in the loggia of the Pinacothek; and a series of subjects from early Saxon history in the halls of the castle of Hohenschwangau. His later pictures, whether in fresco or oil, have been mostly taken from early German history; but he has also painted many religious subjects. His works exhibit a considerable amount of historical knowledge, and are studiously correct in the costume and accessories.—J. T.-c.

LINDLEY, JOHN, one of the most distinguished of modern English botanists, was born on the 5th of February, 1799, at Cotton, near Norwich, where his father had a nursery garden. He prosecuted his early studies at the grammar-school of Norwich. He exhibited in youth a strong predilection for botany, and in 1819 he translated Richard's work on the *Analysis of Fruits*. This was followed in 1820 by his "Monograph on Roses," with drawings executed by himself. He subsequently wrote a paper on *Pomaceæ*, and a monograph of the species of *digitalis*. In Hooker's *Flora Scotica*, he gave a notice of the organography of Lemna, and he aided London in his *Encyclopædia of Plants*. He became a warm advocate of the natural system in botany, and he did a great deal to develop it in Britain. In 1830 there appeared his "Introduction to the Natural System," which, along with the "Elements of Botany," was a great help to students. These two works constitute important class-books. In his "Icones Plantarum" he gave a view of the arrangement of plants. His "Introduction to the Structure and Physiology of Plants," 2 vols. 8vo, was a valuable contribution to science in 1832. He published also a "Synopsis of the British Flora," and a "Flora Medica," containing descriptions of medicinal plants. In 1846 appeared his laborious and valuable work entitled "The Vegetable Kingdom," in which he gives full details relative to the classes and orders of plants, with an account of their economical and medicinal uses. It is a standard work on the subject of classification. The natural order *Orchidaceæ* was specially studied by Lindley, and his work on the genera and species of that family is one of the highest authority. The drawings are by Francis Bauer. He did not confine his attention exclusively to the wants of scientific men, but he made botany popular by his writings. His "Ladies Botany," "School Botany," article "Botany" in the Library of Useful Knowledge, and his papers in the Penny Cyclopædia, evince the desire he felt to diffuse among all classes the knowledge of the first principles of science. The application of botany to horticulture has been developed in his "Theory of Horticulture," and he has shown the important bearing which a knowledge of physiology and structure has on the common operations of the garden and the field. He acted for many years as editor of the *Botanical Register*, in which drawings of recently introduced plants were given along with their characters and mode of cultivation; and from its commencement he edited in a most able manner the horticultural part of the *Gardener's Chronicle*, which occupies the first place in its own department. Palæontological botany was also studied by him, and he published along with Hutton the "Fossil Flora of Great Britain," containing delineations of the plants found in various stratified rocks. Besides these works he published "Collectanea Botanica," or figures and botanical illustrations of rare and common exotic plants; reports of plants which have grown in the Chiswick garden; observations on the natural laws which govern the production of double flowers; remarks on the principal questions debated in the philosophy of botany; a key to structural, physiological, and systematic botany, for the use of classes; description of *Victoria regia*; sertum *orchidaceum*, or a wreath of the most beautiful orchidaceous flowers; and a sketch of the vegetation of the Swan River. He also contributed numerous papers to the Transactions of learned societies. He was appointed professor of botany in University college, London, in 1829, and he continued to discharge the duties of the chair till 1860, when he resigned. He was also lecturer on botany at the Royal Institution, and at the Apothecaries' garden at Chelsea. He long acted as secretary of the Horticultural Society, and edited their Transactions and Proceedings. The university of Munich conferred on him the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1832. He was a fellow of the Royal, Linnean, and Geological Societies, and a member of many foreign scientific societies. He died 1st November, 1865.—J. H. B.

LINDPAINTNER, FERDINAND, a musician, was born at Coblenz, December 8, 1791, and died at Stuttgart in August,

1858. His father, Jacob, was a tenor singer in the chapel of the elector of Treves, who, when the electorate was dissolved in 1796, followed his prince to Augsburg as an officer of his household. Successively at the gymnasium and lyceum of that city, young Lindpaintner was a student until 1806, and from that time he devoted himself to music, for which he had always a predilection. His first masters were Plüdtlerl, music-director to the elector, for the violin; and Witzka, music-director of Augsburg cathedral, for the pianoforte and harmony. Observing his decided talent, the ex-elector sent him to Munich to study under Winter, with whom he wrote his first opera, "Demophon," a mass, and a Te Deum, which were performed in 1811. His patron purposed in 1812 to send him to complete his artistic education in Italy, but his sudden death frustrated this intention; and Lindpaintner, left to his own resources, was glad to accept the engagement of music-director at the then new Isarthor theatre in Munich. Notwithstanding his success as a composer, he was dissatisfied with his theoretical attainments, and accordingly now placed himself under the instruction of Joseph Gratz, with whom he went through a course of severe contrapuntal study. In 1819 he was appointed kapellmeister to the king of Wurtemberg, in discharge of which office he went to reside at Stuttgart. He acquired great fame by the training of his orchestra, for which he had a peculiar talent; he was therefore engaged in 1858 to conduct Dr. Wyde's New Philharmonic concerts in London, and again in 1854, when he also directed a German opera at Drury Lane theatre. Lindpaintner produced above five-and-twenty operas, the best known of which are "Der Vampyr," played at Vienna in 1827; and "Joko." He wrote an overture and dramatic music to Göthe's Faust; three oratorios—one of which, "The Widow of Nain," has been given in London; and a great number of miscellaneous vocal and instrumental pieces.—G. A. M.

LINDSAY, the name of a noble Scottish family which has figured conspicuously in the history of the country. The first of the name who settled in Scotland was an Anglo-Norman baron named WALTER DE LINDSAY, who flourished in the reign of David I. Their original possessions appear to have been at Erildun—now Earliston—in Roxburghshire, and at Crawford in Clydesdale; but they speedily extended themselves into Haddington, Forfar, Fife, and most of the Lowland counties in Scotland, multiplied into numerous branches, attained high dignities both in church and state, and vast influence in the country. They were zealous adherents of Wallace and Bruce. One of them assisted at the slaughter of the Red Comyn; another perished in the battle of Kilkenny; and no fewer than eighty gentlemen of their name are said to have fallen at Dapplin, fighting against Balliol. The ancient ballad on the battle of Otterburn makes special mention of the valour of "the Lindsays light and gay"; and Froissart commemorates a gallant adventure of Sir John Lindsay at that famous fight. The family were ennobled in the person of Sir David Lindsay of Glenesk, a celebrated warrior and most accomplished knight, who married the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Robert II., and was created Earl of Crawford in 1398.—DAVID, third earl, was the ally of the earl of Douglas in his struggle against the king, and was killed just before the battle of Arbroath in 1446, while endeavouring to reconcile the Lindsays and the Ogilvies, who had quarreled.—ALEXANDER, fourth earl, surnamed the Tiger Earl from the ferocity of his character, entered into a league with the earl of Douglas and Macdonald of the Isles, to dethrone the king; but after the murder of Douglas, he was defeated by the royal lieutenant Huntly at the battle of Brechin in 1452. His estates were forfeited; but on his submission and surrender he was pardoned, through the intercession of Bishop Kennedy.—DAVID, fifth earl, his son, became the most powerful man of his family, acquired the hereditary sheriffdom of Angus, was appointed keeper of Berwick and high admiral, master of the household, lord chamberlain, joint high justiciary, and for twenty years was employed in almost every embassy and public negotiation that took place between England and Scotland. He was a strenuous supporter of James III. against his rebel barons, and as a reward for his services, was created Duke of Montrose. After the defeat and death of that unfortunate monarch, the duke suffered severely for his loyalty. His son JOHN, sixth earl, who did not assume the title of duke, fell at Flodden. In the great struggle between the protestants and the Romanists, as the Reformation, the elder branch of the Lindsays espoused

the Romish side, and were deeply implicated in the intrigues and plots of that party during the reigns of Mary and James VI. They were royalists, too, in the great civil war, and were ultimately involved in the ruin of the cause which they had embraced. The Byres branch of the Lindsays rose on the ruins of the old house, and succeeded them in the Crawford title.—JOHN, sixth Lord Lindsay of the Byres, was a zealous protestant, and a man of stern character. It was he "whose iron eye beheld fair Mary weep in vain" when he assisted in extorting from her the resignation of her crown at Lochleven.—His son JAMES, seventh Lord Lindsay, was "a man of great talent, supple, subtle, and ambitious," but a gallant soldier and an accomplished scholar.—Earl JOHN, his son, succeeded in obtaining the earldom of Crawford on the extinction of the elder branch, to the exclusion of the Balcarrais family, who were nearer in blood. He held the offices of high treasurer of Scotland and president of the parliament, and was one of the principal leaders of the moderate presbyterians during the civil war.—His son WILLIAM, earl of Crawford, was made president of the parliament after the Revolution of 1688, and a commissioner of the treasury, and was the most active agent in effecting the overthrow of episcopacy.—His grandson JOHN, twentieth earl of Crawford, a distinguished military officer, was born in 1702. After completing his education at the university of Glasgow, he spent two years at a military academy in Paris. In 1726 he was appointed to a company in the Scots Greys. He served a campaign as a volunteer with the imperial army under Prince Eugene, and subsequently fought under General Munich in the war between Russia and Turkey in 1738, and acquired great distinction for his courage and activity. At the close of the campaign he rejoined the imperialists, and at the battle of Krotzka was desperately wounded by a musket ball, which broke his thigh-bone, and caused him the most dreadful agony. From the effects of this wound he never completely recovered. In 1739 he was made adjutant-general, and obtained the command of the Black Watch, as the 42nd Highland regiment was then termed. In 1741 he was appointed to the command of the Scots Greys, and ultimately rose to the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1748 he joined the British army in Flanders under Marshal Stair. His "noble and wise" conduct at the battle of Dettingen received special commendation; and at Fontenoy he covered the retreat with great gallantry. Though his wound troubled him much, and though he had the misfortune to lose his wife, the beautiful Lady Jean Murray, daughter of the duke of Athol, before she had completed her twentieth year, he continued to serve with the army till the conclusion of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. On his return to London his wound broke out for the twentieth time, and he expired on Christmas-day, 1749, aged forty-seven. Lord Crawford was as much beloved for his amiability, as he was admired for his great talents, military skill, and elegant manners. His countrymen regarded him as "the most generous, the most gallant, the bravest, and the finest nobleman of his time."—The Byres line of the Lindsays terminated in 1808, on the death of George, twenty-second earl of Crawford.

The Balcarrais branch of the family, which descended from David Lindsay of Edzell, ninth earl of Crawford, has produced a great number of statesmen, judges, and soldiers; and continues still to flourish. Lady Anne Lindsay or Barnard, author of "Auld Robin Gray," belonged to this house. James seventh earl of Balcarrais has made good his title to the ancient family honours, and is now twenty-fourth earl of Crawford.—(*Lives of the Lindsays*, by Lord Lindsay, 8 vols. 8vo.)—J. T.

* LINDSAY, ALEXANDER WILLIAM CRAWFORD, twenty-fifth earl of Crawford and Balcarrais, a thoughtful and accomplished writer, was born at Muncaster Castle, Cumberland, in 1812. He received his later education in Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1838. Soon after leaving college he travelled in the East, and recorded, as Lord Lindsay, his experiences in a serious and interesting work published in 1838, "Letters on Egypt, Edom, and the Holy Land." In 1841 he printed for private circulation a volume of "Ballads, Songs, and Poems," translated from the German, chiefly of Göthe, Schiller, and Uhland; and in the same year appeared a brief and unpretending but earnest "Letter to a Friend on the Evidence and Theory of Christianity." Five years later he published a singular little book, "Progression by Antagonism," a theory involving considerations touching the present position, duties, and destiny of Great Britain, a volume of which it would

be impossible in our limits to give the faintest outline, but which was marked by the application of considerable thinking power to the facts of universal history—and devout in its spirit, was hopeful in its conclusions. The following year, 1847, appeared Lord Lindsay's elaborate and eloquent "Sketches of the History of Christian Art," original in its theory, and copious in its information, collected from a wide and thorough study of art and its remains. In his "Brief Analysis of the Doctrine and Argument in the case of Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter," published in 1850, Lord Lindsay took a temperate view of that famous decision; and those whose dissatisfaction with it was too great to allow them to remain in the Church of England, he recommended to seek a refuge, not in the Church of Rome, but in the Episcopal Church of Scotland. In the course of the preceding year, 1849, Lord Lindsay had printed for private circulation the most generally attractive and popular of all his books, the "Lives of the Lindsays, or a memoir of the Houses of Crawford and Balcarra," which is a valuable contribution to the history of Scotland for many centuries, as well as to family biography. In 1858 Lord Lindsay was induced to publish it for the benefit of the reading world in general. In 1861 he published "Scepticism and the Church of England," applying to the new state of theological opinion the theory contained in his "Progression by Antagonism," and a work on "Etruscan Inscriptions" in 1872. He succeeded his father in 1869, and in 1874 he sent out, at his own expense, an expedition to the Mauritius to observe the transit of Venus.—F. E.

LINDSAY, SIR DAVID, the most popular of the ancient Scottish poets, was descended from a younger branch of the family of Lord Lindsay of the Byres, originally resident at Garmyilton in East Lothian. It is probable that he was born at the Mount, the family seat near Cupar-Fife, about the year 1490. He was sent to the university of St. Andrews in 1505, and left it in 1509, at the age of nineteen. On completing his education he visited Italy, and in 1512—the year following his return—was appointed gentleman-usher to the infant prince, afterwards James V. In 1513 he was present in the chapel at Linlithgow, when the pretended apparition of the apostle John was employed to deter James IV. from his proposed invasion of England, and furnished both Pitcottie and Buchanan with a description of the scene. After the death of James IV. at Flodden, Lindsay continued his attendance on his successor till 1524, when he was removed from his office, along with the rest of the royal household, by the selfish intrigues of the queen-mother. His pension, however, continued to be regularly paid, in consequence of the interference of the youthful monarch himself. On the overthrow of the Douglas faction in 1528, Lindsay lost no time in availing himself of this favourable change in the administration of public affairs to improve his own fortunes; and about the close of the year published his "Dream"—the most poetical of all his compositions—in which he reminds the king in very graphic and touching terms of the fidelity and affection with which he had discharged the duties of his office, and expresses a hope that he will receive "ane goodly recompence." In the "Complaint," written in the following year, he remonstrates with great freedom against the neglect with which he had been treated; and not in vain, for in 1530 he was appointed lion king-at-arms—an office of great dignity and importance. Shortly after his promotion Lindsay wrote his "Complaint of the King's Papingo," a satirical poem, in which the vices of the clergy are denounced in vehement language. In point of elegance, learning, variety of description, and easy, playful humour, the "little tragedy" of the papingo is worthy to hold its place with any poem of the period, either English or Scottish. In April, 1531, Lindsay was despatched to Brussels along with David Panton, secretary to the king, and Sir James Campbell of Lundie, for the purpose of negotiating the renewal of the commercial treaty concluded by James I. between Scotland and the Netherlands. The Scottish ambassadors were received with great state by the queen of Hungary, governor of the Netherlands, and her brother the Emperor Charles, and were completely successful in their mission. On his return to Scotland Sir David married a lady of the name of Janet Douglas; but there is reason to suspect that his marriage was unhappy, and he had no issue. About the close of the year 1535, he wrote his celebrated "Satire of the Three Estates," in which the follies and vices of the king and his courtiers, and the abuses of the church, are attacked with equal boldness and freedom. This singular drama—the repre-

sentation of which must have occupied nearly the entire day—was performed in the open air at Cupar, Linlithgow, Perth, and Edinburgh, in presence of the king, queen, and court, and an immense concourse of spectators; and its unsparing exposure of the flagrant abuses of the government and the clergy seems to have produced a deep impression both on the sovereign and the people. In 1536 Sir David was despatched along with Sir John Campbell to the court of France, to demand in marriage for the Scottish king a daughter of the house of Vendôme; but James ultimately espoused Magdalen, daughter of Francis I., on whose untimely death Lindsay composed a pathetic "Deporation." On the subsequent marriage of the king to Mary of Guise, Sir David's ingenuity was put into requisition to provide masks, shows, and pageants to welcome the princess on her arrival at St. Andrews. During these festivities, which lasted forty days, the lion-king composed his satirical poem entitled the "Justing between James Watson and John Barbour"—a heavy, dull, and laboured production in ridicule of jousts and tournaments; which was followed by another satire entitled "Supplication directit to the king's grace in contemptuoun of side tails"—the long trains then worn by ladies. Lindsay was one of the little company of faithful friends who attended the deathbed of James V., and he closed the eyes of that accomplished but unfortunate monarch, 14th December, 1542. Sir David represented the burgh of Cupar in the parliament which met at Edinburgh on the 18th of March, 1543, and supported the claims of Arran in the struggle for the regency which took place between that nobleman and Cardinal Beaton. In the following year he was sent on an embassy to Charles V., and on his return was elected as representative for Cupar in the parliaments of 1544-45-46. His last embassy was to the court of Denmark, in order to negotiate a free trade with that country. He appears to have taken no further part in public affairs, but spent the latter years of his life in retirement. In 1550 he wrote the "History of Squire Meldrum," the liveliest of his works, and peculiarly valuable on account of the light which it casts upon the private life and manners of the times. In 1553 he completed his last, and in some respects greatest work—the "Monarchie"—which from its extent and elaborate character must have occupied his attention for several years. It is nervous, learned, and pious; and although keenly satirical, is not so coarse and scurrilous as most of his earlier productions, and displays a higher moral tone. Sir David died probably about the close of 1557. He was a man of grave deportment and correct morals, as well as of true poetical genius, extensive learning, and keen wit. His writings are characterized by good sense, sagacious observation, and sarcastic wit, rather than by brilliant imagination or deep poetic feeling. They exercised, however, a powerful influence on the age in which he lived, and contributed not a little to hasten the overthrow of the papal system in Scotland. Their popularity among his contemporaries and their immediate successors was unbounded; and until the close of the last century they were to be found in almost every cottage north of the Tweed. The year after his death his works were condemned to be burnt by the last Roman catholic synod held in Scotland before the Reformation.—J. T.

LINDSAY, ROBERT, of Pitcottie, a Scottish chronicler, was descended from Patrick, fourth Lord Lindsay, and was born probably about the beginning of the sixteenth century, in the parish of Ceres, Fifeshire, in which the small estate of Pitcottie is situated. His chronicles begin in 1436, with the reign of James III., and terminate in 1565, shortly after the marriage of Queen Mary to Darnley. He derived the materials, he says, from Patrick Lord Lindsay of the Byres, Sir William Scott of Balwearie, Sir Andrew Wood of Largo, the famous Scottish admiral, Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, and other distinguished gentlemen of the period. "Honest Pitcottie," as Sir Walter Scott was in the habit of terming him, was garrulous, simple, credulous, and prolix; but "his naïveté and humour, his minute touches of individuality, his picturesque and graphic style, and the high spirit of chivalry and warmth of heart that glow through his every page, render him by far the most entertaining of the old Scottish chroniclers." There is little or nothing known of his personal history.—J. T.

*LINDSAY, WILLIAM LAUDER, a Scottish botanist, prosecuted his early studies at the high school of Edinburgh, where he was dux. He afterwards studied medicine in the university of Edinburgh, and cultivated natural science, more especially botany, in which he distinguished himself when a student. His

devoted himself to the study of lichens, and has written an excellent manual of "British Lichens," published by Reeve. He also gained the Neill prize at the Royal Society in 1859 for a paper on the spermogones and pyrenides of lichens. He acted for some time as assistant-physician in the Dumfries asylum, and afterwards became medical superintendent of Murray's Asylum, Perth. He visited Norway and Iceland, and made collections of lichens and other plants. He is now, 1861, on a visit to Australia and New Zealand. He wrote numerous papers on botanical, physiological, microscopical, and chemical subjects—such as the colouring matter of lichens, the character of the evacuations in cholera, botany of Iceland, &c. He is a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of the Linnæan Society. He is an able and accurate observer, and possesses indefatigable energy and perseverance. His health has suffered lately from his laborious microscopical researches.—J. H. B.

LINDSEY, THOMAS, a well-known Unitarian minister and writer, was born at Middlewich in Cheshire in 1723. In 1741 he was admitted at St. John's college, Cambridge, where, according to his biographer, he was much esteemed for amiability, diligence, and piety, and in 1747 was elected fellow of his college. He was ordained by Bishop Gibson, and presented to a chapel in Spital Square, London, but soon after entered the household of the duke of Somerset as chaplain. In 1754 he accompanied the duke of Northumberland upon the continent, and on his return became rector of Kirkby-Wisk in Yorkshire, which he exchanged for a living in Dorsetshire. Here he began to entertain doubts concerning the Trinity; but in 1763 he accepted a living in Yorkshire, which he retained till 1773, when he resigned and removed to London. On that occasion he published his first work, "An Apology for Resigning," followed by a sequel in 1776. In London he opened a room in Essex Street, where his congregation built him a chapel in 1778. Fourteen years later he received a colleague in the person of Dr. Disney, and the next year resigned altogether. During this period he wrote a number of theological tracts and pamphlets, in which he was mainly occupied in expounding and defending his peculiar tenets, in reply to his numerous literary opponents. His latest work appeared in 1802, and his death took place in 1808. Inferior to Priestley and to Belsham in a literary point of view, he is remembered as one of the most estimable Unitarians of his age.—B. H. C.

LINGARD, JOHN, D.D., the Roman catholic historian of England, was born at Winchester on the 5th of February, 1771. His family, a humble one, had long been Roman catholics. His early quickness of intellect and devoutness recommended him to the notice of two Roman catholic bishops, and in 1782 he was sent to study for the priesthood in the English college at Douay. The French revolution broke up the establishment, the surviving students of which, after successive migrations, settled for several years at Crook Hall, near Durham. Of this college Lingard, having completed his course of theology, was made vice-president, acting as professor both of natural and of moral philosophy. In April, 1795, he was ordained priest by Bishop Gibson at York. He had already begun to study carefully the history and antiquities of England from the point of view of a Roman catholic ecclesiastic. Fireside papers read to his friends of the college, were expanded into the well-known work, the "Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church," published in 1806, which reached a second edition in 1810, and was completely recast in the third one of 1844. In the following year, 1807, he contributed to the *Newcastle Chronicle* letters, afterwards published as "Catholic Loyalty Vindicated"—the first of a series of fugitive controversial writings, collected and republished in 1826. In 1808 the community once more removed to Ushaw, Lingard accompanying it. Three years afterwards he retired from it, to undertake the secluded mission at Hornby, refusing the presidency of Maynooth college, which he was strongly urged to accept. In the seclusion of Hornby he began his "History of England," with at first no aim beyond that of compiling an abridgment for the use of Roman catholic schools. But in the January of 1818, we find him negotiating with a (protestant) bookseller, Mr. Mawman, the sale of his well-known and elaborate work. For the history, so far as the death of Henry VII. he was to receive a thousand guineas. That portion of the work, in three volumes, appeared early in 1819; and in 1820 the whole and concluding volume of the "Roman Catholic History of England, from the first invasion by the Romans to the accession of William and Mary in 1688." The work was

rapidly successful, and new editions of the volumes as they appeared, were called for. The fifth edition of 1849-50, we may add (of which the sixth edition of 1854-55 is merely a stereotyped reprint), was carefully revised and much improved. Translations soon began to appear in French, German, and Italian. In 1821 Pope Pius VII. issued a brief, making Lingard a D.D.; and during a visit to Rome, it was with difficulty that the historian could persuade Leo XII. not to make him a cardinal. Writing and studying, Lingard lived quietly at Hornby, sometimes receiving under his roof visitors of distinction. Brougham, Scarlett, and Pollock, when going as barristers on the northern circuit, often ran over to dine with the historian of England. He lived in perfect harmony with the incumbent of Hornby, who bequeathed his pet animals to Lingard because he was sure that the historian would be kind to them. In conversation and private life he is described as having been simple, buoyant, and playful. He died at Hornby on the 17th July, 1851. For two editions of his history, he seems to have received upwards of £4000, with part of which he founded bursaries for the education of ecclesiastical students at Ushaw. The failure of a bank in 1839 threatened to trench on the provision made for his old age, and Lord Melbourne bestowed on him a pension of £300 a year. Besides the works already mentioned, he published anonymously in 1836 a translation of the four gospels, and several catechetical and other manuals. He was also a frequent contributor to Roman catholic periodicals, the *Dublin Review*, &c. To the last volume of the sixth edition of his history, the Rev. M. A. Tierney, "canon of St. George's, Southwark," prefixed an interesting memoir, of which we have availed ourselves on the present occasion.—F. E.

LINGELBACH, JOHANN, a celebrated painter of the Dutch school, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine in 1625. Whilst quite young he went to Amsterdam, and after studying there some time proceeded to Paris, where for two years he was diligently occupied in the study and practice of painting. He then went to Italy where he stayed six years. In 1650 he returned and settled in Amsterdam, in which city he died in 1687. Lingelbach imitated the manner of Wynants and Wouvermans, but his execution is less masterly and his colouring colder. He is in fact one of the painters whose style marks the incipient stage of the decline of painting in Holland. His most successful pictures are views of Italian and Dutch sea-ports, in which he frequently introduces ruined architecture, and always numerous small figures busily employed. He also painted markets, fairs, and scenes of the carnival, with much skill and a strong sense of humour. His small figures and animals were much admired, and he was occasionally induced to paint them in the landscapes of Wynants and other contemporaries. There are a few clever etchings by him. Most of the continental galleries possess one or more paintings by Lingelbach.—J. T.-c.

LINGUET, SIMON NICOLAS HENRI, a French author and advocate, born 14th July, 1736, at Rheims; guillotined at Paris, 27th June, 1794. Attached to the French engineers as instructor in mathematics, he went to Portugal and Spain, and at Madrid studied Spanish literature. On his return to France he went to the bar and obtained a brilliant reputation; but the publication of his "Theorie des lois Civiles" brought him a host of enemies. He was obliged to leave France, but returned, and fell a victim to the revolutionary tribunal. He published a large number of miscellaneous writings, the titles of which would more than fill one of our pages.—P. E. D.

LINK, HEINRICH FRIEDRICH, an eminent German botanist, was born at Hildesheim, on the 2nd February, 1767, and died at Berlin on the 1st January, 1851. His father was minister of the church of St. Anne at Hildesheim, and the son was educated at the Gymnasium Andreanum of that town. At the early age of ten he took a botanical trip with his father into the Harz. His father died in 1782, and in 1786 young Link entered the university of Göttingen, where he prosecuted the study of medicine, and at the same time attended to natural science. In 1790 he took the degree of M.D. In 1792 he was appointed to the chair of natural history and chemistry in the university of Rostock, where he remained for twenty years. In 1797 he travelled in Portugal, and published an account of his journey. The botanical part was given in his "Flora Portuguesæ." In 1811 he became professor of botany at Breslau, where he continued for four years. In 1815 he was transferred to the chair of botany in Berlin, and was appointed also director of the Botanic garden, and of the

Royal herbarium. He was an active member of the Academy of Sciences, medical privy councillor, and a member of the scientific deputation in the ministry. During the annual vacations at the university he made excursions into various countries. He visited Britain, Sweden, Tyrol, Greece, Istria, various parts of Italy, Corsica, Belgium, Southern Germany, and the Pyrenees. He attended the meeting of the British Association in Glasgow in 1841. He was seriously meditating a voyage to Ceylon when an attack of *grippe*, combined with stone, carried him off at the advanced age of eighty-three. He was a distinguished systematic as well as physiological botanist, and published a great variety of works in all departments of botany. He was a fellow of the Linnean Society, and a foreign member of the Royal Society. Among his works the following may be enumerated—"Elementa et Prodomus Philosophiæ Botaniciæ;" "Icones Selectæ Anatomico-Botaniciæ;" "Elements of the Anatomy and Physiology of Plants;" and "Description of Plants in the Royal Garden, Berlin." He also published "Botanical Dissertations," and contributed papers to the Natural History Society of Berlin. His "Annual Reports on the Progress of Vegetable Physiology" are valuable and interesting.—J. H. B.

LINLEY, THOMAS, a musician, to whom we are indebted for some excellent old English operas, was born about the year 1780, and received instructions in music first from Chilcot, organist at Bath, then from the celebrated Paradis. Assisted by the high talents of his two daughters, afterwards Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. Tickell, he originated and carried on during many years concerts at Bath, which much contributed to the popularity which that city so long enjoyed. In 1774 Christopher Smith, the secretary and friend of Handel, having declared his intention of relinquishing the management of the London oratorios, Linley, by the advice of his son-in-law Sheridan, united with Stanley in carrying them on, and continued them several years. On the death of Stanley Dr. Arnold joined him. In 1775 the Duenna, to which he composed and adapted the music, was brought out, and ran uninterruptedly seventy-five nights. Soon after he became a joint patentee of Drury Lane theatre with his son-in-law, Sheridan, and consequently took up his residence in London. For several years he conducted the musical department of that theatre, and was induced from the success of the Duenna to continue his course as a dramatic composer. He produced in quick succession, "The Carnival of Venice;" "Selima and Azor;" "The Camp;" "The Spanish Maid;" "The Stranger at Home;" "Love in the East;" and several works of lesser note. All these pieces gained popularity, especially "The Carnival," and "Selima and Azor," which is an adaptation of Gretry's *Zémira et Azor*, containing some charming music by Linley; and among other things the song, "No Flower that blows," which still delights the lovers of English music. It may be added that Linley composed the orchestral accompaniments to the songs in the Beggar's Opera, which have been always used since his time. He produced a great quantity of chamber music, consisting of songs, madrigals, elegies, &c.; beautiful specimens of the genuine English style, which, however, now meet with a neglect which is to be attributed to the change in our national taste. He died at his house in Southampton Street, Covent Garden, on the 19th of November, 1795.—E. F. R.

LINLEY, THOMAS, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Bath in 1756, and at an early age discovered so remarkable a genius for music, that his father gave him a careful education. After receiving the instructions of Dr. Boyce, he was sent to Italy to pursue his studies; and while at Florence, became the intimate friend of Mozart, then a young musical student like himself. The great German in after life always spoke with affection and regret of his young English friend. In addition to the beautiful pieces which he contributed to the Duenna, Thomas Linley composed some new music for the Tempest, when it was revived at Drury Lane, consisting of a fine chorus of the spirits who raise the storm, and the airs, "O bid your faithful Ariel fly;" and "Ere you can say, come and go"—compositions quite worthy of being joined to the older music of Purcell and Arne. In 1778 he perished by an unhappy accident at the age of two-and-twenty. While on a visit to the duke of Ancaster at his seat in Lincolnshire, he was amusing himself with some other young people, with sailing on a lake in the duke's grounds, when the boat overset; and Linley, who had reached the shore, lost his life in endeavouring to save some of his companions.—E. F. R.

LINLEY, WILLIAM, the youngest of Thomas Linley's sons,

was born in 1771. When young he was appointed by Mr. Fox to a writership at Madras, and subsequently filled the responsible situations of provincial paymaster at Vellore, and sub-treasurer at the presidency, Fort St. George. He returned early with an easy independence, and is known to the public by many ingenious productions, the chief of which is "Dramatic Songs of Shakespeare," a work that shows not only great musical invention and taste, but that clear perception of the meaning and beauties of the great bard, which is but rarely to be traced in those composers who have attempted to set his poetry to music. He was also the author of some literary works; and part of a very touching elegy written by him on the death of his sister, Mrs. Sheridan, appears in the second volume of Moore's Life of Sheridan. He died in 1835.—E. F. R.

LINNÆUS or VON LINNÉ, CARL, the celebrated botanist and natural historian, was born on 23rd May, 1707, at Rossholm (Råshult) in Smaland, a province of Sweden, where his father, Nicholas Linné, was clergyman; and he died on the 8th of January, 1778, in the seventy-first year of his age. From his earliest youth Linnæus appears to have imbibed a taste for natural history; and it is probable that his father's country residence contributed to foster his fondness for the objects of animated nature. It was originally intended that young Linné should study for the church; but his proficiency in his early studies was not such as to hold out a prospect of fitness for the ministry. The father, whose income was very small, then thought of making his son adopt some handicraft trade; but this design was fortunately abandoned at the earnest solicitation of Rothman, principal physician at Wexio, who recommended the study of medicine. For three years Linné received instructions from Rothman, in whose family he resided. He afterwards matriculated at the university of Lund, and was so fortunate as to be received into the house of Dr. Stobæus, a physician possessing a fine library, and having a good knowledge of natural history. He had ample opportunities now of acquiring knowledge, and the bent of his mind towards natural science was clearly displayed. In 1728 he passed the vacation at home, and resolved thereafter to prosecute his studies at Upsal. This determination did not at first please his patron, Dr. Stobæus. His means for carrying on his studies were very limited, and he had to struggle with the *ves angusta domi* during the early part of his career. His father could do little for him, and young Linné was thrown very much on his own resources. Fortunately on 16th December, 1728, he obtained a royal scholarship, and thus his difficulties were overcome. In 1729 he became known to Dr. Olaus Celsius, professor of divinity at Upsal, and he was employed to assist the professor in his Hierobotanicon, or descriptions of the plants mentioned in scripture—a very learned work, which is still of standard authority. Through the kind offices of Celsius, Linné procured private pupils; and he was introduced to Rudbeck the professor of botany, who appointed him a deputy-lecturer, and took him into his house as tutor to his younger children. In the library of the professor Linnæus began to draw the outlines of his "Classes Plantarum," "Genera Plantarum," "Critica Botanica," and "Bibliotheca Botanica."

In 1731 Rudbeck and Celsius got Linnæus appointed to travel in Lapland under the royal authority, and at the expense of the university of Upsal. He commenced his journey on 18th May, and proceeded to Gevalia, Helsingland, Angermanland, and Hemosand; a seaport on the Gulf of Bothnia. He next went to Umea and Lulea, and crossed the Lapland alps to Finmark. His journeys from Lulea and Pithea on the Gulf of Bothnia to the north, were performed with two Laplanders as his guides and interpreters. The greater part of the summer was spent in this Lapland tour. He returned to Tornæa in September; then he went to Ulea in East Bothnia, Wasa, Christianstätt, and Abo (the Finland university); and reached Upsal in November, after travelling about three thousand eight hundred English miles, mostly on foot. The journey was a tedious one, and was attended with much hardship and danger. The botanical part of his travels was printed in the Transactions of the Upsal Academy, and was afterwards published under the title of "Flora Laponica." The account of his Lapland journey was also published; and it has been translated under the direction of Sir James Edward Smith. In 1735 Linnæus visited some of the Swedish mines, and became acquainted with mineralogy, a sketch of which he afterwards gave in his "Systema Naturæ." The governor of Dalecarlia, Baron Bontellin, in

1734 asked the services of Linnæus and other naturalists in the investigation of the physical productions of that province. After completing the survey, Linnæus resided for some time at Fahlun. In 1738 he proceeded to Holland, and took the degree of M.D. at the university of Harderwyk on 23rd June. While in Holland he formed a friendship with Dr. John Burman, professor of botany at Amsterdam, to whom he afterwards dedicated his "Bibliotheca Botanica." Through the recommendation of Boerhaave he was appointed to take charge of the large and valuable collection of plants and books at Hartecamp belonging to Clifort, a wealthy Dutch banker. He profited much by his residence with this gentleman, and published a description of his plants under the title of "Hortus Clifortianus"—a fine work in folio, with plates. At the same time several of his other works were passing through the press, and his time was fully occupied. In 1736 Clifort sent Linnæus on a visit to England, and put him in the way of acquiring information in natural history. This visit, however, does not appear to have been a very pleasant one, and Linnæus was much disappointed with what he saw. Dillenius the professor of botany at Oxford did not give him a cordial reception; and the gardens and collections were not in such a state as to afford the information which Linnæus expected. Among those whom he met in England may be mentioned Dr. Shaw, the traveller in the Levant, Dr. Martyn, Mr. Philip Miller, the gardener to the Society of Apothecaries, and Mr. Peter Collinson. Towards the end of 1738 Linnæus settled in Stockholm as a physician, and at the same time lectured on botany and mineralogy. His life from this time was one of increasing fame and prosperity. The improvements which he had introduced into many departments of natural history were recognized, and his new method of classification, founded on the stamens and pistils, was almost universally received. He was chosen to be botanist to the king, and was elected president of the Academy of Sciences of Stockholm. He was subsequently appointed professor of medicine and then of botany at Upsal, and he raised the character of that university as a school of science. The botanic garden was improved at the expense of the government, and numerous pupils resorted to the school from all quarters. He was a successful teacher, and inspired the students with a zeal for research. Many of them became eminent as botanists; and during their travels to distant parts of the world made valuable collections, which were transmitted to their teacher along with descriptions, many of which were published in the *Amoenitates Academicæ*. In 1757 Linnæus was raised to the nobility, and assumed the title of Von Linné; and his means had so increased as to enable him to purchase an estate in the vicinity of Upsal. He was elected a member of all the learned societies of Europe, and many honours were conferred upon him for his scientific researches.

About the year 1776 his health began to fail. He had an apoplectic attack, followed by palsy. This occurred in 1777, and impaired his mental faculties. This was succeeded by ulceration of the bladder, which appears to have been the immediate cause of his death. His loss was deeply deplored in Sweden, and was looked upon as a national calamity. His remains were deposited in a vault in the cathedral of Upsal. His obsequies were performed in the most respectful manner by the whole university, the pall being supported by sixteen doctors of physic, all of whom had been his pupils. There was a general mourning at Upsal; and the king of Sweden caused a medal to be struck expressive of the public loss, and alluded to the subject in a speech from the throne.

The Linnæan herbarium was afterwards purchased by Sir James Edward Smith for £1000, and it is now preserved in the rooms of the Linnæan Society in London. In summing up Linnæus' merits one of his biographers says—"Educated in the severe school of adversity, accustomed from his earliest youth to put a high value on verbal accuracy and logical precision, endowed with a powerful understanding, and capable of undergoing immense fatigue both of body and mind, Linnæus produced a most important revolution in botanical science. He improved the distinctions of genera and species, introduced a better nomenclature in the binomial method, and invented a new and comprehensive system founded on the stamens and pistils. His verbal accuracy, and the remarkable tenacity of his technical language, reduced the crude matter that was stored up in the notes of his predecessors into a form which was accessible to all men. He separated with singular skill the important from the

unimportant in these descriptions. He arranged their endless synonyms with a patience and a lucid order that was quite inimitable. By requiring all species to be capable of a rigorous definition not exceeding twelve words, he purified botany from the endless varieties of the gardeners and herbalists; and by applying the same strict principles to genera, and reducing every character to its differential terms, he got rid of the cumbrous descriptions of the old writers." It is said of Linnæus, that although no man of science ever exercised a greater sway, or had more enthusiastic admirers, yet his merit was not so much that of a discoverer, as of a judicious and strenuous reformer. The knowledge which he displayed, and the value and simplicity of the improvements which he proposed, secured the universal adoption of his suggestions, and crowned him with a success altogether unparalleled in the annals of science. The works of Linnæus are very numerous—"Fundamenta Botanica;" "Bibliotheca Botanica;" "Hortus Clifortianus;" "Flora Lapponica;" "Genera Plantarum;" "Classes Plantarum;" "Critica Botanica;" "Flora Suecica;" "Flora Zeylanica;" "Hortus Upsaliensis;" "Materia Medica;" "Amoenitates Academicæ;" "Philosophia Botanica;" "Species Plantarum;" "Elementa Botanica;" "Systema Vegetabilium;" "Systema Naturæ;" "Dissertationes Academicæ," 1748-76.—J. H. B.

LINNÉ, CARL, or LINNÆUS, CAROLUS, the son of the great Linnæus, also a botanist, was born at Fahlun in Sweden on the 20th of January, 1741, and died at Upsal in 1783. He was much inferior to his father in talents and acquirements; but he was by no means deficient in abilities. The very reputation of his father made the world expect much from the son, and hence he was put to a severe comparative ordeal. He was naturally of a retiring disposition, and his health was indifferent. He devoted attention to botany, and in 1763 he succeeded his father in the chair of botany at Upsal. He left no son, and the male line of Linnæus' family became extinct on his death. Among his published works are the following—"Account of the Rarer Plants of the Upsal Garden;" a "Botanical Dissertation on some new genera of Grasses;" a "Monograph of Lavandula;" "Methodus Muscorum Illustrata."—J. H. B.

LINNELL, JOHN, a distinguished landscape painter, was born in London in June, 1792. He received lessons in design from Benjamin West, studied in the Royal Academy, and was a pupil of John Varley the water-colour painter. Whilst yet a youth of fourteen or fifteen he began to exhibit landscapes in water-colours at the exhibition in Spring Gardens, and in oil at the Royal Academy in 1807, and the British Institution in 1808. At the latter he obtained in 1809, for his picture, "Removing Timber—Autumn," the premium of fifty guineas awarded to the best landscape of the year. But his landscapes did not attract purchasers, and for many years he practised portraiture as the more profitable branch of the profession, sending however, like Gainsborough, both portraits and landscapes to the exhibitions. His portraits are mostly smaller than life, and include a large number of eminent literary men and artists. From about 1846 Mr. Linnell has confined himself almost exclusively to landscapes, and his pictures have steadily made their way in public favour—a favour unmistakably evidenced by the high prices obtained for them during the last few years at public sales. Mr. Linnell's are all English scenes, chiefly the heaths of Hampstead and Surrey, and the woodlands that skirt them; or some road or by-track in the New Forest. But they seldom profess to represent any particular spot, and probably are never the exact delineation of any single scene. They are rather "compositions," less conventional and ostentatiously systematic than those of his old master, Varley; but still compositions in which the painter has sought, by the selection of characteristic features, shown under a special condition of weather and season, to exhibit a poetic phase of some ordinary English scene. But Mr. Linnell has also grappled with more ambitious themes from scripture and the ancient poets. Of these the more remarkable are the "Eve of the Deluge," 1848; the "Return of Ulysses," 1849; "Christ and the Woman of Samaria," 1850; and the "Disobedient Prophet," 1854; but in all, whatever be the subject, the scenery is essentially English. His last exhibited picture, 1861, was entitled "Wheat." The nation possesses four pictures by Mr. Linnell, two in the Vernon and two in the Sheepshanks collection. Amongst his later productions are "Harvest Showers," exhibited 1868; "The Lost Sheep," 1869; "Sleeping for Sorrow," 1870; "A Coming Storm," 1874; and "Woodcutters," 1874.—J. T. S.

LINSCHOTEN, JOHN HUGH VAN, traveller, was born at Haarlem in 1563. He visited Spain and Portugal, and was at Goa from 1583 to 1589. Returned to Holland, he was commissioned to accompany two expeditions for the discovery of a north-east passage to China, which sailed respectively in 1594 and 1595. His narratives of these and other travels are of great interest. He died at Enkhuysen in 1633.—W. J. P.

LINTON, WILLIAM, the eminent landscape painter, was born at Liverpool towards the close of the last century, but brought up among the Westmoreland mountains. On leaving school he was placed in a merchant's office in his native city; but his passion for art proved too strong, and after a brief trial he was sent to London to receive instruction in painting. He exhibited at the British Institution in 1819 a "Carpenter's Shop near Hastings," which attracted some notice; but he shortly began to paint those grander views of mountain and lake scenery, and scenes of classic fame, with which his name is chiefly associated. His earlier pictures, as well as many of his later, were taken from the lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland, the mountains of North Wales, and the highlands of Scotland; but he subsequently extended his range by travel in Italy, Sicily, Greece, Calabria, and Switzerland, during which he diligently stored his sketch-books and his memory with notes of the more remarkable localities in those classic lands. Many of the pictures painted from these sketches are of a very large size, and frequently the scenery is represented in connection with its historical associations. Among the more celebrated of this class of his pictures are the "Italy," in the collection of the duke of Bedford, at Woburn; "Positano," in that of the earl of Ellesmere; the "Temple of Fortune," in the gallery of Sir Robert Peel; a "Greek City, with the return of a victorious armament;" "Jerusalem at the time of the Crucifixion;" the "Bay of Naples;" "Athens;" "Corinth;" "Carthage;" and others of a like character. Among British pictures, besides the lake and mountain scenes above referred to, may be mentioned the grand painting of "Corfe Castle," 1842, and the equally grand "Lancaster," painted in 1852. His picture of the "Bay of Baïæ" was exhibited in 1859. Mr. Linton painted in a large and severe style, and was consequently not one of the popular painters of annual exhibitions, where, indeed, his pictures were seldom seen to advantage. But their grandeur of aim, classic feeling, accuracy of drawing, breadth of effect, and artistic knowledge, always commend them to the student and man of cultivated taste. In 1856 Mr. Linton published the "Scenery of Greece and its Islands," illustrated by fifty views, etched by himself on steel from his original sketches. He also issued a "Table of Colours for Oil Painting," drawn up by him when acting as juror in the Great Exhibition of 1851. In 1867 he went to reside in America. He was one of the founders of the Society of British Artists.—J. T. e.

LINTOTT, BERNARD (Barnaby), bookseller, the publisher of Pope's translation of Homer, was the son of a Sussex yeoman, and born about 1675. Apprenticed to a London bookseller in 1690, he started in business on the expiry of his indentures "at the sign of the Cross Keys, between the Temple gates." In 1714 he made a very liberal agreement with Pope for the publication of the translation of Homer. The harmony between publisher and poet did not long survive the termination of their joint enterprise. Pope lampooned in the Dunciad the "fat and fair" bibliophile, and though more genially, ridiculed him in the prose letter to the earl of Burlington, describing his journey with Lintott to Oxford. Lintott amassed a fortune and retired to Horsham in Sussex, of which county he became high-sheriff in 1735. He died in the February of the following year.—F. E.

LINUS, said to have been bishop of the church at Rome in the first century, and supposed to be the same mentioned by St. Paul in 2 Tim. iv. 21. He is called bishop of Rome by Irenæus, Eusebius, and other ancient writers, but no other reliable fact is recorded of him, although later imaginations have invented a biography for him, and ascribed to him the authorship of a history of the sufferings of Peter and Paul.—B. H. C.

LINWOOD, Miss, whose exhibition of needlework was for more than forty years one of the principal sights of London, was born at Birmingham in 1755, and died in March, 1845; at Leicester. Her exhibition consisted of nearly a hundred pictures from the old masters, worked by her own needle in worsted with wonderful skill and perseverance. For one of them she refused the sum of three thousand guineas.—F. E.

LIOTARD, JEAN ETIENNE, miniature painter, was born at Geneva in 1702. He was designed for a merchant, but a copy which he made of a miniature by Petitot was so much admired that he was permitted to pursue his own inclination. In 1725 he went to Paris, where he met with much success. In 1738 he proceeded to Rome, whence he accompanied Lords Sandwich and Besborough to Constantinople, and from the latter city, by the advice of the British ambassador, he came on to London. At Constantinople he had assumed the Turkish costume, and suffered his beard to grow, and the novelty of his appearance was said by his detractors to have conduced as much as his talent to the popularity of "the Turk," as he was commonly called. He stayed in London two years, and executed a large number of portraits in miniature, and crayons of members of the fashionable circles. In 1772 he revisited England, and again stayed a couple of years. He retired to his native place in 1776, where he died in 1790. Liotard's likenesses were pronounced faithful; they are hard, minute, and seldom flattering. In his English miniatures he frequently affected a Turkish costume. He etched a portrait of himself in a Turkish habit, and a few other heads. He also executed some enamels.—A younger brother, **JEAN MICHEL LIOTARD**, was an engraver of some ability; he was a pupil of B. Andran, and resided at Venice.—J. T. e.

LIPENIUS, MARTINUS, a learned and laborious German writer, born in 1630, in humble circumstances; studied philosophy and theology at Wittemberg; became co-rector of Halle in 1659, rector of the Swedish college of Stettin in 1672, and co-rector of Lübeck in 1676. He died at Lübeck in 1692. He wrote many treatises on different subjects, but his bibliographical compilations are the most celebrated and useful. They consist of six folio volumes, and form the basis of some important works of that class.—B. H. C.

* **LIPKENS, ANTOX**, a Dutch engineer, was the son of a cloth manufacturer at Maestricht, and was born in the year 1782. After receiving such instruction as his native town afforded, he went to Paris, to be examined for admission into the polytechnic school. On his arrival in Paris he found that the examination was over; but he obtained permission to attend the lectures of the school. He applied himself so successfully to his studies, that after a short time he was engaged upon the government survey. About 1813 he was temporarily employed in military engineering duties. On peace being established in Europe he resumed his civil position, and in 1827 was placed at the Hague as engineer-in-chief of the topographical survey; and he discharged the duties so satisfactorily that in 1831 he was nominated a knight of the order of the lion of the Netherlands, in which he was subsequently promoted to the rank of commander. He afterwards became one of the councillors of the ministry of the interior, having more especially the department of patents under his charge. He was deputed by the government to visit England and other countries, to inspect and report upon public works. He was appointed to posts of confidence in the ministry of the interior on his return. He founded the Royal Academy of Civil Engineers at Delft.—R.

LIPPERSHEIM, HANS, a Dutch spectacle-maker, said to have been the first inventor of the telescope, was born at Wesel in the sixteenth century, and died at Middelburg in 1619. About 1608 he is stated to have made the first telescope by combining a convex object-lens and concave eye-lens of rock-crystal, and in the course of the same year a binocular telescope. The history of his invention is given by Professor Moll, in a work entitled *Geschiedkundig Onderzoek naar de eerste Uitfinders der Vernykers* (Historical inquiry as to the first inventor of the telescope), Amsterdam, 1831.—W. J. M. R.

LIPPI, FILIPPINO, son of Fra Filippo Lippi, born at Florence in 1480, was a better painter than his father in the execution of the general accessories, though not in the higher qualities of art. The National gallery possesses three admirable examples of the art of this master. Filippino's chief works are the fresco of the Strozzi chapel, in the church of Santa Maria Novella, Florence; and the continuation of the fresco of the Brancacci chapel in the church of the Carmine, which were left incomplete by Masolino da Panicale and by Masaccio. Filippino continued these works in 1485; his contributions are—"The Restoring a Youth to Life," partly painted by Masaccio; "The Crucifixion of St. Peter;" "St. Peter and St. Paul before Nero, or the Proconsul;" and "St. Peter Released from Prison," according to some opinions. In this is the figure of St. Paul, adorned by

Raphael in the cartoon of Paul Preaching at Athens. Filippino was at Rome in 1492. He died at Florence, 18th April, 1505, at the early age of forty-five. The Rucellai altar-piece in the National gallery is one of Filippino's masterpieces.—(Vasari, *Vite*, &c., Ed. Lemonnier; Baldanzi, *Pittura di Fra Filippino*, &c., di Prato; Rumohr, *Italienische Forschungen*).—R. N. W.

LIPPI, FRA FILIPPO, was born at Florence about the year 1412, and his parents dying while he was still a child, he was brought up by an aunt until his eighth year, when she placed him, about 1420, in the Carmelite convent at Florence, to commence his novitiate. After he had been some years in the convent, he showed such a taste for drawing that the prior resolved to bring him up as a painter, and Filippo was allowed to daily visit Masaccio, then employed painting in the convent. Such is the account of Vasari, but it is possible that the painter with whom Filippo studied was Masolino da Panicale, whose frescoes Masaccio was later employed to continue; this, however, remains doubtful, and Vasari may be right after all. Filippo is said to have painted a fresco of the "Confirmation of the Rules of the Order of the Carmelites" in the cloister of the convent, near a work by Masaccio; but these and other works were destroyed in a fire which partly consumed the convent in 1771. In 1430, when only in his eighteenth year, Filippo gave up the monastic life and went to Ancona. Here, while at sea with other young men, he was captured by a pirate, and carried in chains to Africa and there sold as a slave. Eighteen months after the commencement of his captivity, he amused himself with drawing his master in chalk on a white wall. This appeared a kind of prodigy to the Moor, who released Filippo, and having employed him to execute several works for him, gave him his liberty and sent him to Italy. He appears to have landed at Naples about 1435, and was employed by Alfonso, duke of Calabria, to paint a picture in the Castell Nuovo at Naples. In 1438 he was actively employed in Florence, in Santo Spirito; and he painted some small pictures for Cosmo de Medici, two of which, very beautiful examples of that period, are now in the National gallery—an Annunciation, and St. John the Baptist, with six other saints, seated on a stone bench in a garden. Fra Filippo executed many excellent pictures in Florence, Fiesole, and Arezzo; but his greatest works were painted at Prato, in the choir of the cathedral, representing the lives of John the Baptist and of Stephen the first martyr. He was at work in Prato from 1456 until 1464. While engaged here in 1458, in the convent of Santa Margherita, he persuaded the nuns to allow a young lady, Lucrezia Buti, who was being educated in the convent, to sit to him for the portrait of the Madonna; he seduced her and carried her off, and she was the mother of his son Filippino, who afterwards achieved great fame as a painter. The picture, "A Nativity," upon which Filippo was engaged when he committed this outrage, is said now to be in the Louvre, No. 233, but there is nothing in that work to corroborate the statement of the beauty of the model. From Prato Fra Filippo went to Spoleto, and here he died on the 8th October, 1469, aged fifty-seven. He is supposed to have been poisoned by the relations of Lucrezia Buti; but as Lucrezia very much preferred to live with Filippo to returning to her family, they could only injure her by such a proceeding. The tradition, however, is a mere hearsay report. His unfinished works in the cathedral of Spoleto were completed in 1470 by his pupil, Fra Diamante. He also instructed the young Filippino in painting, who was only ten years old when his father died.—R. N. W.

LIPPOMANI, ALOISIO or LUIGI, an eminent Italian bishop, born at Venice about 1500, of a noble family, and early distinguished for his great and varied attainments. He was in succession bishop of Modena, Verona, and Bergamo; was one of the presidents at the council of Trent, where he took a foremost place and exercised great influence; and was therefore sent as deputy to Rome to seek the removal of the council to Bologna. He was appointed to fill several important foreign offices, was nuncio to Poland, and secretary to Pope Paul V. His works are lives of saints, &c. He died in 1558.—B. H. C.

LIPSIVS, JUSURUS, a scholar of great reputation in the sixteenth century, was born on the 18th October, 1527, at Isque, a village situate midway between Brussels and Louvain. At six years of age he began to learn Latin at Brussels, and at ten was placed at the college of Aën, whence he removed two years later to Cologne, where, at the Jesuit college, he first had a consciousness of his growing attainments. At Louvain, whither

he was sent by his parents that he might escape the snares of the jesuits, Lipsius studied law. At eighteen he travelled into Italy, and ingratiated himself with Cardinal Granvelle by dedicating to his eminence the "*Variarum Lectionum libri iii.*," which was published at Antwerp in 1569. The cardinal rewarded the young critic by appointing him his private secretary, an office he held for two years. He did not escape the dangers of youth, and had nearly died from the consequences of an orgie at Dole, held in honour of Giselin. The troubles in the Low Countries preventing his return home, he accepted a professor's chair at Jena in 1572, and held it for two years. He then went to Cologne, married, and would have retired to his native place to prosecute his studies in quiet; but the war drove him to Leyden, where in 1579 he became professor of history, and wrote several learned treatises. Professing Calvinism, he had a strong objection to dissent; and in his work, "*Politicorum libri sex.*," he strenuously advocated the punishment of sectarians. This treatise was vigorously attacked by Kornbert, and a storm of unpopularity forced Lipsius to resign his chair in 1591. On his way to Spa, he was reconciled at Mayence to the Roman catholic church. Flattering offers from potentates and powerful municipalities now reached him, but he declined every proposal in order to accept the professorship of Louvain, near his birth-place. Here he remained till his death, which took place on the 24th March, 1606. In a painting by Rubens he is depicted with a dog and a tulip, as indications of two passions which possessed him—fondness for lapdogs and tulips. The best edition of his "*Opera omnia.*" is that published at Wesel, 7 vols. 8vo, 1675, with a Life by Aubert le Mire.—R. H.

LIRON, JEAN, a French ecclesiastic, distinguished as the author of some curious and useful works on subjects of a historical kind, was born at Chartres in 1665, joined the benedictines of St. Maur, was the colleague of Lenourry, and librarian at Mans, where he died in 1749.—B. H. C.

LISBOA, FRANCISCO MARCOS DE, Bishop of Oporto, born in 1511; died in 1591. He was historiographer to the order of Franciscans, and wrote a chronicle of the order, 3 vols., 1556-1570, 1660, which is esteemed for its classical style.—F. M. W.

LISCOV, CHRISTIAN LUDWIG, a German satirist, was born at Wittenberg in Mecklenburg-Schwerin in 1701, and devoted himself to the study of law at Jena. In 1744 he became private secretary to the famous Count Brühl at Dresden, but like his master, fell into disgrace and was banished the capital. He died at his estate near Eilenburg, October 30, 1760. Among his satires, that on bad authors is the most celebrated.—K. E.

LISLE, ALICE, one of the victims of the infamous Judge Jeffreys, was the widow of Lord Commissioner Lisle, a noted politician and lawyer of the period of the Interregnum, who had sat in judgment on Charles I., and in Cromwell's house of peers. The politics of "the Lady Lisle" were more moderate than those of her husband, and before the Restoration she had behaved with kindness to persecuted royalists. After the defeat of Monmouth at Sedgemoor she gave a night's shelter at her house in Hampshire to two of the rebels. For this offence she was tried at Winchester, 1685, by Jeffreys, at the threshold of the bloody assize. He almost forced a verdict of guilty from the reluctant jury, and actually sentenced her to be burned alive. The efforts made to procure her pardon from James II. only resulted in a commutation of her sentence from burning to hanging. She was executed at Winchester, and died, says Lord Macaulay, with "serene courage." After the Revolution, 1688, the judgment on her, as on Russell and Sidney, was annulled by act of parliament.—F. E.

LISLE, SIR GEORGE, a brave royalist soldier of the civil war period, was, according to David Lloyd's Memoirs, "an honest bookseller's son," who in early life "trailed a pike in the Low Countries." He entered Charles' army and rose to distinction as an intrepid and skilful infantry officer. According to the authority already cited, he commanded the forlorn hope at the first battle of Newbury, and at the second battle, protracted into the night, he "fought in his shirt" that he might be recognized by his soldiers, and was then and there knighted by the king for his gallantry. He was one of the principal officers who defended Colchester when besieged by Fairfax and the parliamentary army in 1648, and surrendered at discretion on the 28th of August. With two others he was condemned to be shot, and met his fate with cheerful gallantry. There is an interesting account of his death in Clarendon, who describes him as not only brave, but "soft and gentle."—F. E.

LISLE, JOSEPH ROUGET DE—sometimes written Lille, sometimes L'Isle—the author and reputed composer of the *Marseillaise Hymn*, was born at Lons-le-Saulnier, in France, in 1760; and died at Choisy-le-Roi in 1836. He held a commission in the revolutionary army, in discharge of which he was stationed at Marseilles in 1792; where, being a supporter of the constitution of 1791, and expressing opinions obnoxious to certain modifications of this, he was cast into prison. He amused himself in his captivity by writing verses, and among other poems produced that known as the "*Marseillaise Hymn*," which he adapted to the tune of a march then very popular in the town. By the agency of his gaoler, it is said, he obtained circulation for these inspiring lines among the people, which, whatever their merit, owed the instant favour with which they were received, in a great measure, to their exactly fitting the character and rhythm of the tune that was familiar to everyone. The sensation created by this hymn was so powerful, that the authorities found it expedient to liberate the author. That it was soon known and sung all over France, that it became the standard song of the Revolution, that it was revived with all its original effect on the final dethronement of the Bourbons in 1830, and that it is now universally popular, are current facts. De Lisle was overlooked during the first empire, and disregarded at the Restoration; but he was decorated and pensioned by Louis Philippe. He is said to have written—besides the hymn, which is named from the town where he produced it—also the "*Chant de Vengeance*," and some pretty romances. The veritable composer of the tune of the "*Marseillaise*" is Alexandre Boucher, a violinist who was born in France in 1770, and was still living, hale and active, in 1869. He spent some time in his youth at the court of Spain, where he was patronized by Charles IV. and Ferdinand VII.; and, later in life, passed many years in Russia. In 1792 he was introduced to a French colonel then going to join his regiment at Marseilles, at whose request he wrote, promptly upon the spot where he was asked, a march for the colonel's regiment; this was the tune to which Rouget de Lisle fitted his poem. The author and composer met and interchanged acknowledgments, many years after their mutual production had been classed as one of the best national songs of France.—G. A. M.

LISLE, WILLIAM, an English antiquary, was educated at Eton, and in 1584 became a fellow of King's college, Cambridge. He had a rare knowledge of the Saxon tongue, and translated a work of Ælfric Abbas, 1623, 4to. An edition of Du Bartas' *Ark*, *Babylon*, *Colonies*, and *Columns*, in French and English, 4to, 1637; and the "*Fair Ethiopian*," 4to, 1631, a dull poem—among his publications. His "*Hymne, or Song of Seaven Straines of the Soul*," exists in MS. He died in 1637.—R. H.

LIST, FRIEDRICH, a distinguished German national economist, was born at Reutlingen, 6th August, 1789. He studied at Tübingen, where in 1817 he was appointed professor of national economy, but resigned this office two years later. Political motives induced him to emigrate to America, whence he returned to Germany in 1832. He powerfully advocated a national system of railroads and the formation of the Zollverein, for which purpose he originated the *Zollvereinsblatt* at Augsburg. He led the harassing life of an agitator, and the want of immediate success and failing health so much clouded his mind, that he destroyed himself at Kufstein, 30th November, 1846. A monument has since been erected to his memory in his native town. His writings have been collected by Prof. Häusser.—K. E.

LISTA Y ARAGON, ALBERTO, a Spanish professor and journalist, born 15th October, 1775, of humble parents. At the age of thirteen he was able to earn a living by teaching mathematics, and at twenty-one became professor of mathematics in the naval college of San Telmo at Seville. Here he was surrounded by a group of students labouring to restore the national style of the poets of the sixteenth century. It was a peculiarity of his mind that poetry—which to him was the science of order—was cultivated hand in hand with the severer sciences of mathematics and history. At twenty-eight he took orders, and for a short time took part in the publication of a patriotic journal, the *Seminario Patriótico*; but his inclination towards French rule obliged him to spend the years 1813–17 in France. After spending two years as professor of mathematics at Bilbao, he became professor of mathematics and history in the college of St. Matthew at Madrid. Here his influence was felt by many youths who have since taken a prominent position; and his calm good sense, fortified by the fatherly relation in which he

stood to his pupils, greatly modified the liberalism of many of them. At this time he edited the *Censor*, a critical review. The hostility of the government induced him to close the college and take refuge in France, and afterwards in England. In 1833 he was recalled to become editor of the official *Gazette*. In the interim he had published two volumes of poems, a supplement to Mariana's History of Spain, and a translation, with notes, of Ségur's Universal History. His official labours procured him the offer of a bishopric, which he declined. In 1838 he founded a new college at Cadiz, and in 1840 was made a canon of the cathedral of Seville, where he died, 5th October, 1848. Besides the works above-named we have a series of "*Lectures on Spanish Literature*," 1839; "*Literary and Critical Essays*," 2 vols., 1844; a treatise on pure and mixed mathematics; and a selection from the best Spanish writers in prose and verse. A course of lectures on dramatic literature, delivered at the Madrid Athenæum, was only partially published.—F. M. W.

LISTER, MARTIN, M.D., Oxford, a distinguished naturalist, born in Buckinghamshire about 1638, educated at Cambridge, practised in London, and published several medical works. He attained great reputation by his researches in natural history and comparative anatomy. His chief work, the "*Historia, sive synopsis conchyliorum*," is still a classical work on conchology. Died in 1712.—W. B.-d.

LISTER, SIR MATTHEW, Knight, an English physician, born about 1665. He was educated at Oxford, first took his degree at Basle, and afterwards had the same honour conferred upon him at Oxford in 1695. He was physician to Queen Anne, consort of James I., and then physician-in-ordinary to Charles I., who knighted him in 1686. He was president of the College of Physicians of London, and was one of the most eminent practitioners of his day. Died in 1657, aged ninety-two.—W. B.-d.

LISTER, THOMAS HENRY, born in 1799, of good family, made his début in literature in 1826 by the publication of the clever fashionable novel of "*Granby*," followed by two others, "*Arlington*" and "*Herbert Lacy*," and by the historical tragedy of "*Epicharis*," performed at Drury Lane in 1829. A brother-in-law of the present earl of Clarendon, Mr. Lister published in 1838 a life of the great Lord Clarendon, a work of some merit and research, and our only elaborate biography of the historian of the "great rebellion." The publication of this work involved its author in a controversy with the *Quarterly Review*. Mr. Lister had married a sister of Lord Clarendon, and a sister of his own was married to Earl Russell. Thus connected, he was appointed the first registrar-general of births, deaths, and marriages, after the passing of the registration act of 1836. He died in 1839.—F. E.

LISTON, JOHN, a famous comic actor, was born in London in 1776, the son of a watchmaker. Well educated, he was for a time a teacher in Archbishop Tenison's school, Castle Street, Leicester Square. Smitten with a love of theatricals, he went upon the stage, and played tragedy in the provinces. By degrees he discovered that comedy was his proper element; and his talent being recognized by Charles Kemble, he appeared on the London stage in 1805. By 1823 his rich and quaint humour was fully appreciated. His successful personation of *Tony Lumpkin* and *Maunorm* was followed in 1825 by his crowning triumph as the "*original Paul Pry*." He left the stage without a formal farewell about 1837, and died on the 22nd of March, 1846. In private life Liston was most exemplary. His habits were domestic and thrifty. He is said to have died worth £40,000.—F. E.

LISTON, ROBERT, a celebrated surgeon, born in Scotland in 1794. He was educated at Edinburgh, where he became a licentiate of the College of Surgeons, and commenced practice in that city in 1817. He established a lectureship on anatomy and surgery in connection with the college, and acquired a good reputation as a teacher. A profound anatomist, and combining great manual dexterity with a quick eye and great presence of mind, he soon attained a place among the most skillful operators of Great Britain. During the time he remained in Edinburgh, he took an active part in the question of hospital reform. As Lawrence, in London, so Liston in Edinburgh, offered a determined resistance to the management and method of teaching in the infirmary of that city. And though he may have been too strong in his language and severe to his opponents upon some of the surgeons of that establishment, he tried to see that his complaints were not answered, and to find himself rewarded.

as one of the surgeons of that excellent charity. In 1833 he published his "Principles of Surgery," a work which was so well received that it soon passed through several editions. The *Lancet* also printed his lectures, and thus contributed to extend his fame. In these writings his great object was to simplify the art of operating, and especially to do away with the farrago of bandages and ointments which were so much used by his predecessors. In 1834 Liston quitted Edinburgh for London, where he was appointed surgeon to the London University hospital. He was elected also professor of clinical surgery to that university, and soon obtained a large consulting practice. In the zenith of his fame and reputation, he suddenly died of aneurism in 1848. Liston may be considered as one of the most able surgeons of his day. His reputation was not confined to Great Britain—he was equally well known on the continent and in America. Of a rough, blunt manner, but devoted to his profession, and incapable of dissembling what he knew or felt to be right, he possessed the esteem and love of both his pupils and patients.—V. B.—d.

* LISZT, DR. FRANZ, was born at Rádina in Hungary, October 22, 1811. His father, who was in the service of Prince Esterházy, was an accomplished amateur musician, and devoted his life to the care of Franz, and to the culture of his ability. In 1817 Liszt began to practise the pianoforte, and worked with such ardour, that in three months he was laid up with a fever. In 1820 he played in public, and the piece chosen for his debut was Ries' Concerto in E flat. His success was decided, and the prince, to encourage him, made him a present of fifty ducats. He was then taken to Presburg, where his precocious talent astonished all who heard him. That he might duly cultivate this, two Hungarian noblemen subscribed to allow him an annual pension of six hundred gulden, for six years, which induced his father to resign his appointment and remove to Vienna. There Liszt was placed under the tuition of Czerny for the pianoforte, and Salieri for composition. After eighteen months' study, he gave concerts, at which he won the highest encomiums. In 1823 he was taken to Paris, and there was regarded as the wonder of the age; it needed indeed his father's utmost care to prevent his character from being ruined by the extravagant attentions that were shown him. He first came to England in 1824, and made here the same powerful impression that he had done on the continent. Fêted everywhere as a player, he next sought distinction as a composer; and the great esteem in which he was held secured for him, young as he was, the production of an opera, "Don Sancho," in October, 1825, at the grand opera in Paris: but it had little success. After a time he went through a course of contrapuntal study under Reicha, from which he was diverted by a fit of religious enthusiasm. He became infatuated with the principles of St. Simonism; and these so engrossed him that he would have abandoned music altogether, save for the forcible authority of his father. He had a violent illness, the effect of which was aggravated by his grief for his father's death; and when he recovered, he threw himself into the pursuit of his art with greater zeal than ever. He had the loftiest designs for composition, purposing to embody in music the elements of French romanticism; then he was seized with an intense passion for a lady of high rank, and this overcame for a time his artistic intentions. Failing in love, he became first misanthropical and then pious, in which condition he thought of devoting himself wholly to writing for the church. He was roused from this state by hearing of the extraordinary powers of Paganini; and with the resolve to render himself as individually excellent on his own instrument, and as universally famous as this rare artist, he resumed the practice of the pianoforte with unprecedented energy, and reappeared in Paris, in 1830, with success as great for an adult, as that was for a child which he first experienced. The revolution of this year gave a new impetus to his excitable temperament, and he dreamed of working such convulsions in music as those which shook the political world; but this visionary purpose passed away like the others which had by turns filled his mind. He withdrew from public in 1835, and passed more than a year at Geneva; but returned to Paris to create fresh astonishment by the achievement of greater difficulties on his instrument than even he had yet attempted. He had previously written æsthetical articles in the *Conciste Nationale*, and now he held a long discussion in that journal on the talent of Thalberg, which drew general attention, as proceeding from a rival artist. He went to Italy

in the summer of 1837, where he made a long sojourn, visiting all the chief cities, and being received in such a manner as no instrumentalist except Paganini has ever been in that country. After this he appeared alternately in France, England, and Germany, until 1843, when he took his leave of the public as a pianist at Vienna, after having received such extravagant homage as would be incredible to any one who had not witnessed the sensation he created. He now accepted the office of kapellmeister to the duke of Weimar; received the degree of doctor of philosophy; became an enthusiast in the novel musical system of Richard Wagner; wrote numerous articles in support of this, and composed several works which embody its principles. He conducted a large portion of the festival at Bonn, for the inauguration of Beethoven's statue, in 1845; and produced there an ode in honour of the occasion. He lost the chief part of his accumulated wealth in speculation; and it is supposed to have been in consequence of this that he gave up his appointment at Weimar in 1861, and went to live privately at Athens. His long connection with a French countess is said to have been a source of as great happiness to him, as his separation from her was of regret. By her he has a son and two daughters, one of whom is married to his pupil Bulow, the pianist; the other to Richard Wagner the composer. In 1864 Liszt entered a convent, and the year following received the tonsure in the chapel of the Vatican; since then he has been chiefly occupied with religious musical compositions, and organizing numerous concerts for charitable purposes in connection with the Roman Catholic church. In 1871 he quitted Rome, and returning to Hungary, obtained from his countrymen a pension of £600. In 1875 he was made director of the Hungarian Academy of music.—G. A. M.

LITHGOW, WILLIAM, an adventurous Scottish traveller of the seventeenth century, was born in Lanarkshire about 1580. Nothing is known of his parentage or early life; but from the style of his works he must have received a good education. His "Peregrinations from Scotland to the most famous Kingdoms of Europe, Asia, and Affrick," first published in 1614, includes an account of travels through most of the countries of Europe, Egypt, the Holy Land, &c., undertaken apparently chiefly to gratify a roving disposition. On his return he was presented to James I. A second expedition made him still more famous, and he became a frequent guest of the nobility and gentry. In the course of a third expedition, undertaken in 1619, he was apprehended at Malaga as a spy, and cruelly maltreated and mangled. He reached England in 1621, and published in 1623 an edition of his "Peregrinations," which comprised an account of his second and third expeditions. The king treated him kindly, and Gondomar was applied to for compensation. Irritated at Gondomar's duplicity and neglect, Lithgow assaulted him in the presence-chamber, and was punished by imprisonment in the Marshalsea. He seems to have returned to Scotland in 1627. In 1637 he published, from personal observation, "A true Experimental Discourse upon the famous Siege of Breda," in which he describes himself as visiting Breda on his way to Russia. He was alive so late as 1640, when he published at Edinburgh a poetical performance, "Godly Tears of Godly Sorrow." His closing years were spent in his native district; and he was buried in the churchyard of Lanark.—F. E.

LITTA, POMPEO, Count, historian, born in Milan, on 24th September, 1781; died suddenly in the province of Como, 17th August, 1852. The publication of his superb genealogical work on the most eminent families of Italy, illustrated by copies from monuments, portraits, &c., extended from 1819 to 1852, and the MSS. of six additional memoirs remained to be made public after his death. In his youth he served in Napoleon's Italian campaigns; when chosen for the conscription he withstood the remonstrances of his family and joined the army as a common soldier, saying that the name of gentleman laid him under the obligation of responding to the call of his country.—C. G. R.

LITTLE, WILLIAM, commonly known as William of Newbury, was born in the first year of the reign of King Stephen, in 1136, at Bridlington in Yorkshire, and was educated in the monastery of Newbury, where he obtained a canonry. Little was patronized by the abbot of the neighbouring monastery of Byland; and at his request he compiled a commentary on the Song of Solomon, which Leland saw in the monastic library at Newbury. But his principal production, and the work of his maturer years, was his history of his own time in five books, in which the narrative is carried down to the year 1197. William

of Newbury is supposed to have died in 1208. His "History," after passing through three incorrect editions between 1567 and 1587, was at length printed in 1719 by Hearne, who added as an appendix three homilies ascribed to the same writer.—W. C. H.

LITTLE, SIR JOHN HUNTER, G.C.B., Lieut.-General, a gallant and able officer, who won his laurels in the service of the East India Company. He was born at Jarvin in Cheshire on the 6th January, 1783, and was educated at Acton grammar-school, near Nantwich. In 1800 he entered the company's service, and took his passage in the *Kent* East Indiaman, which was captured by a French privateer. He and the other passengers were embarked in a small pinnace to find their way as they best could, in which they happily succeeded. Mr. Little went through the campaigns of 1804 and 1805 under Lord Lake. He volunteered for the expedition to Java in 1811, and by 1841 he had won his way to the rank of major-general. He shortly after was in command of the forces in the district of Agra, and at the head of the army of Gwalior carried the batteries of Maharajpore and Chounda. For his conduct on this occasion he received the thanks of parliament, and was made K.C.B. In the war of the Punjab of 1845 he distinguished himself by holding Ferozeshah with seven thousand men against fifty thousand Sikhs; but in the terrible battle near that place on the 21st of December he was not so fortunate. The division which he commanded fell back before the enemy. The troops redeemed their character on the following day. Sir John Little became G.C.B., president of the council in 1849, and deputy-governor of Bengal. In 1851 he returned to England, and died at his seat in Devonshire on February 18, 1856.—R. H.

LITTLETON, ADAM, a divine and philologist, was born at Hales Owen in Shropshire in 1627. In 1644 he became student of Christ church, Oxford, but was ejected in 1648. In 1658 he became second master in Westminster school, having been an usher before. He became rector of Chelsea in 1674, a prebendary of Westminster, and afterwards sub-dean. In 1685 he was licensed to the church of St. Botolph. His death took place in 1694. Dr. Littleton was a learned and laborious divine, who published a great variety of works, generally in Latin. He was well acquainted with the Greek and Latin languages, and appears to have studied several oriental tongues—Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic. He is best known as the author of a Latin dictionary, which appeared first in 1678, 4to, and passed through several editions. He began a Greek lexicon, but did not live to complete it. His Latin dictionary was superseded by Ainsworth's. He was the author of "Tragicomœdia Oxoniensis;" "Pasor Metricus;" "Elementa Religionis;" "Complicatio Radicum in Primæva Hebræorum Lingua;" "Solomon's Gate;" sixty-one sermons; preface to Cicero's works, &c.—S. D.

LITTLETON, EDWARD, Lord, sometime lord-keeper of the great seal, a collateral descendant of the author of the *Treatise on Tenures*, was born in 1585 at Munslow in Shropshire. His father was a Welsh judge, and he himself, after graduating at Oxford, entered the Inner temple, and went to the bar. A skilful lawyer, as well as an eminent antiquary, he acquired a large practice in the common law courts, and in 1621 succeeded his father as chief-justice of North Wales. He was a member of Charles I.'s second parliament in 1626, in which he was active against the duke of Buckingham; and in that of 1628 he was chairman of the committee of grievances, presenting to the house their report on which was founded the famous petition of right. Liberal, but not violent in his liberalism, he seemed a man worth gaining over by the court, and, on the recommendation of the king, he was elected recorder of London at the close of 1631. In October, 1634, he was made solicitor-general, and in his new capacity the quondam "patriot" delivered an elaborate argument against Hampden in the affair of ship-money. In 1640 he was raised to the chief-justiceship of the common pleas, and on the flight of Lord-keeper Finch to escape the wrath of the parliament, the great seal was intrusted to his custody, and he was created a peer. Though a good chief-justice, he seems to have made, from a legal point of view, but an indifferent lord-keeper. The king next placed him at the head of a commission to execute the office of lord high-treasurer. Littleton began to trim. His votes with and speeches for the anti-court party were so decided that his royal master grew indignant. At last he made up his mind to throw in his lot with Charles, and fled with the great seal to the king at York. Charles was pacified, and placed him again at the head of the treasury. But Littleton's was not a

nature to be at ease in the storms of civil war. He grew melancholy, and easily succumbing to an attack of illness, died at Oxford on the 27th August, 1645, and was buried in his own college of Christ Church. Clarendon describes him as "a handsome and a proper man, of a very graceful presence, and notorious courage, which in his youth he had manifested with his sword." His courage, however, was more physical than moral, and at the crisis of the controversy between Charles and the Long parliament, he was wanting in consistency and decision.—F. E.

LITTLETON, EDWARD, LL.D., a divine and poet, was educated at Eton and Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1720. Among other verses he wrote a poem on a spider, printed in Isaac Reed's edition (1782) of Dodsley's collection. He became an assistant-master and fellow of Eton, vicar of Maple-Durham, and a chaplain-in-ordinary to the king. He died in 1784. His "Sermons upon several Practical Subjects" were printed in 1785, and to a subsequent edition was prefixed a brief memoir of his life by Dr. Morell.—F. E.

LITTLETON, JOHN, M. P., one of the Worcestershire Littletons who represented his native county in parliament in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was attached to Essex, and shared his disgrace; was imprisoned, condemned as a conspirator, and only saved from execution on the interference of Raleigh. He died in prison in 1600.—P. E. D.

LITTLETON, SIR THOMAS, one of the judges of the court of common pleas in the reign of Edward IV., author of the famous "*Treatise on Tenures*," was born at Frankley, Worcestershire, in the earlier part of the fifteenth century, probably in 1421. There are traces of the family as extant in the parish of South Littleton in Worcestershire in the reign of Henry II. One of them, Thomas de Littleton, Esquire of the body to Richard II. and his two successors, left an only daughter Elizabeth, who married Thomas Westcote, Esq., of Westcote, near Barnstaple, in Devonshire. A proud and spirited woman, Dame Elizabeth covenanted with her husband before marriage, that the issue of their union should be called by her maiden name, Littleton, not Westcote. Hence the surname by which the celebrated lawyer is known. He was educated at one of the universities, entered at the Inner temple, and went to the bar, becoming afterwards one of the recorders of his inn. The earliest trace of Sir Thomas Littleton at the bar, according to Mr. Foss in his *Judges of England* (whom and which we chiefly follow), is in 1445, when a suitor is found petitioning the chancellor to assign to him Littleton as counsel in proceedings against the widow of Judge Paston, whom none of the other men of court were willing to oppose. Thus Littleton probably both was early known as a courageous advocate, and practised in the court of chancery. Five years later (Easter of 1450), he is first mentioned in the year-books. Two years afterwards his legal services are paid for in land by Sir William Trussell, who grants to him for life the manor of Sheriff-Hales in Staffordshire, "*pro bono et notabili consilio*," an interesting memorial of the ancient relations between advocate and client. On the 2nd of July, 1453, he was called to the degree of the coif, and appointed steward or judge of the court of Marshalsea of the king's household. On the 13th of May, 1455, his services were further retained for the crown by the bestowal on him of a patent as king's serjeant. In the first parliament of Edward IV. he was named an arbitrator in a difference between the bishop of Winchester and his tenants. Two years afterwards he was in such favour at court as to be in personal attendance with the two chief justices on the king, in one of the royal progresses, and on the 17th April, 1466, he was appointed a judge of the common pleas. He held this office till his death at Frankley on the 28th of August, 1481, when he was buried in Worcester cathedral. In the fifteenth year of Edward IV. he had been made a knight of the bath, on the occasion of the admission of the prince of Wales into that order. In his will is the following clause, which, although the "*Treatise on Tenures*" is written in Norman-French, has been conjectured to refer to that celebrated work, "Also I wille that my grete English Boke be sold by myn executors, and the money thereof to be disposed for my soul." From the lapse of centuries since it was written, and the consequent revolutions in the law of real property, the interest of the "*Treatise on Tenures*" is now chiefly historical and antiquarian; but with the commentary on it of Sir Edward Coke, Coke upon Littleton, the name of the author is likely to live as long as English jurisprudence.—P. E.

LITTROW, JOSEPH JOHANN, afterwards **VON LITTROW**, a distinguished astronomer, was born at Bischof-Teinitz in Bohemia, on the 18th of March, 1781, and died at Vienna on the 30th of November, 1840. He completed his education at the university of Prague, served for a short time in the army, and in 1808 became tutor in the family of Count Rénard, a Silesian nobleman. He occupied his leisure in the study of science, and especially of astronomy, in which his reputation rose so high as to cause his being appointed successively professor of astronomy in the university of Cracow in 1807, and in that of Kasan in 1810; co-director of the observatory of Buda in 1816; and finally in 1821, professor of astronomy and director of the observatory of Vienna. In 1837 he received letters of nobility. In the conduct of observatories he was specially distinguished by the talent of skilful management, and in his capacity of professor, by that of clear and efficient instruction. He wrote a long series of papers on astronomical and mathematical subjects, besides systematic treatises of high reputation on astronomy, analytical geometry, and algebra. He was succeeded in the chair of astronomy at Vienna, and the directorship of the observatory, by his son, **KARL LUDWIG VON LITTROW**—born at Kasan on the 18th July, 1811—who still holds these offices with no less distinction than his father.—W. J. M. R.

LIUTPRANDO or **LUITPRAND**, sometimes called **LUZZO**, bishop and historian, born probably at Pavia (though by some accounted a Spaniard) towards the commencement of the tenth century; died not before 970. His father, whose honourable character though not his name is recorded by his son, was much beloved by Hugo, king of Italy; and this royal favour was inherited by the son. On the fall of King Hugo, Berengarius II. employed Liutprando as secretary, and sent him as ambassador to the Emperor Constantine Porphyrogenitus. Having become obnoxious to his royal master, he went about 958 an exile into Germany, and there composed that history of his own times which has survived to ours. When in 961 Berengarius in his turn was deposed by Otho I., Liutprando returned to Italy; was soon after consecrated to the see of Cremona; and in 963, at Rome, took part in the council of bishops which deposed John XII. In 968 he was sent for the second time as ambassador to Constantinople, to demand the daughter of Nicephorus Phocas in marriage for his master's son; but his mission was ill received; and after a residence of four months at that capital he returned to Italy, and enriched his contemporaneous memoirs with an account of his embassy far from flattering to the foreign court. A valuable edition of his works was published at Antwerp in 1640, and includes copious notes and a dissertation on the Diptychon Toletanum.—C. G. R.

LIVERPOOL, EARL OF. See **JENKINSON**.

LIVERSEGE, HENRY, was born at Manchester in 1803. Weak and deformed from infancy, he was treated with great harshness by his father, and owed what instruction he received to the kindness of an uncle. Unable to join in the rough sports of boys of his own age he taught himself to draw, and as he grew towards manhood acquired sufficient skill to paint portraits, and thus secure a livelihood. His first exhibited paintings were of "Banditti," at the Manchester exhibition of 1827. These he followed by others from the novels of Sir Walter Scott. But feeling his deficient technical culture, he now (1828) visited London, where he obtained admission to the studios of painters, drew in the British Museum, and copied the old masters at the British Institution. He also applied for admission as a student at the Royal Academy, but was told that his application was informal, and did not apply again. After a year or more thus employed, Liversedge returned to Manchester. With increased technical knowledge, his pictures displayed much more of self-reliance and originality, better colour, more force of character, and a more definite purpose. They at once became popular, and were every year more and more sought after. In the Royal Academy and British Institution exhibitions of 1831 his pictures, though only of cabinet size, were among the leading attractions. Stimulated by success, he laid himself out for greater achievements; but he had always been ailing, his health suddenly broke down, and he died January 18th, 1832, when only in his twenty-ninth year. Liversedge painted most from books, his favourite authors being Shakespeare, Scott, and Cervantes, and his best pictures from these—"Christopher Sly and the Hostess," "Isabella and the Black Dwarf," and "Don Quixote in the Study." But he also painted original subjects, of which

"The Recruit," and a "Cobbler reading Cobbett's Register" were perhaps the most popular. Had he lived longer he would probably have been encouraged by his growing popularity to work more in this line, for which his peculiar humour seemed best adapted, and in which he had exactly caught the public taste. Nearly all his finished pictures have been engraved in mezzotint of a uniform size, and published in a collected as well as a separate form.—J. T.—

LIVIA, DRUSILLA, a Roman empress, was the daughter of Livius Drusillus Claudianus, and was born 56-54 B.C. She was married to Tiberius Claudius Nero, to whom she bore two sons, Drusus Germanicus and Tiberius. But Augustus was so captivated with her beauty that he forcibly took her from her husband, and repudiating his own wife, married Livia in her twentieth year. His attachment to her continued undiminished to the close of his life, and she exercised great influence over him. Augustus adopted her two sons for his own. The elder, Drusus, died in his youth. The younger succeeded him on the throne. Livia died A.D. 29.—J. T.

LIVINEIUS, JOHANNES, the Latinized name of Jean Lievens, called Gandensis, was born in Belgium in 1546, and studied at Ghent, Cologne, and Louvain. His uncle, archdeacon at Liege, invited him to that city and made him canon, and soon after took him to Rome, where he helped to edit the edition of the Vatican Septuagint, which appeared in 1587. Lievens translated into Latin various works of Greek writers, especially fathers of the church. He died at Antwerp of apoplexy in 1599.—B. H. C.

LIVINGSTONE, DAVID, LL.D., D.C.L., an eminent missionary and African traveller, was born in 1817 at Blantyre on the Clyde. His grandfather, originally a small farmer, had migrated from Ulva to the Blantyre works, where he procured employment for himself and his children. Dr. Livingstone's father afterwards settled as a tea-dealer in Hamilton, where for the last twenty years of his life he was deacon of an independent church. His circumstances were narrow, and at the age of ten David Livingstone entered the factory as a piecer. A strong love of knowledge was already awake in him. Part of his first week's wages was devoted to the purchase of Rudiman's Rudiments, and after the day's toil was over the lad pursued the study of Latin at an evening class. As he grew up he read much, especially scientific works and books of travel. His home-training was a carefully religious one. The desire early dawned within him of becoming a pioneer of christianity in China; and with this object he resolved on obtaining a medical education. Livingstone had no patron, and owed everything to himself. Promoted to cotton-spinning in his nineteenth year, he placed a book on a portion of his spinning-jenny, and studied amid the roar of machinery. By working in the summer he was enabled in the winter to attend the medical and Greek classes of Glasgow university, as well as the theological lectures of Dr. Wardlaw. Admitted a licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons at Glasgow, and forming a connection with the London Missionary Society, he found the opium war in China thwart his hopes of usefulness in that empire. Directing his views towards Africa, and after a theological training in England under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, he left Britain for Cape Town in 1840, and remained in Africa till 1856, labouring among the natives as a medical missionary, and making his great geographical explorations and discoveries. His first station was in the Bechuana country at Kuruman, seven hundred miles from Cape Town, where, and at Mabotsa chiefly, he remained in preparatory labours, and associated with other missionaries, until 1845, marrying in 1844 the daughter of Mr. Moffat, the well-known missionary and founder of the station. From 1845 to 1849 he laboured at Ghoruane and Kolobeng. Here he heard from the natives of Lake Ngami, and starting on the 1st of June, 1849, in the company of Messrs. Oswald and Murray, and skirting the great Kalahari desert, on the 1st of August he reached Lake Ngami—then for the first time seen by Europeans. In 1850, accompanied by Mr. Oswald, he left Kolobeng a second time, and proceeding up the country in a north-easterly direction, made the most fruitful of his discoveries—that of the great river Zambesi, flowing in the centre of the continent, a geographical fact never suspected before. In the beginning of June, 1852, following the new clue thus presented to him, he started, from Cape Town, on the greatest and most celebrated of his journeys. It occupied him four years, during which he travelled through mostly unknown regions, from the southern

extremity of the African continent to St. Paul de Loanda, the capital of Angola, on the west coast, and thence across South Central Africa in an oblique direction to Quillimane on the east coast. St. Paul de Loanda was reached in the August of 1854, and Quillimane in the May of 1856. Preceded by the fame of his great explorations and discoveries, Dr. Livingstone soon afterwards returned home, reaching England in the December of 1856. He made a triumphal tour of Great Britain, indicating the nature and possible results of his discoveries, the Geographical Societies of London and Paris also voting him their gold medals. Having seen through the press and witnessed the success of the volume in which he described his experiences and explorations, he once more quitted England for Africa in the February of 1858. The government placed at his disposal a steamer with which to ascend the Zambesi. He was subsequently heard of as tracing the river Shire to its source in the recently-discovered Lake Nyassa, and as co-operating with the newly-founded Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin mission to Central Africa. His "Missionary Travels" were published in 1857, and in the following year appeared a volume of his "Cambridge Lectures," with an introduction by Professor Sedgwick. After his return to Africa and the exploration of the shores of Lake Nyassa (1861) Dr. Livingstone had the misfortune (in 1862) to lose his wife, who had accompanied him in several journeys. The Zambesi expedition, concluded in 1868, supplied the materials for an interesting book published by him soon after his return to England in 1864. In the next year he once more returned to Africa, landing in Zanzibar in 1866. Early in the following year a report reached England that he had been slain by a party of natives near Lake Nyassa, and in 1867 an expedition went out to inquire into the authenticity of the report, but gained no certain information. At length in June, 1872, news was brought by an American traveller who had been sent out as a correspondent of the *New York Herald* to make inquiries respecting the fate of the English explorer. In March, 1866, Dr. Livingstone, according to Mr. Stanley's account, started from Zanzibar on an expedition to the district of the N'yassi Lake, but was greatly hindered by the mischievous conduct of his subordinates, who deserted him. At the end of the same year (1866), having collected another band of natives as his attendants, he passed through the countries Bobembena and Barungu on his way to the territory of King Cazembe, and crossed the river Chambezi, formerly described as a mere tributary of the Zambesi. Having reasons for doubting the correctness of this description, as given by Portuguese travellers, Dr. Livingstone was determined to explore the rise and the course of this mysterious river. He perseveringly traversed its banks, visited again Lake Tanganyika, of which he made a new survey, traced the Chambezi through three degrees of latitude, and then returned, *via* King Cazembe's territory, to Ujiji, whence he despatched letters early in 1869. He was now assured that the Portuguese Zambezi and the Chambezi are two distinct rivers, and that the source of the Nile must be found in the latter. After being laid aside for six months in 1869 by a painful illness, he succeeded in identifying a broad lacustrine stream, the Lualaba, with the great Chambezi River, which was now farther explored until he reached a point only about one hundred and eighty miles distant from the part of the Nile to which former exploration had advanced. Here further progress was stopped by the mutiny and desertion of his followers, and left without stores, he was compelled to return to Ujiji, where he arrived in October, 1871. During his first journey, in 1867-69, he found that the length of Lake Tanganyika was three hundred and twenty-three miles, that the river Rusizi flowed into and not out of that lake, that Lake Liemba is fed by Lake Tanganyika, and that a small lake, Muero, about six miles long, is fed by the river Chambezi. Such was the purport of despatches received in June, 1872, and of Mr. Stanley's communications to the British Association at the Brighton meeting.

In January, 1874, intelligence again reached this country that Livingstone was dead. Having been baffled in an attempt to cross Lake Liemba from the north, he had doubled back, and rounding the lake, crossed the Chambezi and the other rivers flowing from it. Traversing the Luapula, he found himself in a marshy country, where he had to wade up to the waist in water for three hours at a time. The result was fever, of which he died at a place called Lobisa. Ten of his followers died on the same march, while seventy-nine continued their route to

Unyanyembe. The white man's remains were preserved with the sacredness of a relic, and in the charge of a faithful servant named Chuma, were brought to the coast and shipped to England. As a last mark of honour, this great traveller was buried on the 20th April, 1874, in Westminster Abbey.—F. E.

LIVINGSTON, EDWARD, an eminent American legislator, younger brother of Robert R., was born in the state of New York on the 23rd of May, 1764. He became an advocate at New York, of which city he was appointed mayor, and in 1798 he entered congress. His efforts, begun there and then, to mitigate the severity of the American penal code were attended with little success. An active supporter of Jefferson at the presidential election of 1801, he was rewarded for his zeal by being appointed United States district attorney for New York. After the cession of Louisiana, negotiated by his brother, he removed to New Orleans and practised as an advocate. He was there during the war with England; and throughout the defence of New Orleans, both as secretary and aid-de-camp, he assisted General Jackson, with whom he had formed an intimacy when the two were fellow-members of congress. In 1815 he was a member of the Louisiana legislature, by which his services were sought in the reform of the state laws; and in 1823 he was commissioned to construct a new criminal code. "A System of Penal Laws for the United States of America," printed by congress in 1828, and drawn up by Livingston at its request, does not seem to have been ever adopted. In 1829 he became senator for Louisiana, and in 1831 he was appointed by his old friend, General Jackson, secretary of state for foreign relations. In 1833 he went to France as minister plenipotentiary, and enjoyed the unexpected pleasure during his mission of seeing accepted by the chamber of deputies in 1835 those demands of the United States which, rejected by successive ministries and chambers in France, threatened to plunge the two countries into war. After this triumph he returned home to his estate on the banks of the Hudson, and died suddenly on the 23rd of May, 1836.—F. E.

LIVINGSTON, JOHN, a Scottish presbyterian clergyman who took a prominent part in the ecclesiastical conflicts of the seventeenth century, was a descendant of Alexander, fifth Lord Livingston, and was born in 1603. He was educated at the university of Glasgow, and was licensed to preach in 1625. He was called to several vacant churches; but the restrictions placed on the popular will by the episcopal regulations prevented his settlement. In 1627 he became chaplain to the earl of Wigton. While holding this situation the celebrated revival of religion at the Kirk of Shotts in 1630 was brought about by his preaching. Shortly after he accepted the charge of the parish of Killinchie in the north of Ireland, where he was twice suspended by the bishop; but on the first occasion was reinstated by an order from Lord Strafford. In consequence of the persecutions which he underwent he twice set sail for America, but on both occasions was driven back, and ultimately relinquished the attempt. In 1638 he was appointed minister of Stranraer, and held that office for ten years. When the contest between Charles I. and the Scottish people began, Mr. Livingston was nominated one of the army chaplains, and was present in the campaign of 1640. In 1648 he was translated to Ancrum; and two years later he was a member of the embassy sent to treat with Charles II. at the Hague. During the Commonwealth he lived in the quiet discharge of his parochial duties; but after the Restoration he fell under the displeasure of the government, and was banished. The remainder of his life was spent at Rotterdam in the study of biblical literature and the preparation of a Polyglot Bible. He died in 1682, in the seventieth year of his age.—J. T.

LIVINGSTON, ROBERT R., an American politician and diplomatist, was born at New York on the 27th November, 1746. A successful lawyer, he took the anti-English side in the American revolution; and as a member of the first general congress was one of the committee which drew up the declaration of independence. He became United States secretary for foreign relations, and chancellor of the state of New York. Afterwards, as minister plenipotentiary of Paris, he negotiated with Napoleon the sale of Louisiana by France to the United States. During his residence in Paris he assisted and encouraged Fulton in the way detailed in the memoir of that inventor.—(See FULTON, ROBERT). Livingston returned to the United States in 1806, and devoted himself to agricultural improvements.—F. E.

LIVIVS, ANDRONICUS, See ANDRONICUS.

LIVIVS, TITUS, the Roman historian, was born at Patavinum

or Padua, 59 B.C. Under Augustus he came to Rome, where he spent the greater part of his life; but returned to his native place before his death, A.D. 18, in the reign of Tiberius. He enjoyed the friendship and protection of Augustus, and attained to great eminence in his lifetime. Nothing is known of his affairs, except that he was married, and had two sons at least. A costly monument was erected to his memory in Padua in the fifteenth century. But his best monument is his history of Rome, beginning with the foundation of the city, and terminating with the death of Drusus, 9 B.C., a work on which he spent twenty years. It consisted originally of one hundred and forty-two books. These were subsequently divided into decades, or groups of ten books each. Only thirty-five books are now extant, viz., the first ten, and from 21—45 inclusive. There are, however, summaries or epitomes of all except two. The compiler of these is unknown; though they are often ascribed to Florus, sometimes to Livy himself. The first decade (books i.—x) is entire, reaching from the foundation of the city till 294 B.C. The second (xi.—xx.) is lost, from 294 to 219 B.C. The third (xxi.—xxx.) is entire, from 219 to 201 B.C. The fourth is also entire (xxxi.—xl.) and with part of the fifth (xli.—xlv.), reaches from 201 to 167 B.C. Only fragments of the remaining books have been discovered. The endeavours of scholars and antiquarians to find lost books or fragments have hitherto been successful only in part. It is difficult to ascertain the sources which Livy made use of in his history. They were probably not numerous, nor did he weigh them very strictly. The charm of the history consists in its style, which is uniformly pure, elegant, and transparent. It is not, however, a philosophical history. The author had little political insight, and did not sift his sources critically, nor weigh their merits. The best editions are those of Drakenborch, 1780—46, reprinted 1820—28; and of Alscheffski, 1841, &c., Berlin. The best German translation is that of Ortel, 1854, third edition; the best English one is that of Holland, 1600, folio.—(See Lachmann's treatise in two parts—*De fontibus historiarum* T. Livii, Göttingen, 1822—28; and Alscheffski's *Über die kritische Behandlung des L. Berlin*, 1839.)—S. D.

LLEWELYN, THOMAS, LL.D., was the learned author of a historical account of the different editions and versions of the British or Welsh Bible, with critical remarks on the British tongue and its connection with other languages, London, 1768. Dr. Llewelyn died in 1796.—R. H.

LORENTE, DON JUAN ANTONIO, a Spanish writer, born at Rincon del Solo in Arragon, 30th March, 1756. After studying at Tarragona, he became a clergyman in 1770. In 1779 he became priest and doctor of canonical law. In 1782 he was appointed vicar-general of the bishopric of Calahorra. In 1785 he was chosen commissary to the inquisition, and in 1789 secretary. But in 1791 he was sent back to his diocese as an alleged advocate of French revolutionary principles. After Don Manuel Abad la Sierra became head-inquisitor, Lorente was employed in working out a plan for reforming the holy tribunal, which he laid before Jovellanos, minister of justice, after Abad la Sierra's fall. Jovellanos supported the project, which had for its aim the rendering public the procedure of the inquisition tribunal. But the proposal was frustrated by the downfall of the minister of justice. Soon after Lorente fell under suspicion, was deposed, and sent to a monastery for a month. In 1805 he was recalled, and promoted to several high offices in Madrid, chiefly as a reward for writing a historical work in three volumes intended to explain and justify the centralizing measures of the minister Godoy, that robbed the old Basque provinces of their liberties. In 1808 he went to Bayonne by order of Murat, where he took part in the project of drawing up a new constitution for Spain. For this reason he was persecuted by the ultras, and banished, after Joseph lost the Spanish crown. His property, part of which was a large library, was confiscated. After a short sojourn in London he settled in Paris, and completed a work, the first sketch of which he had before published in Spain, viz., "A Critical History of the Inquisition," 4 vols. 8vo. Even in Paris, however, he was persecuted most unjustly. In 1822 he published "Portraits politiques des Papes," which excited the hatred of the catholic clergy against him to such a pitch that he was ordered in the beginning of December, 1822, to leave Paris in three days, and France without delay. Soon after arriving at Madrid he died from the fatigues of the journey, 4th February, 1823. His "History of the Inquisition"

is a compilation, but it has the merit of credibility. He published his "Autobiography" in 1818.—S. D.

LLOYD, BARTHOLOMEW, D.D., provost of Trinity college, Dublin, was born on the 5th of February, 1772, at New Ross in the county of Wexford. He lost his father in childhood, and his mother before his fourteenth year, and was left to struggle into life with little aid save that of an uncle who placed him at the school of the Rev. Robert Alexander, of Ross. In 1787 he entered Trinity college as a pensioner. His talents and industry were rewarded by the first scholarship in 1790; and in 1796 he obtained a fellowship. In the midst of the engrossing and laborious duties of a college tutor, he continued to devote much time to the pursuit of mathematics, and his reputation was such that he was appointed to fill the chair of mathematics in 1813, while yet a junior fellow. He now commenced the career of academic reform which terminated only with his life. His acute and comprehensive intellect had long recognized the sup'riative value of the analytic method which the continental mathematicians were carrying to such exquisite perfection, and he compiled a course of lectures to introduce the French mathematicians to his college about the same time that Woodhouse was effecting a similar reform at Cambridge, and drew up a treatise upon analytic geometry, which became the great class-book of the college. In 1822 Lloyd was promoted to the chair of natural philosophy, and shortly after contributed to the progress of physical science his well-known treatise on mechanical philosophy, which was pronounced in England to be the most considerable work of the day. On the promotion of Dr. Kyle to the episcopal bench in 1831, Dr. Lloyd was elevated to the provostship, and he at once applied himself to work out those great and decisive collegiate reforms with which his name is inseparably connected, and in which he was efficiently employed till almost the hour of his death, which took place on the 24th of November, 1851. The university showed her sense of her deep obligations to him by instituting exhibitions which bear his name.—J. F. W.

LLOYD, DAVID, biographer and miscellaneous writer, was born at Pont Mawr in Merionethshire in September, 1625. He received his later education at Oxford and went into the church, where he filled with credit various preferments, and died at his native place in February, 1691. His two chief works are—"State Worthies, or the statesmen and favourites of England from the Reformation to the Revolution," first published in 1665, and of which Sir Charles Whitworth issued an enlarged edition in 1776; "Memoirs of the Lives, Actions, Sufferings, and Deaths, of persons loyal to the Stuart Cause, from 1687 to the year 1666." The latter work appeared in 1668.—F. E.

LLOYD, HENRY, a notable writer on military subjects, seems to have been born in Wales about 1720. He received a liberal education and was intended for the church, but had been for some time a lawyer, when he went into France in the hope of entering the French army. He was unable to procure a commission, and became a monk. In 1744, the Mr. Drummond who was afterwards his biographer, being a cadet in the French engineers, made his acquaintance and took lessons from him. He accompanied Mr. Drummond to the battle of Fontenoy, and his military drawings made on that occasion attracting attention, he was afterwards employed in the French army as an assistant draughtsman, with the rank of a sub-ensign. Soon after Fontenoy he entered the service of the Pretender with the rank of a captain, and accompanied Prince Charles to Carlisle. He then carefully examined the coast of England from Milford-Haven round to Margate, and his object being suspected, was arrested. Released in 1747, he accompanied Mr. Drummond to France, distinguished himself at Bergen-op-Zoom, and entered the service of Prussia. He was again in Paris in 1754, and was employed on a spy-mission to explore the coast of England once more, with a view to the invasion of this country meditated by France. His report led to the abandonment of the scheme. He afterwards went to Germany, entered the service both of Austria and Russia, and returning to London in 1776 with the rank of general, made his peace with the English government, and obtained a pension. He retired to Huy in Flanders, where he died on the 19th of June, 1783. His chief works are—"The History of the late War in Germany between the King of Prussia and the Empress of Germany," a "Treatise on the Composition of Different Armies, Ancient and Modern," a copy of the French translation of which, *Memoires Politiques et Militaires, ann-*

tated by Napoleon, was found among the emperor's books at St. Helena; a "Treatise on the Invasion and Defence of England," printed at London in 1779, but suppressed, probably at the instance of government. This work, reprinted in 1798, with the biographical sketch by Mr. Drummond as a "Political and Military Rhapsody on the Invasion and Defence of Great Britain and Ireland," went through many editions.—F. E.

LLOYD, HUMPHREY. See LHUYD.

LLOYD, HUMPHREY, D.D., son of Dr. Bartholomew Lloyd, was born in Dublin in 1800. He took first place at his entrance examinations in Trinity college, Dublin, in 1815, obtained a scholarship in 1818, and the science gold medal at his graduation in 1820. In 1824 he was elected to a fellowship, but resigned it in 1831 for the chair of natural philosophy, which he filled with great distinction. His investigations on light and magnetism are widely known and appreciated, establishing experimentally the theory of Sir William Hamilton's laws on conical refraction. In conjunction with Herschel, Sabine, and others, he established an extensive system of observations on magnetism and meteorology. Many of his numerous and valuable contributions to physical science are to be found in the Transactions of learned bodies, especially of the Royal Irish Academy, of which he was president from 1846 to 1849. He also presided at the meeting of the British Association in Dublin in 1857. In 1862 he was elected vice-provost, and in 1867, provost of Trinity college. A fellow of many of the learned societies of Europe, and a D.C.L. of Oxford, in 1874 he received from the emperor of Germany the cross of the Prussian order of merit.—J. F. W.

LLOYD, ROBERT, an English poet and miscellaneous writer of some pretension, was son of the Rev. Pierson Lloyd, one of the masters of Westminster school, and was born in 1738. He received his elementary education at Westminster, whence he removed to Trinity hall, Cambridge. He proceeded B.A. in 1755 and M.A. in 1761. In 1760 he published his best known piece, the "Actor," an essay on theatrical representation, somewhat similar in its plan to the Rosciad of his friend Churchill. Mr. Lloyd's literary efforts were not very successful, and his disappointment led him into habits of dissipation, which involved him in great difficulties. He died in the Fleet, December 15, 1764.—W. C. H.

LLOYD, WILLIAM, an eminent English bishop, was born at Tilehurst in Berkshire in 1627, and was the son of a clergyman, who made him very early acquainted with the rudiments of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. In 1638 he was entered student of Oriel college, Oxford, whence he removed to Jesus college in the same university, where he became master of arts in 1646. He was ordained by Bishop Skinner of Oxford, and in 1654 was presented to the rectory of Bradfield in Berkshire by Elias Ashmole, but soon after resigned. In 1656 he returned to Oxford as governor to John Backhouse, Esq., a gentleman commoner in Wadham college, where he continued till 1659. He became master of arts at Cambridge in 1660, and prebendary of Ripon. In 1666 he was appointed king's chaplain, and in 1667 prebendary of Salisbury. In 1668 he became vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, and archdeacon of Merioneth in the church of Bangor, of which he was made dean in 1672, in which year he was chosen prebendary of St. Paul's, London. In 1674 he became residentiary of Salisbury, and in 1676 vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Westminster. In 1677 he published "Considerations touching the true way to suppress Popery," in which he advocated the toleration of some classes of Romanists, contrary to the views of the ultra-protestant party. The suspicion of his popish tendencies was increased by his promotion to the see of St. Asaph in 1680, but he afterwards gave good proof of his fidelity to the protestant cause. In 1688 he was one of the bishops committed to the Tower with Archbishop Sancroft, for refusing to publish James II.'s famous declaration for liberty of conscience. When William III. came in, he was made lord almoner. In 1692 he was translated to the see of Coventry and Lichfield, and in 1699 to Worcester, which he retained till his death in 1717. Bishop Burnet says he "was a great critic in the Greek and Latin authors, but chiefly in the scriptures. . . . He was an exact historian, and the most punctual in chronology of all our divines. He had read the most books, and with the best judgment; and had made the most copious extracts out of them, of any in this age;" and his reading he could at once turn to account for practical ends. Burnet owed him all this, for Lloyd rendered him

immense service in compiling the History of the Reformation. His separate publications are not important.—B. H. C.

LLYWARCH-HEN, was one of the Cyn-Weirdd or four primitive bards of Britain. He lived in the early part of the seventh century, and his poetry breathes the spirit of patriotism which animated the Welsh in their struggle with the Saxons for the possession of the north of England. The bard was a prince and warrior, and spared not his blood in the cause which he sung. When twenty of his sons had fallen in battle, he retired to a cell at Llanoor, near Bala, Merionethshire, where he is said to have lived to the patriarchal age of one hundred and fifty. His works, translated by William Owen, were published in 1792.—R. H.

LLYWELYN AP GRIFYDD, Prince of Wales, was the son of that Gryfydd who was killed by a fall in attempting to escape from the Tower of London in 1244, where he was confined as a hostage from his brother Davydd. On the death of the latter in 1246, Llywelyn and his brother Owain were elected princes of North Wales. Owain, aiming at the sole authority, brought an army against his brother, was defeated and captured, leaving Llywelyn master of the principality from the year 1254. From 1256 to 1267 he was engaged in war with Prince Edward and the lords of the marches, a war which terminated to the disadvantage of the Welsh. Ten years later, on Edward's accession to the English throne, he invaded and subdued Wales. In 1282 the Welsh struck one more blow for independence in an insurrection which cost them the life of their last sovereign prince, who was killed in a skirmish near Buallt in Radnorshire, on the 10th December, 1282. Llywelyn left a daughter, afterwards married to Malcolm, earl of Fyfe, and an illegitimate son named Madog.—R. H.

LOBAU, GEORGE MOUTON, Count de, a peer and marshal of France, was born in 1770. Having enlisted as a private soldier in 1792, he obtained rapid promotion, and was made a captain in the course of three months. He served with great éclat in the revolutionary wars, and especially at the siege of Genoa in 1800, where he was wounded and left for dead. In spite of the freedom and brusqueness of his manners, he became a great favourite with Napoleon, and was appointed by him a general of brigade in 1807. He rendered important services during the Peninsular war, and in Germany in 1809 earned his title by saving a part of the French army shut up in the island of Lobau, and accompanied Napoleon throughout his disastrous campaigns in Russia and Germany in 1812-13. On the abdication of the emperor, Mouton was appointed inspector-general of infantry by Louis XVIII., but notwithstanding he joined Napoleon on his return from Elba, was created a peer, and appointed to the command of a division and fought at Waterloo, where he was taken prisoner. He was permitted to return to France in 1818, was repeatedly appointed to important offices, and obtained a field-marshal's baton, with the rank of a peer, in 1833. He died in 1838.—J. T.

LOBB, THEOPHILUS, a physician of considerable reputation, was born in London in 1678. He studied medicine, and having obtained a diploma from Scotland, he commenced practice in London. He is the author of several medical works, some of which have been translated into Latin and French, and have passed through several editions. He died in 1763.—W. B.-d.

LOBEIRA, VASCO DE, a Portuguese gentleman attached to the court of John I. of Portugal, was armed as a knight by that monarch just before the battle of Aljubarrotta, and died in 1403. He is notable as the author of "Amadis de Gaula," the earliest romance of chivalry—with one doubtful exception—in the Spanish language, and pronounced to be the best of this class of works by no meaner authorities than the curate in Don Quixote and the Italian poet Tasso. The original authorship of the "Amadis" has been a subject of voluminous controversy; but it may be said to be established that the work was first written in Portuguese by Lobeira. A Portuguese manuscript is said to have existed until 1755; but the only version we now have is the Spanish one, made by García Ordóñez de Montalvo, who probably took great liberties with his original. The earliest known edition is dated 1519. There have also been translations into French, English, German, Dutch, Italian, and even into Hebrew.—F. M. W.

LOBEL, MATTHEIAS DE, a Flemish botanist, was born at Lisle in 1538, and died in 1616, at the age of seventy-eight. He evinced a love of plants at the age of sixteen. He studied at Montpellier, and afterwards travelled over the south of France, Switzerland, the Tyrol, and some parts of Germany and Italy.

He then settled as physician at Antwerp, and afterwards at Delft. He was chosen physician to William, prince of Orange. He subsequently came to England, and published his "Adversaria Stirpium" at London in 1670. In this work he investigates the botany and materia medica of the ancients, and particularly of Dioscorides. He attended Lord Zouch in his embassy to the court of Denmark. This tour enabled him to collect many plants which he introduced into England. He superintended a physic-garden at Hackney, and he was appointed botanist to King James I. In his arrangement of plants he adopted a rude, natural method. He travelled much over England, and added many new plants to its flora. In the second part of his "Adversaria" he enumerates one hundred and thirty species of grasses known to him, and he gives figures and descriptions of some new and rare kinds. In 1576 he published in folio, "Observationes; sive stirpium historię, &c., cum iconibus." This volume contains one thousand four hundred and eighty-six figures, which were afterwards augmented to two thousand one hundred and ninety-one. In some editions there is an index in seven languages. A genus, *Lobelia*, was named after him by Willdenow.—J. H. B.

LOBINEAU, GUY ALEXIS, a French historian, born at Rennes in 1666; died 3rd June, 1727. He entered the Benedictine order, and devoted his life to history. His principal works are a history of Bretagne, from original documents; a history of the two conquests of Spain by the Moors; a continuation of Felibien's History of Paris; and a history of Nantes.—P. E. D.

LOBKOWITZ. See **CARAMUEL DE LOBKOVITCH**.

LOBO, FRANCISCO RODRIGUEZ, a Portuguese writer in prose and verse, lived chiefly on his estate at Coimbra, and was drowned in the Tagus in 1629, or somewhat later. His chief distinction is that of having introduced into Portugal a classical prose style, in a work entitled "The Court in the Country, or Winter Nights." He also wrote several pastoral romances, and an epic poem celebrating the rise of the dynasty of Aviz.—F. M. W.

LOBO, JERONIMO, a Portuguese missionary traveller, was born at Lisbon in 1596, son of the governor of the Cape Verde islands. He was educated a jesuit, and destined for the jesuit missions in the far East. Quitting Portugal in 1622 he reached Goa, whence he was transferred in 1624 to strengthen the jesuit mission in Abyssinia, when the Emperor Seged was converted to Roman catholicism. After labouring in Abyssinia he was forced to leave it, when Seged's son succeeded in procuring a persecution of the Roman catholic missionaries. After a fourteen years' absence from home he returned to Lisbon in 1637, and advocated the cause of the Abyssinian mission at the courts of Rome and Madrid. He returned once more to Goa in 1640, but finally settled in his native country, where he was made rector of the college of Coimbra, and died in January, 1678. His MS. itinerary has formed the basis of several works descriptive of Abyssinia, which go under his name. Among them is the French work, *Relation Historique d'Abyssinie*, edited and translated, with original dissertations, by the Abbé Le Grand. Besides its intrinsic it possesses the extrinsic interest of having furnished Samuel Johnson with the material for his first prose work, which is an abridged translation of it—*A Voyage to Abyssinia*, by Father Jerome Lobo, with a continuation of the history of Abyssinia, by M. Le Grand; London, 1735.—F. E.

LOGCENIUS, JOHN, a German author, born in 1597; died 27th July, 1677. He studied at Leyden, and became professor at Upsal, and historian of Sweden. He wrote on Swedish history, antiquities, language, and laws.—P. E. D.

LOCK, MATTHEW, the composer, was born at Exeter and brought up as a chorister in the cathedral of that city. We have no particulars of his life earlier than the year 1658, when he composed the music to Shirley's masque of Cupid and Death. He was next employed to compose the music for the public entry of Charles II. at the Restoration, and was soon afterwards appointed composer-in-ordinary to the king. Some of his compositions appear in Playfair's Musical Companion, and among others the three-part glee, "Ne'er trouble thyself about times or their turning," a simple and pleasing production. In the latter part of his life he became a Roman catholic, and was appointed organist to Queen Catherine of Portugal, the consort of Charles II., who was permitted the exercise of her religion and had a chapel with a regular establishment at Somerset House. Lock died in 1677. The music of the English stage owes much to the genius of this musician. When musical

dramas were first attempted—which Dryden styles "heroic plays" and "dramatic operas"—Lock was employed to set several of them. The first of these, the *Tempest*, was given to the public in 1673, and in the same year, *Psyche*. The last was a close imitation of a musical drama written in French by Molière, and set by Lully, 1672, in the manner of the Italian operas, by which Cardinal Mazarin amused Louis XIV. during his minority. Lock's music to *Psyche* is a mere paraphrase of that of Lully. It was printed in score in 1675, with the following title, "The English Opera; or the vocal music in *Psyche*, with the instrumental therein intermixed. To which is adjoined the instrumental music in the *Tempest*. By Matthew Lock, composer-in-ordinary to his Majesty, and organist to the Queen." This publication is dedicated to James, duke of Monmouth. There is a preface of some length by the composer, which, like his music is rough and nervous, exactly corresponding to the idea which one is led to form of his private character by the sight of his portrait in the music-school at Oxford. It is written with that petulance which seems to have been natural to him, and which probably gave birth to his well-known quarrel with Thomas Salmon, and to several others in which he was involved. The musical world is indebted to Lock for the first rules ever published in England for thorough-bass, in a book entitled "*Melothesia*," 1678. It is dedicated to Roger L'Estrange, Esq.—afterwards Sir Roger—himself a good judge of music, and of an ancient Norfolk family which always cultivated and encouraged the art in an eminent degree. This work, besides the rules for accompaniment, contains lessons for the harpsichord and organ, by himself and other masters. Lock was also the author of many songs published in the Theatre of Music, the Treasury of Music, and other collections of that period. In the Theatre of Music is a dialogue or duet, "When Death shall part us from these Kids," which was ranked amongst the best vocal compositions of the time. The "rude and wild excellence" of his music to Macbeth is a constant theme of admiration by musical critics and historians. But unfortunately Lock's music is lost. That so popularly known and for which he gets credit, is the composition of Richard Leveridge, thirty years later.—E. F. R.

LOCKE, JOHN, the philosopher of the Revolution of 1688, father of modern inductive psychology, and the Socrates of England, was born at Wrington, a village in Somersetshire, in August, 1632, six years after the death of Bacon, and three months before the birth of Spinoza. "Educated," says Sir James Mackintosh, "among the English dissenters during the short period of their political supremacy, he early imbibed the deep piety and ardent spirit of liberty which actuated that body of men; and he probably imbibed also in their schools the disposition to metaphysical inquiries which has everywhere accompanied the Calvinistic theology." The father of Locke was descended from the Lockes of Chorton Court in Dorsetshire. His wife was Anne, daughter of Edmund Ken of Wrington. He possessed a small property in the west of England, inherited by his eldest son the philosopher, was bred to the law, and was steward to Colonel Alexander Popham. He had a younger son who died of consumption in early life. On the breaking out of the civil war in 1642, the father of Locke became a captain in the army of the parliament. According to Le Clerc he carefully superintended his son's education. During his childhood he treated him with reserve, but as the young philosopher grew up he became free and familiar with him, and their later intercourse was marked by the equality of friendship. Locke retained through life the "severe morality" which characterized his early home among the puritans. It was not modified by the more liberal theology, or the broad and genial view of life, to which he was conducted by free inquiry and varied experience. About the time of the execution of Charles I. he was, by the interest of Colonel Popham, entered at Westminster school, where he continued till 1651, when he was elected to Christ Church college, Oxford, over which the puritan Dr. John Owen then presided, and where, according to Anthony Wood, he was assigned to the care of a "fanatical tutor." The new constitution of Land had been recently promulgated in Oxford. The peripatetic philosophy in its later forms and the "vermiculate questions" of the schools still dominated in the studies of the place. Locke gained reputation as an Oxford undergraduate, but often afterwards complained of the intellectual atmosphere of the university. The works of Des Cartes, then novelties in the academic world, drew him towards metaphysical philosophy. Though he did not adopt

Cartesianism, he admired their freedom from verbal disputations and wrangling, and also their clearness, which suggested to him that it might be the fault of their authors, as much as his own, that he had failed to gain insight through the scholastic text-books. And withal he owed much in the end to the retirement, the libraries, and the friendships of Oxford. Le Clerc mentions that his friends and contemporaries there were among the lively and agreeable, more than the learned; and in his later correspondence with them, he cultivates wit and irony rather than academic pedantry. He even distinguished himself by an epigram on Cromwell's peace with the Dutch in 1653; but any poetical genius he was endowed with was neglected in later life, when his works appeal to the understanding much more than to the imagination. Having taken the degree of bachelor in 1655, and of master of arts in 1658, he entered on the study of medicine, and went through the usual course preparatory to practice. Many years afterwards, February, 1674, he took the degree of bachelor of medicine, and continued through life addicted to chemical and medical researches. His social and psychological philosophy thus rested on a large preliminary training in physical science. For many years he kept a regular journal of the weather. The results of his meteorological observations appeared in the Philosophical Transactions, and also in Boyle's History of the Air, which contains his register of changes in the air, observed in Oxford by the barometer, thermometer, and hygrometer, from June, 1660, till March, 1687. His letters to Boyle abound in experiments and speculations regarding medicine and chemistry. In connection with Locke's university studies, that prejudiced churchman, Anthony Wood, mentions that he himself pursued a course of chemistry under the famous Rosicrucian, Peter Stael of Strasburg (who was brought to Oxford by Boyle), in company with some others, "one of whom was John Locke of Christ Church, now a noted writer." "This same John Locke" he adds, "was a man of a turbulent spirit, clamorous and discontented; while the rest of our club took notes from the mouth of their master, the said Locke scorned to do this, but was ever prating and troublesome." During the Protectorate Locke seemed to have lived much at Oxford, and also for some years after the Restoration, having, according to Wood, "entered on the physic line, and got some business at Oxford." But with the natural aversion of a philosophical mind for professional life, and the weakness of his constitution, his practice seems to have been intermittent, and was in time abandoned. Sydenham, the great physician of that age, in the dedication to his History of Acute Diseases, published in 1676, boasts of the approbation bestowed on his "method by Mr. J. Locke, who had examined it to the bottom, and who, if we consider his genius, and penetration, and exact judgment, has scarce any superior and few equals now living." This early relation of Locke to medical study and practice is not irrelevant to his main work in life. "No science," as Dugald Stewart remarks, "could have been chosen more happily calculated than medicine, to prepare such a mind as that of Locke for the prosecution of those speculations which have immortalized his name; the complicated and fugitive and often equivocal phenomena of disease, requiring in the observer a far greater portion of discriminating sagacity than those of physics, strictly so called, and resembling in this respect much more nearly the phenomena about which metaphysics, ethics, and politics are conversant." In 1664 Locke accompanied, as secretary, Sir Walter Vane, envoy to the elector of Brandenburg and other German princes. In the course of this early connection with diplomatic life he visited Cleves and other places on the Rhine and in Holland. He returned to Oxford and to physic in the following year. In 1666 a friend in Dublin offered to procure for him, through the duke of Ormond, the lord-lieutenant, some preferment in the Irish church. In a characteristic letter he declined to avail himself of this opportunity of becoming a clergyman, on which Lord King remarks, "Had he even risen to the highest station, he might have acquired all the reputation which belongs to a divine of great talent and learning, or the still higher distinction of great moderation, candour, and Christian charity, but most certainly he could never have attained the name of a great philosopher, who has extended the bounds of human knowledge." Three different roads to professional preferment were opened to Locke in the course of his life—the church, the practice of medicine, and diplomatic engagements. Happily for the progress of knowledge he resisted

these temptations, and maintained an independence of circumstances so apt to divert his thoughts from the high destiny of his life, as the free and fearless investigator of truth.

The year 1666, when he had reached the age of thirty-four, was an era in the life of Locke. He was then introduced to his early patron, Lord Ashley, afterwards first earl of Shaftesbury, one of the greatest statesmen of his age, who about that time visited Oxford in ill health. His physician, Dr. Thomas, happening to be in London, sent his friend Locke in his room, and in this circumstance originated the well-known friendship of Locke and Shaftesbury. From 1666 till 1689 his time was passed, sometimes at Oxford in his chambers; often in London with Lord Ashley (by whom he was introduced to Buckingham, Halifax, and others distinguished in public affairs); and for several years, first in France, and afterwards in Holland. In this period, and onwards for the greater part of his life, "he enjoyed the society of great wits and ambitious politicians, was often a man of business and always a man of the world, without much undisturbed leisure, and probably with that abated relish for speculation, which is the inevitable result of converse with society and experience of affairs." About 1669 he accompanied the earl and countess of Northumberland to France, where he stayed with the countess while the earl went to Rome. The earl died at Turin, and Locke returned to England with the countess, to resume his life at Exeter house with Lord Ashley. And when that nobleman soon after obtained the grant of Carolina, Locke was employed to prepare a constitution for the province, which he did in a spirit too liberal to satisfy the clergy; by whose influence the original draft was modified. In 1672, Ashley, then earl of Shaftesbury and lord chancellor, appointed Locke his secretary, and the year after secretary to the board of trade, with an annual income of £500—an office which, in consequence of the dissolution of the commission, he did not long retain. In the meantime he kept possession of his student's place at Oxford, to which he was accustomed to resort from time to time for the use of books and for his health, as the air of London did not suit his delicate lungs. In the summer of 1675 he visited France, and remained in that country for nearly four years, partly at Montpellier, then the most famous school of medicine in Europe, and afterwards at Paris and elsewhere. At Montpellier he met Thomas Herbert, afterwards earl of Pembroke, to whom he communicated his design of the "Essay on Human Understanding," projected some years before, published more than twelve years after, and dedicated to Lord Pembroke. At Paris he associated with M. Justel, M. Gueudelon of Amsterdam, and other men of letters and science. In June, 1677, he wrote to his friend Dr. Mapletott, then physic professor at Gresham college, that he was willing to succeed him as professor in the possible event of a vacancy. The opportunity did not occur, but the letter indicates that Locke was then ready to teach medicine. In 1679 he returned to England, Lord Shaftesbury having recovered the favour of the court, and been nominated president of the council, from which he was soon afterwards removed. The policy of the English government became more and more stringent; the martyrdoms of Russell, Argyll, and Sidney soon followed, and in 1682 the earl retired to Holland, where he died a few months after. In August, 1683, a few months after the death of Lord Shaftesbury, Locke himself, who during the three preceding years lived much in London, took refuge in Holland—then the European asylum of men whose opinions differed from the dominant authorities in church and state, where Des Cartes and Spinoza long pursued their speculations, the home of Erasmus and Grotius, and then the refuge of Bayle. Locke had hardly been in Holland for a year, when he was falsely accused at the English court of having written against the government; and, being also observed in the company of persons said to be ill-disposed to the reigning despotism at home, information was given by the British resident at the Hague to the earl of Sunderland, then secretary of state. In November, 1684, he was accordingly deprived of his studentship in Christ Church college, by an illegal order of the king, executed through Dr. Fell, then dean of Christ Church and bishop of Oxford. He was obliged for a time to live in concealment in Holland, and the English minister at the Hague even demanded that, with some others, he should be given up to the authorities of his country. He afterwards declined an offer of pardon, obtained for him by William Penn the Quaker. He was charged with complicity in the duke of Monmouth's rebellion,

and, according to Le Clerc, he removed from Amsterdam to Utrecht to avoid suspicion. He lived at Utrecht from April, 1685, till May in the following year, the date of Monmouth's departure from the Texel. It was during this secluded residence in the house of M. Veen, Guenelon's father-in-law, that his first "Letter on Toleration" was written, a subject which twenty years before had engaged his attention. This "Letter" was printed in Latin in Holland early in 1689, and was translated into English by Mr. Popple, and also into Dutch and French, in the course of that year. It is in some respects the most important of all his works, being a scientific exposition and defence of lessons he had derived from the English Independents and Quakers, on a subject which had lately employed the pens of Jeremy Taylor, of Bayle, and of Leibnitz. During his residence of six years in Holland Locke was devoted to study, and collected much material for his large authorship on his return to England. He was often in the society of Limborch (Remonstrant professor of theology at Amsterdam), of Le Clerc, and of Guenelon the physician, whom he met at Paris some years before. He formed a society which met weekly at each other's houses, of which Le Clerc and Limborch were members. He had a fondness for such societies, being previously connected with one at Oxford, and afterwards with another in London.

Locke returned to England after the Revolution, the most distinguished literary champion of the principles on which it was virtually founded. He left Holland in February, 1689, in the fleet that conveyed the princess of Orange to our shores. Very soon after his return, partly on the ground of weak health, he declined an appointment as ambassador to one of the great German courts—Vienna or Berlin—which was offered to him by King William's government through the minister, Lord Mordaunt, afterwards earl of Peterborough. He endeavoured, however, to recover his studentship at Christ Church, but that society rejected his claim, as the place was now in possession of another. Thereafter he finally forsook Oxford, and lived till his death chiefly in London and Essex. As a distinguished sufferer for the principles of the Revolution, he might easily have obtained high preferment. He was satisfied with the office of commissioner of appeals, worth about £200 a year. For about three years after the Revolution he lived mostly in London, in familiar intercourse with statesmen and men of letters, and especially with Lord Pembroke and Lord Peterborough. But the air of London always disagreed with him, and he often availed himself of the welcome which awaited him at Lord Peterborough's seat, near Fulham. At last the increase of his asthma obliged him to abandon the metropolis altogether, at least during winter. He had at different times visited Sir Francis and Lady Masham at their seat at Oates, in the parish of High Laver in Essex, about twenty miles from London, where he found the air more agreeable than anywhere else. This, with his great regard for his friend Lady Masham—a person of extraordinary sense and accomplishment, the daughter of Cudworth, and herself a philosophical and theological author—as well as the agreeable society he found at Oates, induced him about 1691 to ask Sir Francis to take him into his family, that he might in quiet and freedom devote himself to his studies and the preparation of his works. He was received on his own terms. At the manor house of Oates he enjoyed perfect liberty and a congenial home. It was in this pleasant retreat that he spent the last fourteen years of his life, varied by occasional visits to London, and correspondence with his friends. His interesting letters to Molyneux, and afterwards to Collins, are dated from Oates. It was probably at this period, or immediately before his retirement to Essex, that he became personally acquainted with Sir Isaac Newton, some of whose correspondence with Locke, chiefly on mathematics and biblical interpretation, has since been published. After 1692 he came to town only for a few months in summer; and if at any time he returned to Oates indisposed, the air of Essex wonderfully restored him. In 1695 he was nominated one of the commissioners of trade and plantations, an office worth \$1000 a year, the duty of which he discharged in occasional visits to London, and which he held for five years, when he was induced to resign it by ill health. Locke's life as an author may be said to date from 1689, when he was in his fifty-seventh year. His "First Letter on Toleration" to which almost all his other writings may be regarded as ancillary—for all of them, including the "Essay," were occasional, and meant to counteract contemporary enemies of reason and freedom—appeared, as already said,

in that year. It occasioned not a little controversy. It was criticized in a tract which issued from Oxford in 1690, entitled the Argument of the Letter concerning Toleration briefly considered and answered, the author of which, according to Wood, was Jonas Proast of Queen's college. In the same year Locke published "A Second Letter on Toleration," in which he replied to the arguments of Proast, whose rejoinder in the following year produced Locke's "Third Letter on Toleration" in 1692. After a silence of twelve years there appeared a Second Letter to the Author of the Three Letters on Toleration, to which Locke commenced a reply, of which some fragments are published in his posthumous works. The year 1690 witnessed the publication of his "Two Treatises on Government," the former in refutation of the paradox of Sir Robert Filmer, that kings have an absolute divine right to the obedience of their subjects, akin to some modern reasonings in support of slavery, and the other an expository vindication of Locke's own theory of the social compact and the rights of man—of government in the interest and for the sake of the governed. In the "Treatises on Government" he lays the foundations of the civil liberty, and in the "Letters on Toleration" of the religious freedom, of which the subsequent history of the British empire records the gradual application. The "Essay concerning Human Understanding," Locke's most celebrated work, and on the whole the most influential treatise in modern philosophical literature, was also published in 1690. It is the first comprehensive criticism, by the inductive method, of the nature and limits of human knowledge. Its fundamental doctrine forms a broad foundation for that free exercise of individual judgment, which it was the great aim of its author to vindicate in his public and literary life. The problem of this immortal work is essentially that proposed afterwards in Kant's Critique of Pure Reason; and the opening polemic against innate principles is virtually an effort to dispossess the strongholds of prejudice, and to remove the veil of error. The "Essay" was in preparation, at intervals, for twenty years, and the first rough draft in MS. is dated in 1671. It was finished in MS. in 1686, the year in which Newton's Principia was finished. The French abridgment, which appeared in Le Clerc's *Bibliothèque Universelle*, in January, 1688, raised a general desire for the work itself, which Locke accordingly put to press soon after his return to England. An analysis of this illustrious classic of English philosophy is hardly needed, and at any rate cannot be offered here. It is founded on the negation of innate principles, and of a continuous consciousness in man. Its parts are regulated by the aim of the author to determine, on the Baconian method, our intellectual power and weakness, with the nature and grounds of knowledge and opinion. Having reasoned against the dogma of innate knowledge, independent of experience, maintained in the ancient schools of Pythagoras and Plato, and not alien, in a modified form, from Des Cartes and Lord Herbert, Locke in his second book, propounds his own hypothesis, and endeavours to test it by an inductive comparison of our ideas. His thesis is, that human knowledge may be resolved into external and internal experience, which he vindicates by what Bacon would call the "crucial instances" of our ideas of space, time, infinity, substance, power, identity, and others, apparently the most remote from an empirical origin. On this foundation rest the speculations of the fourth book, on demonstration and belief, and on the grounds of physical, psychological, and theological science. The popular and inexact style of the "Essay," which announced the man of the world rather than the schoolman, has made the interpretation of it the riddle of subsequent philosophical exegesis. Among many other words, the leading terms, "idea" and "experience," have puzzled generations of readers. The "Essay" has been quoted by the most opposite schools. Locke, like Socrates, has moved philosophical thought in the most opposite directions, to the most various results, while both Socrates in Greece and Locke in Europe, by their earnest and unsystematic discourses, have aroused the two most powerful manifestations of reflection which the world has yet seen. It must indeed be owned that the sympathies of the English philosopher were more with ordinary happiness, the prudential virtues, and the methods and spirit of experimental research, than with those loftier faculties and aspirations, which he was apt to associate with mysticism. Very soon after its publication, the "Essay" excited much attention. The author himself prepared six editions for the press, in the course of which he introduced many minor changes, and added some chapters. The

second edition appeared in 1694, the third in 1697, and the fourth in 1700. It was translated into French by M. Coste in 1700, and into Latin by Mr. Burridge in the following year, while Mr. (afterwards Bishop) Wynne's well-known abridgment appeared in 1695, about which time the "Essay" was condemned by the Oxford heads of houses, who endeavoured to exclude it from the university. In Cambridge it was received with greater favour; and in Trinity college, Dublin, where it was introduced before the close of the seventeenth century, on the recommendation of Locke's friend Molyneux, it has ever since held an honourable place. In 1690 John Norris, afterwards rector of Bemerton, the mystical disciple of Malebranche, and author of the *Ideal and Intelligible World*, published his *Cursory Reflections upon a Book called an Essay concerning Human Understanding*. Norris was followed, in 1697, by John Sergeant in his *Solid Philosophy* asserted against the Idealists; by Henry Lee, in his *Anti-Septicism*; in 1702, by Sherlock, in his *Digression on Connate Ideas and Inbred Knowledge*; and by Lowde, in his *Moral Essays and Discourse on the Nature of Man*—who, all in turn, and on various grounds, charged the "Essay" with unsound philosophy and dangerous consequences. But Locke's most celebrated adversary was Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester. In 1696 Toland had published his *Christianity not Mysterious*, in which he sought to prove that the Bible contains nothing above reason. He drew several of his arguments from the "Essay" of Locke. A similar doctrine was maintained in some Unitarian treatises published about that time. Stillingfleet, defending the mysteries of the Trinity against Toland and the Unitarians, condemned some of Locke's principles as heretical, and classed his works with those of the heretical writers. Locke answered the bishop, who replied the same year. This reply was met by a second letter of Locke, which drew a second answer from the bishop in 1698. Locke again replied in a third letter, in which he proved the harmony of his philosophy with christianity, and maintained that he had advanced nothing which had the least tendency to scepticism, as was alleged in the misrepresentations of Stillingfleet, whose death in the following year ended the controversy. This discussion was managed by Locke with extraordinary skill, and in no part of his writings is there a greater display of acuteness and masterly employment of language. Stillingfleet was better fitted for ecclesiastical than philosophical disputation, and was no match for the antagonist he had evoked. The subsequent history of the criticisms and controversies occasioned by Locke's "Essay," is in some sort the history of metaphysical philosophy during the last hundred and fifty years. In England, it is associated, in the early part of last century, with the names of Shaftesbury, Clarke, Collins, Jackson, Brown, Butler, Law, and Watts. In 1736 Vincent Perronet, vicar of Shoreham, published two *Vindications of Locke* against objections by Bishops Brown and Butler. Hartley, Priestley, Tucker, and Horne Tooke, all claim allegiance with Locke, founded on a one-sided interpretation of his theory. Hume, through the Scottish school of Reid, has drawn forth another. Stewart and Mackintosh, Coleridge and Hamilton, are among the most illustrious critics of the "Essay." In France, Condillac and Cousin, coinciding in their interpretation of his works, have ranged themselves and their respective schools as the disciples and the adversaries of the English philosopher. In Germany, the "Essay" of Locke gave birth to the *Nouveaux Essais* of Leibnitz, his psychological masterpiece, prepared by him a few years after the appearance of the "Essay," though it remained unpublished till 1765; and the metaphysic of Kant was meant to be a modification and supplement of the metaphysic of Locke. Two posthumous works, which with the "Essay" constitute Locke's metaphysical works, may be read in connection with it—his "Examination of P. Malebranche's Opinion of Seeing all Things in God," and his "Remarks on some of Mr. Norris's books, wherein he asserts P. Malebranche's opinion of seeing all things in God." These tracts in particular throw light on Locke's meaning of the term "idea." Two other works, one of them posthumous, are a practical supplement to the "Essay"—the "Thoughts on Education," written before 1690 to his friend Edward Clarke of Chipping, and afterwards enlarged and given to the world in 1693, to be soon translated into French and Dutch; and his "Conduct of the Understanding," which should be read by every student at some period in his academical course. Soon after the Revolution, Locke's attention was (not for the first time) drawn to

political economy by the monetary circumstances of the nation, and in 1691 he published his "Considerations on the lowering of interest and raising the value of money," followed by other tracts on the same subject, which led King William's ministers to consult him on the new coinage. The latter years of our philosopher's life were much devoted to theological and biblical studies. In 1695 he published his "Reasonableness of Christianity as delivered in the Scriptures"—a treatise written, it is said, to promote King William's favourite scheme for a comprehension of the dissenters in the national church. It was attacked in the following year by Edwards, a scurrilous divine, in a pamphlet entitled *Socinianism Unmasked*, which drew from Locke two "Vindications" of his opinions. The last four years of the life of Locke were much devoted to the study of holy scripture, and especially of the epistles of St. Paul. He applied to the Bible the inductive method, which was his favourite organ in science, and with the same philosophical independence to which he was accustomed in other departments of research. He found so much pleasure in these biblical studies, that he regretted not having given more time to them in the previous part of his life. The fruits of his labours were not given to the world until after his death, when his *Paraphrases of the Epistles to the Romans, Corinthians, Galatians, and Ephesians* were published, along with his preliminary "Essay for the Understanding of St. Paul's Epistles by consulting St. Paul himself." Locke is one of the earliest of our lay biblical critics, and his interpretations connect him generally with the Arminian school.

In the summer of 1703 his health, long indifferent, became weaker than before, notwithstanding the care taken of him by the Mashams in his retreat at Oates. There, from time to time, in his fourteen years' residence, he enjoyed the society of his friends Lord Peterborough, Lord Pembroke, Lord Shaftesbury, Sir Isaac Newton, Molyneux, Collins, his own nephew Sir Peter King, and many others. His strength continued to decline in the following winter and in the summer of the next year. He was satisfied that death was approaching, and spoke of it frequently and with great composure. M. Coste, the translator of many of his works, who lived in Sir Francis Masham's family during the closing years of Locke's life, has given a most interesting record of his last days. There, and in his correspondence with Collins, we have his conversations and manner of life in the months before his death, as he was wont to sit by the fireside in his library, or in the garden at Oates, enjoying the air in a bright sunshine, or on horseback and in the chaise which carried him on the country roads towards Ongar or Harlow. For some weeks before his death he could not walk, and was moved over the house in an easy chair. As he had long been unable to attend church, he received his last communion at home, and at its close told the clergyman that he was "in perfect charity with all men, and in communion with the church of Christ, by whatever name it was distinguished." His last hours were watched by Lady Masham, who on the day of his death was reading to him in his great weakness from the Psalms of David, when he interrupted her by saying that the end was come, and passed away a few minutes after, in the afternoon of October 28, 1704, in the seventy-third year of his age. The tomb of Locke may now be seen by the traveller who passes from Ongar to Harlow, on the south side of the church of High Laver, not far from Stanford Rivers, bearing the Latin inscription prepared by his own hand. It stands a few feet distant from the tomb of the Mashams, and from the monumental tablet of Damaris, the widow of the learned Cudworth. At the distance of a mile may be seen the trees and garden and park, where the manor house of Oates, now represented by a decayed farmhouse, once stood, surrounded by the grassy and undulating county of Essex, all associated with this illustrious Englishman, who was distinguished not more by his intellectual insight than by his rational piety, love of truth for its own sake, and manly sympathy with civil and religious liberty.—A. C. F.

LOCKE, JOSEPH, an eminent civil engineer, was born at Attercliffe, near Sheffield, in 1806; and died at Bessbrook in Dumfriesshire, on the 18th September, 1860. He was educated at Barnsley grammar school, and at an early age entered the office of George Stephenson. In 1824 Stephenson was appointed chief engineer of the Liverpool and Manchester line, on which he employed Locke as an assistant. The Grand Junction railway, commenced by Stephenson and carried to a successful completion by Locke, was finished in 1827. The completion of this line

for less than the original estimate inspired the promoters of similar undertakings with such confidence in the ability of Locke, that the construction of many of the principal lines of railway in Britain and abroad was committed to his charge. Amongst other lines of railway and works of public improvement of which he was the chief engineer the following may be mentioned—the Lancaster and Preston railway; the South-Western railway; the Manchester and Sheffield railway; the Paris and Rouen and Havre railway; lines to Caen and Cherbourg; the Barcelona and Mataro railway; the Dutch-Rhenish railway; works for the improvement of the navigation of the Ebro; the Lancaster and Carlisle, the East Lancashire, the Caledonian, the Scottish Central, the Scottish Midland, and the Aberdeen railways; and the Greenock railway and docks. In many of these undertakings he received valuable aid from his partner Mr. Errington. He was returned to parliament in 1847 for the borough of Honiton, and continued to represent it in the liberal interest until his death. He was president of the Institution of Civil Engineers from 1857 till 1860; was a fellow of the Royal Society; and on the occasion of the opening of the Paris and Rouen railway was decorated with the order of the legion of honour by the king of the French. As a railway engineer Locke had the merit of appreciating the powers of the locomotive engine so far as to adopt steeper gradients than had ever before been attempted, and so to diminish greatly the cost of railways, and to render them practicable in districts which would otherwise have been deprived of the advantages of railway communication. The railways planned by him are favourably distinguished by the absence of great works, which he studied to avoid. He possessed extraordinary ability and energy in the conduct of business, as is proved by the vast extent of works which were executed under his direction during his very brief career, and by the enormous fortune which he left.—R.

LOCKHART, SIR GEORGE, a distinguished Scotch lawyer, and president of the court of session, was the second son of Sir James Lockhart of Lee. He was admitted to practise at the bar in 1656, and two years later, through the influence of his brother, Sir William, was appointed lord-advocate to the Protector. At the Restoration he was permitted to exercise his profession, on taking the oath of allegiance and expressing his regret for his support of Cromwell's government. In 1663 he received the honour of knighthood. His great abilities and profound learning soon obtained him a most extensive practice, and in 1672 he was appointed dean of faculty. In 1674 he headed the advocates in their struggle with the court respecting the right of appeal from the courts of law to the legislature, and was in consequence suspended for a time from the exercise of his profession. In 1681 he was elected member of parliament for the county of Lanark, which he continued to represent till his death. He was nominated lord-president of the court of session in 1686, and supported King James in his attempts to free the Roman Catholics from the operation of the penal laws. He was murdered 31st March, 1689, by Chiesly of Dalry, a savage and desperate ruffian, out of revenge for a decision given by the president, awarding a moderate provision to Chiesly's wife and children. Lockhart is declared by Bishop Burnet to have been the greatest lawyer and ablest pleader he had ever known, and Sir George Mackenzie, his great rival—though he accuses him of avarice and pride, and says his voice was bad and his countenance deformed by wrinkles—speaks in the highest terms of his knowledge of law, the lucid arrangement of his speeches, and his great logical power. His eldest son—

LOCKHART, GEORGE, born in 1678, was a zealous partisan of the exiled family, and took a prominent part in political affairs during the reign of Queen Anne. He was indefatigable in his opposition to the government and to the treaty of union between England and Scotland, and was deeply implicated in all the Jacobite intrigues, and in the projects for a French invasion and the restoration of the Stewarts. He represented for several years the county of Midlothian in the imperial parliament, and was chiefly instrumental in passing the act restoring patronage and other obnoxious measures, with the avowed purpose of alienating the Scottish people from the British legislature. In 1713 he made a desperate effort for the dissolution of the union, which narrowly failed of success. When the rebellion of 1715 broke out, Lockhart was arrested; but after a long confinement, was released through the influence of his friends. In 1727 his correspondence with the exiled family fell into the hands of

the government, and he fled to the continent in order to escape imprisonment. In the following year he was allowed to return home, and lived in retirement till December, 1781, when he was killed in a duel. He left Memoirs concerning the affairs of Scotland, and Commentaries which, though warped by his strong political prejudices, furnish valuable materials for a history of his times.—J. T.

LOCKHART, JOHN GIBSON, a gifted and versatile writer, for many years editor of the *Quarterly Review*, was born in 1794 in Lanarkshire, at the manse of Cambusnethan, of which parish his father was minister. He was a child of two when the elder Lockhart was transferred to Glasgow to undertake the charge of one of the churches of that city. Lockhart was not distinguished at school; but at the university of Glasgow he became a conspicuous student, and in his sixteenth year gained the Snell exhibition, which has been the means of bestowing an Oxford education on many eminent Scotchmen. Proceeding, according to custom, to Balliol college, Oxford, he took a first-class in classics in 1813, and four years later he graduated B.C.L. His Balliol experiences afterwards contributed some lively sketches of men and things at Oxford to his novel of "Reginald Dalton." At the close of his academic career he visited Germany, with the literature of which he had already become acquainted, and at Weimar paid his respects to the poet Goethe. A knowledge of German was comparatively rare in those days, and Lockhart had also attained a considerable familiarity with the literature, especially the older literature, of Spain. On his return to Scotland he became a resident in Edinburgh, and a member of the Scottish bar. This was in 1816. Lockhart's talents, accomplishments, and social gifts soon made him a conspicuous member of the literary opposition with which the young Tories of Edinburgh were beginning to confront the long supremacy of the *Edinburgh Review*. With John Wilson, then in the full vigour of his young manhood, physical and intellectual, Lockhart was on terms of intimate friendship, none the less warm because the two men, both of them gifted and admirers of the past, were dissimilar in character; the enthusiastic, glowing, and eloquent Wilson contrasting strongly with the satirical, reserved, and fastidious Lockhart. In 1817 Mr. William Blackwood started *Blackwood's Magazine*, under the editorship of the late Mr. Thomas Pringle the poet, and of Mr. Cleghorn the writer on agriculture. Lockhart and Wilson were among the early contributors to *Blackwood*; but it was not until the close, not long delayed, of Messrs. Pringle and Cleghorn's editorial connection with the magazine that the former became its leading spirits. Meanwhile, in 1818, some of the first-fruits of Lockhart's German studies became apparent by the publication of his (anonymous) version of Frederick Schlegel's excellent and compact *Lectures on Literature*. In this year he made the acquaintance of Sir Walter Scott, whose friendship he at once secured, and whose eldest daughter Sophia he married two years later. In 1819 Lockhart, now a foremost contributor to *Blackwood*, published his racy and vigorous sketches, chiefly of society in Edinburgh "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolks," which displayed among the other talents of their author, a very decided one for mystification. Marrying in 1820, and residing near his illustrious father-in-law's seat of Abbotsford, Lockhart produced book after book—the spirited translation of Ancient Spanish Ballads, some of them contributed to *Blackwood* in 1821; in 1822 "Valerius, a Roman story," in which the conflict between early Christianity and paganism was vividly depicted; "Adam Blair, a story of Scottish life," powerful and painful, of which Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter* is a recent transatlantic echo; in 1823 "Reginald Dalton, a story of English university life," already referred to; and in 1824 "Matthew Wald," a little-known tale of great psychological merit. Besides the translation of the Ballads, another result of Lockhart's Spanish scholarship was his revised edition, published in 1822, of Motteux's translation of Don Quixote, to which he prefixed a spirited and eloquent "Essay on the life and writings of Cervantes." He was as yet careless seemingly of literary fame, for all his original works of this period were anonymous. In the crisis of Scott's fortunes in 1825–26 Lockhart was active and helpful; but his intervention came too late to save his father-in-law from ruin. Just before his fall the sanguine Constable projected his *Miscellany*; and to this Lockhart contributed in 1825 a "Life of Burns," which has gone through several editions, and remains the best biography of the great Scottish poet. In the following year, 1826, Scott

after the withdrawal of William Gifford from the conduct of the *Quarterly Review*, Lockhart became its editor, a post the duties of which he discharged with singular ability and success for more than a quarter of a century. Under his management the *Quarterly* gave a welcome to talent and originality wherever they were to be found, and eminent "liberals" were encouraged to contribute to the old organ of Toryism. From the time of his acceptance of the editorship of the *Quarterly*, Lockhart, of course, resided in London, in the literary circles of which he was as prominent as a person of his reserved and rather proud disposition could be. The duties of his editorship were deemed almost sufficient by him. He contributed much to the *Quarterly*, especially semi-biographical, semi-critical articles, one of which—his sketch of poor Theodore Hook, republished separately but with its authorship unavowed—is a masterpiece of miniature biography. The only work of any dimensions which Lockhart produced, while editor of the *Quarterly*, was his "Life of Scott," 1832-37—minute, detailed, elaborate, and voluminous, one of the most interesting biographies in the language. The later years of the biographer of Scott were not happy. In a worldly sense he was prosperous, for, in addition to his other sources of income, he was appointed by Sir Robert Peel in 1843 auditor of the duchy of Cornwall, with a salary of £600 a year. But death had been, and continued busy, among those he loved. He had early lost his eldest son, the "Hugh Littlejohn," to whom Sir Walter Scott addressed the *Tales of a Grandfather*. In 1837 his wife died; another son died in India, and later he lost his only surviving son under circumstances which did not mitigate the blow. With failing health he resigned the editorship of the *Quarterly Review*, and tried change of scene and climate by visiting Italy in 1858. Returning the following year with constitution completely shattered, and to Scotland, he was conveyed from the house of his brother to breathe his last at Abbotsford, where he died on the 25th of November, 1854. Abbotsford was the property of Mr. Hope, the parliamentary counsel, who changed his name to Hope Scott, on marrying Lockhart's only surviving daughter, and both became Roman Catholics. Mrs. Hope Scott has since died, and of the family which Sir Walter Scott hoped to found, there now survives only one member, the infant child of that lady, and grandchild of Lockhart.—F. E.

LOCKHART, SIR WILLIAM, of Lee, an eminent Scottish statesman during the Protectorate and the reign of Charles II., was the third son of Sir James Lockhart of Lee, and the brother of the lord president. He was born in 1621, and was educated partly in Scotland and partly in Holland. In early life he served with distinction in the French army as a volunteer, and on his return to Scotland was appointed lieutenant-colonel of Lord William Hamilton's regiment. When Charles I. took refuge in the Scottish camp at Newark, Lockhart was introduced to him, and received the honour of knighthood. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Preston, and after remaining a year in confinement, regained his liberty at the cost of £1000. He received a gross affront from Charles II., which he resented in a most spirited manner, and took no part in the expedition which terminated so disastrously at Worcester. On the complete suppression of the royalist party in Scotland he retired into private life. Two years after, he resolved to seek his fortune in France; but on reaching London he was in some way or other brought under the notice of the Protector, who had the sagacity at once to discern Lockhart's valuable qualities, and, 18th May, 1652, appointed him one of the commissioners for the administration of justice in Scotland. In 1654 he married Miss Robina Sewster, the Protector's niece, was elected representative for the county of Lanark, and nominated a member of the Scottish privy council. Towards the close of 1655 he was appointed by Cromwell ambassador from the Commonwealth to the court of France. "He was received with great solemnity," says Clarendon, "and was a man of great address in treaty, and had a marvellous credit and power with the Cardinal Mazarin." He negotiated in March, 1656, a treaty of alliance between England and France for the invasion of the Spanish Netherlands, and by his vigorous and straightforward proceedings compelled Mazarin, in spite of all his doublings and shufflings, to fulfil his part of the agreement. An army of French and English—the former commanded by Turenne, the latter by Lockhart himself—defeated the Spaniards in the sanguinary battle of the Downs, and reduced Mardyke and Dunkirk, which, in accordance with the treaty, were made over to the English. He was immediately

appointed governor of Dunkirk, and took prompt measures to put this important acquisition into a state of defence. He was created a peer by Cromwell in 1657, was employed as plenipotentiary at the treaty of the Pyrenees, and was received with high distinction. Shortly before the Restoration, when that event was evidently impending, Charles endeavoured with many flattering promises to induce the governor to open the gates of Dunkirk to him and his friends. But Lockhart answered with brief simplicity that "he was trusted by the Commonwealth and could not betray it." He at the same time promptly rejected the magnificent offers made to him by Mazarin, to induce him to deliver Mardyke and Dunkirk into the hands of the French. At the Restoration he was deprived of his government, but was allowed to return to Britain. He spent several years in retirement; but though Charles feared and disliked him, his merits procured him employment on a mission to the courts of Brandenburg and Nuremberg; and he was soon after sent as ambassador to Paris, where he displayed great spirit and determination in vindicating the honour of his country. He died at his post in the year 1675. Burnet says "he was both a wise and gallant man, calm and courteous, and one that carried the generousities of friendship very far. I have ever looked upon him as the greatest man that his country produced in this age, next to Sir Robert Murray." "It is thought by judges," says Carlyle, "that in Lockhart the Lord Protector had the best ambassador of that age; he was a man of distinguished qualities, of manifold adventures and employments."—J. T.

LOCKMAN, JOHN, an eighteenth century author, more prolific than prominent, and secretary to the British herring fishery, was born in 1698, and died in 1771. He assisted Dr. Birch in the compilation of the General Dictionary, and was an indefatigable translator for the booksellers, picking up, it is said, his knowledge of foreign languages by lodging at coffee-houses frequented by foreigners. Among his translations was the English version of Voltaire's *Henriade*, published in 1782. He wrote a large number of occasional verses, and at least two dramatic pieces. Johnson spoke sneeringly of him, as having been once styled in a foreign publication "L'illustre Lockman."—F. E.

LODDIGES, GEORGE, an English horticulturist and nurseryman, was born at Hackney on 12th March, 1784, and died on 5th June, 1846. His father, Conrad Loddiges, a German by birth, established a nursery and botanical garden at Hackney, which was kept up by his sons after his death. In the collection there were numerous orchids and a fine set of palms. When the establishment was given up these palms were purchased for the Crystal Palace. Besides living plants, Mr. Loddiges also formed a collection of woods to the amount of about one thousand, which were cut up and polished to show their character; and he possessed an unrivalled collection of humming-birds to the number of more than two hundred species. He was for many years vice-president of the Horticultural Society, and he was also a fellow of the Linnean Society. In 1818 he and his brother commenced the publication of the *Botanical Cabinet*, which was continued until about two thousand figures of plants were given, many of the drawings being made by himself. He was fond of microscopical research, and was an accurate observer. He was a man of amiable disposition, and possessed extensive information and a liberal spirit.—J. II. B.

LODER, EDWARD JAMES, a musician, was born at Bath in 1813. His father, J. D. Loder, a violinist of repute, was at the head of all musical matters at Bath, when that city was the chief resort of fashion, and he used to come to London for some of the most important concerts. When Bath went out of vogue, he took up his residence in the metropolis, and there he died. Edward Loder had two brothers—John, a violinist, and William, a violoncellist—of average ability, who are both deceased; and he had two sisters, both in the musical profession. Having manifested an unusual aptitude for music, he was sent in 1826 to Frankfort-on-the-Maine to study with Ferdinand Ries, with whom, during his long residence in England, the elder Loder had been intimate. Edward Loder returned in two years, and was then for a while unsettled as to his pursuits, but he at last determined to adopt medicine as a profession, and he accordingly went back to Germany in 1828 to qualify himself for practice. After a time his love for music returned, strengthened by the many promptings with which a resident in Germany is surrounded; and abandoning physic, he again placed himself under Ries, with whom he remained till his period of scholarship was completed.

When he came back to England, he was commissioned by S. J. Arnold, proprietor of the English opera-house, to write an opera for the inauguration of his new theatre (the present Lyceum), which was then in course of erection. The subject chosen, *Nourjahad*, was an old drama of Arnold's, which had been played with small success many years before, and it underwent little modification, beyond the insertion of some songs, &c., to adapt it for its lyrical purposes. The absence in this libretto of opportunity for dramatic music, was unfortunate for the young composer, who was to found his fame as an operatic writer upon the setting of his initial work. His natural and finely-cultivated talent, however, was not to be repressed, as was proved by the abundant beauties in *Nourjahad*, which was produced in July, 1834, though the success of the music was clogged by the uninteresting character of the drama. Still this opera must be considered as having opened a modern school of dramatic music in England; and the several composers who have won reputation in the course thus cleared for them, owe a debt of gratitude to Loder as the pioneer of their fortune. In 1835 Loder wrote for the same theatre music to a drama by Oxenford, called the *Dice of Death*. It was after this that he entered into an engagement with Dalmaine & Co., by which he had to furnish them with a new composition every week. A consequence of this arrangement was, the production of the beautiful twelve sacred songs, dedicated to Sterndale Bennett, which alone might have established the high pretensions of their composer. A less happy result of his weekly compact was, that when he had supplied the publishers with a large number of songs, duets, and so forth, they, in order to give publicity to these, had a drama constructed to incorporate them, which, under the name of Francis I., was brought out at Drury Lane in 1838, with only such success as might be expected from the circumstances of its concoction. Loder's best dramatic work, "*The Night Dancers*," was first performed at the Princess' theatre in 1846; it was reproduced at the same establishment in 1850, and revived at Covent Garden in 1860. The cantata of "*The Island of Calypso*" was written in 1850 for a series of performances, at her Majesty's theatre, called the national concerts; but the dissolution of the management prevented its production, and it was first heard at the New Philharmonic concerts in 1851. "*Puck*," a ballad opera, was given at the Princess' in 1848; and "*Raymond and Agnes*," an opera of far higher pretensions, was brought out at Manchester in 1855, and again at the St. James' theatre in London in 1859; but, on the latter occasion, with so contemptible a performance that no one could judge of its merit. Loder also wrote several unpublished quartets for string instruments, which show his consummate musicianship; many interesting pieces of pianoforte music; and an enormous number of single songs—among the most popular of which are "*The Brave Old Oak*," and "*The Old House at Home*;" and among the most deep of purpose, the "*Invocation to the Deep*." His perfect knowledge of the orchestra and mastery in its treatment, gave a rare grace and power to his music, which in this kind, of colouring is not to be surpassed. He was for some years engaged as conductor at the Princess' theatre, and subsequently at Manchester; for which office he evinced the greatest ability, and save for the foible of unpunctuality, he would have been unrivalled in this capacity. About 1856 he was attacked by mental infirmity, which for a long time deprived him of the use of his faculties. He so far recovered from this calamity; but his mind did not regain strength and elasticity sufficient to enable him to pursue in public a career which, previous to his attack, had been far from unimportant in the progress of his art. He died in 1865.—G. A. M.

LODGE, EDMUND, a herald, antiquary, and biographer of eminence, was born in Poland Street, London, on the 18th of June, 1756, his father being the rector of Carshalton in Surrey. In 1772 he became a cornet in the king's own regiment of dragoons, but ere long quitted the military service, and in 1782 obtained the office of blue mantle pursuivant-at-arms. He was promoted to the dignity of Lancaster herald in 1793, and to that of Norroy king-at-arms in 1822. Sixteen years later, and but one year before his death, he succeeded to the office of Clarenceux king-at-arms. He died at his house in Bloomsbury Square, 19th January, 1839, in his eighty-third year, and was buried in the vaults of St. George's, Bloomsbury. His "*Illustrations of British History*," published in 3 vols. 4to, 1791, is an admirably edited selection from the Talbot, Cecil, and Howard papers in

the college of arms. As a collection of materials for subsequent writers it has proved a mine of wealth. The memoirs attached to Chamberlaine's *Imitations of Original Drawings* by Holbein, published in 1792–1800, were written by Mr. Lodge. In 1810 he published anonymously "*The Life of Sir Julius Caesar and his Descendants*" in quarto. After this careful apprenticeship in memoir writing, Mr. Lodge in 1821 published his most celebrated work, the "*Biographies to the Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain*." Notwithstanding the tory bias of the writer, the elegance, terseness, and vigour of these memoirs make them models of biographical composition. The Annual Peerage known by his name was the production of two ladies, to whom he benevolently gave the use of a title, which they did not abuse by any gross inaccuracies.—R. H.

LODGE, THOMAS, dramatist, poet, and prose writer, was born about 1563, probably in London, where it is certain that he was reared. He was the second son of Sir Thomas Lodge, a worshipful grocer of London, who was lord mayor in 1542. He entered in 1578 Trinity college, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his poetical compositions, and in 1578 was admitted into the Society of Lincoln's inn. He does not seem, however, to have been called to the bar, but to have devoted himself to literature. His first known work, "*A Reply to Stephen Gosson's School of Abuse, in defence of Poetry, Musick, and Stage Plays*," 1579–80, was suppressed before publication, "probably," says Mr. David Laing, "in consequence of the usual license being refused; but a few copies had found their way into private circulation, without title-page, preface, or name of the author." Only two copies of the original tractate are known to exist. His next work was the "*Alarum against Usurers*," 1854—a curious piece, unveiling the devices of Elizabethan usury—to which was appended a novelette, "*The Delectable Historie of Forbonius and Prisceria*;" and a poem, half satire, half elegy, "*Truth's Complaint over England*." In 1587 or 1588 he made one of an expedition to "the islands of the Terceras and the Canaries," and during it he wrote his romance of "*Rosalynde; Euphues' Golden Legacie*," London, 1590—famous for having furnished Shakspeare with the plot of *As you Like it*. He now probably united with his friend Robert Greene in the composition of the "*Looking-glass for London and England*," played in March, 1592; and about the same time wrote his original historical drama, "*The Wounds of Civil War*, lively set forth in the true Tragedies of Marius and Scilla," not published until 1594. His restless and adventurous disposition led him once more to sea in Cavendish's second and unfortunate expedition of 1591–92. During Lodge's absence his friend Robert Greene published, at his request, his "*Euphues' Shadow*," 1592, and then dying, bequeathed to its author some good advice in the well-known posthumous Groat's-worth of Wit, bought with a Million of Repentance. Poems, tales, and pamphlets followed from Lodge's pen from 1592 to 1596, about which time or a little later he studied medicine at home and abroad, taking his degree of doctor of physic at Avignon. In 1602 he was incorporated in that capacity in the university of Oxford, and he practised in London with reputation, though apparently his practice brought him little fortune. So late as 1616, he withdrew for a time to the continent to avoid, it is suspected, arrest for debt. In 1602 he published a translation of Josephus, which went through several editions; in 1608, a professional work, a "*Treatise of the Plague*;" and in 1614, a translation of "*the Workes both Morral and Natural*" of Seneca. He died in London in 1625, "of the plague, I think," says Anthony Wood. Lodge's prose works, apart from his tales, are curious chiefly for their indications of contemporary manners. As a poet, however, he is very distinguished. "In Lodge," Sir Egerton Brydges justly remarks, "we find whole pastorals and odes which have all the ease, polish, and elegance of a modern author." For a full account of Lodge's life and writings, the reader is referred to Mr. David Laing's introduction to the reprint of the "*Defence of Poetry*," &c., which he edited in 1853 for the Shakspearian Society. There have been various other modern republications from Lodge's works—among them one of "*Rosalynde*," by Mr. J. P. Collier, in *Shakspeare's Library*—London, 1841.—F. E.

LODI, CALISTO DA, the son of Giovanni Piazza, was born at Lodi about 1500, and became one of the most distinguished of Titian's scholars; his works are dated from 1524 to 1546. He is particularly distinguished as a colourist in fresco, in which respect, according to his countryman Lombard, he had no superior

His principal works are at Lodi, but there are others of importance by him at Brescia, Codogno, and Milan. He signed himself Calixtus Laudensis, omitting Piazza.—R. N. W.

* LOEBEL, JOHANN WILHELM, a German historical writer, was born at Berlin, 15th September, 1786, and in 1829 appointed to the chair of history in the university of Bonn. He is best known by his edition and continuation of the Universal History by Becker, an excellent and most deservedly popular work.—K. E.

LOEFFLING, PETER, a Swedish botanist, was born at Tollforsbruch, near Walbo, on the 31st January, 1729, and died in South America on the 22nd January, 1756. He was a pupil of Linnæus, and was sent by the court of Spain to New Andalusia, to report on the geography and productions of the Spanish colonies. He landed at Cumana, and visited New Barcelona and other places in that part of America. On his return to St. Thomas in Guiana he was attacked with fever, which cut him off in a few days. After his death, Linnæus published an account of Loeffling's journey under the name of Iter Hispanicum, and he named a genus *Loefflingia* after him.—J. H. B.

* LOENNROT, ELIAS, the editor of Kalewala, the national epic of his native country, Finland, was born at Sammati in the district of Helsingfors, on the 9th of April, 1802. The son of a poor tailor, he received a scanty education, and at eighteen was a retailer of drugs. Two years later he had struggled successfully to procure admission to the university of Åbo; and having qualified himself for the medical profession, he was employed by the Russian government in what used to be the province of Carelia. He now devoted his leisure to collecting the remains of Finnish popular poetry, preserved by oral tradition among the peasantry of Finland and Carelia. In this way he collected the fragments of Kalewala, the first edition of which he published at Helsingfors in 1835. Written in the unrhymed trochaics with which Longfellow's *Hiawatha* has familiarized us, Kalewala is distinguished by a Homeric minuteness of detail. Its hero, the mythical Väinämöinen, is a Finnish Orpheus; and there is a singular absence from the poem of the martial element. The powers of song, of practical skill, and also, it must be admitted, of magic, are those which are chiefly celebrated in it. In the interesting summary of Kalewala contributed by Mr. John Oxenford to No. 1 of *Temple Bar*, and having regard to its chief characteristics, that acute critic calls it a "wild song of civilization." Out of Finland, Kalewala has been mainly studied in the excellent Swedish version and edition of Carsten, and in the German rendering of Schiefner. A French prose translation of it forms the bulk of M. Leonzon le Duc's *La Finlande*, 1845. Another collection of Finnish legends is that entitled *Kanteletar* (Songs of the harp), published by Loennrot in 1841. He is the author of a Swedish-Finnish-German Dictionary, and of several other aids to the knowledge and appreciation of the language and literature of Finland. In 1858 Loennrot succeeded Carsten as professor of the Finnish language and literature at the university of Helsingfors, and in 1854 was made president of the Finland Academy of Sciences.—F. E.

LOEWENDAHL, ULRIC FREDERIC VOLDEMAR, Marshal of France, was born at Hamburg, on 1st April, 1700, his father being minister of the king of Poland. At thirteen Loewendahl served in Poland as a simple soldier. He was at the battle of Peterwardein under Prince Eugene, and at the taking of Belgrade. Anne, empress of Russia, tempted him into her service, in which he greatly distinguished himself and beat the Turks at Choczim in 1789. Disgusted with the Empress Elizabeth, he quitted Russia for France, and went through several campaigns by the side of his friend Marshal Saxe. He died on 27th May, 1755, of mortification in the foot, which prompted the wits of Paris to compare him with Achilles, whom death reached also by the heel.—R. H.

LOFFT, CAPEL, a miscellaneous writer and patron of literature, was born in London in November, 1751. His father, a barrister, became recorder of Windsor, and Capel Lofft himself was a man of property. Educated at Eton and Cambridge he went to the bar. He was prominent in the earlier political controversies of his time, protesting in pamphlets and speeches against the policy which produced the American revolution. He was one of the original members of the Society for Constitutional Information, to which Major Cartwright and Dr. Price belonged. He also exerted himself actively for the abolition of the slave-trade, and was noted for the benevolence of his disposition. Of his numerous works, legal, political, and poetical,

scarcely any of them of mark, a list will be found in the memoir of their author in the Annual Biography and Obituary for 1825. He is chiefly remembered as having been the means of introducing to public notice his humble Suffolk neighbour, Robert Bloomfield, whose earliest poem, the Farmer's Boy, was submitted to Capel Lofft in manuscript, and through his friendly exertions, published with a preface by him. After a residence of eight years on the continent, whither he had proceeded for the education of his family, this amiable and accomplished man died at Montecallier in the May of 1824.—F. E.

LOFTUS, DUDLEY, a laborious orientalist, born in 1618 at Rathfarnham in Ireland, was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, where his knowledge of languages attracted the notice of Usher, by whose advice he was sent to Oxford. He became a master in chancery, vicar-general of Ireland, and judge of the prerogative court there, dying in 1695. He published, among other works, several translations from the Armenian, Syriac, &c. His most notable feat was the execution (at the request, according to Wood, of Usher and Selden) of the Latin version of the Ethiopic New Testament in Walton's Polyglott.—F. E.

LOGAN, an Indian chief of the Cayugas, who was slain in 1781. At first he had been friendly to the white settlers, but from ill-treatment was converted into a foe. The speech addressed by him to Lord Dunmore on the ruin of his race is a remarkable piece of Indian eloquence. It appears in some editions of Campbell's poems.—F. E. D.

LOGAN, JOHN, a Scottish poet and miscellaneous writer, was the son of a small farmer, and was born at Soutra in the parish of Fala, Midlothian, in 1748. He was educated for the church at the university of Edinburgh; and after completing his theological studies he was employed for some time by Mr. Sinclair of Ulbster as tutor to his son—afterwards the well-known Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster. In 1763 Logan obtained a license to preach, and distinguished himself so much by his pulpit eloquence that he was chosen one of the ministers of South Leith. He was appointed by the general assembly a member of the committee intrusted with the revision of the psalmody of the Scottish church. He took a prominent part in this work, and contributed to it a number of scriptural translations, and paraphrases of his own composition. About the same time he delivered, during two successive seasons in Edinburgh, a course of lectures on the philosophy of history, the substance of which he published in 1781. One of the lectures, on the government of Asia, appeared entire in a separate form. The same year he published a volume of poems, which met with a favourable reception; but which, unfortunately for the fame of Logan, has since been proved to have owed its chief attractions to the pen of his friend Michael Bruce.—(See BRUCE, MICHAEL.) Shortly after, he wrote a tragedy called "Rumimede," which was interdicted in London by the lord chamberlain on political grounds, but was acted in Edinburgh and afterwards published. But this step excited the disapprobation of his parishioners, whose displeasure was greatly increased by the irregular and dissipated habits into which Logan had unfortunately fallen. He was in consequence obliged, in 1786, to resign his charge on receiving a small annuity. He proceeded to London, where he became a contributor to the *English Review*, and wrote a pamphlet on the "Charges against Warren Hastings," which obtained considerable notoriety, and led to the prosecution of the publisher, Stockdale, by the house of commons. Logan died in London, 28th December, 1788, in the fortieth year of his age. He left in MS. a considerable number of sermons and miscellaneous pieces. Two volumes of his sermons were published under the superintendence of his friends, Drs. Robertson, Henry, and Blair, and obtained considerable popularity. Logan's poetry is characterized by sweetness of versification, and facility of expression.—J. T.

LOGAU, FRIEDRICH, Freiherr von, a German poet, was born of an old noble family in Silesia in 1604. He studied law, became councillor to the Duke Ludwig IV. of Liegnitz, and was a prominent member of the Fruitful Society. His famous reits on his Epigrams, upwards of three thousand, published under the assumed name of Salomo von Golau. Died in 1655.—K. E.

LOIR, NICOLAS, a French painter and etcher, born at Paris in 1624, was the scholar of Sebastian Bourdon; and in 1647 he was sent by his father, an eminent jeweller, to complete his studies in Rome. He painted history, landscape, and architecture, and in Rome adopted with success the style of Nicolas

Poussin, whose works he copied. By a picture painted at Rome of "Darius opening the Tomb of Semiramis," Loir gained such a reputation that on his return to Paris in 1649 he was employed by Louis XIV. to paint two of the apartments in the Tuileries—the antechamber du roi, and the salle des gardes—in which he executed some allegorical representations of the influence of Louis XIV.'s reign, by which he earned an annual pension of four thousand francs. He henceforth assumed a high place among the artists of Louis XIV. He was elected a member of the Academy of Painting in 1663, and he attained afterwards the rank of rector of the Academy. His masterpieces are considered to be—"Paul before Sergius," and "Elymas the Sorcerer struck blind," now in the cathedral of Notre Dame at Paris; and the story from Herodotus of "Cleobis and Biton drawing their mother in a chariot to the temple of Juno"—it is etched by Loir himself. His etchings amount to one hundred and fifty-nine pieces, and many of his works have been engraved by other artists. Loir died at Paris in 1679. He excelled chiefly in painting women and children, and especially madonnas. He is said to have designed twelve Holy Families in a single day, in which no two figures were alike.—(Felibien, *Entretiens sur les Vies des Peintres*, &c.)—R. N. W.

LOISELEUR-DES-LONGS-CHAMPS, JEAN LOUIS AUGUSTE, a French botanist, was born at Dreux on 24th March, 1775, and died at Paris in May, 1849. He cultivated botany, and in 1803 made a botanical tour in the north of France. He took his degree of M.D. at Paris in 1805, and in 1821 he was admitted into the medical natural history section of the Academy. Among his published works are—"Flora Gallica," "Herbier general de l'Amateur," containing a description of the culture, history, and properties of useful plants, &c.; a "Manual of Indigenous Plants;" "Flore generale de la France;" besides various monographs and memoirs in the *Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles*, and *memoires de l'Academie de Medecin*.—J. H. B.

LOKMAN, an Arabian sage, whose age cannot be ascertained. He is mentioned in the oldest traditions of the Arabs and the Koran; and was always celebrated for wisdom. His name is prefixed to a chapter in the Koran, in which Mohammed puts into his mouth those maxims respecting the unity of God, which are repeated in every page. The stories respecting his personal history are vague and untrustworthy. Sometimes he is represented as king of Yemen; sometimes a pious prophet among the Adites; sometimes a deformed Abyssinian slave. A small collection of Arabian fables passes under his name. It is clear, however, that they are of Greek origin, and that the Arabians became acquainted with them through the Syriac translation at the close of the mediæval period. We cannot speak in praise of these fables, which are devoid of spirit and beauty. Their language also is neither pure nor elegant. Though often printed as a book for beginners in the Arabic tongue, they are ill adapted for such a purpose. The first edition was published by Erpen, Leyden, 1615. Modern editions are those of Freytag, Bonn, 1823; Rödigier, Halle, 1830; Schier, Dresden, 1831; and Derenbourg, Berlin, 1850.—S. D.

LOLA MONTEZ (MARIA-DOLORES PORRIS Y MONTEZ), was born about 1820, of a beautiful Creole mother, at Limerick, according to her own account, though the place of her birth, and even the person of her father, remain in uncertainty. She was at school at Bath when an Indian officer named James offered her marriage. She accepted and went to India, but speedily quitted her husband to return to England. Her manner of living soon became highly discreditable, and she passed over from London to Paris, where she figured as a dancer at the theatre Porte St. Martin, and formed a connection with Dujarrrier, editor of *La Presse*. His death in a duel brought her into great notoriety, and her presence on the stage drew crowds. In 1846 she suddenly disappeared, and was found in great power and splendour under the patronage of King Louis of Bavaria, by whom she was ennobled with the title of Countess of Lansfeldt, and endowed with a gift of £50,000 a year. She made herself as splendid in public as the queen, caused the dismissal of two ministers, and was the occasion of more than one riot in the streets of Munich. On one occasion she faced the mob pistol in hand, and was only saved from their fury by a charge of cavalry. The king, after much serious disturbance of the country, at length dismissed her. Lola did not quite give up her monarch till he had abdicated the throne in 1848. She turned out to Munich, and married a Mr. Heald, whose

scandalized relatives endeavoured to rescue him by prosecuting his wife for bigamy. But the happy pair escaped to Spain. In 1852, weary of her married life, this extraordinary woman went to America, and enjoyed the freshness of that notoriety which in Europe had grown stale. She acted in public "The Adventures of Lola Montez in Bavaria." After visiting California, where she contracted another marriage, she went to Australia, and managed a theatrical company of her own. Her latest public appearance was in London, in the more sober character of a lecturer on woman and other topics. Her lectures were for the most part her autobiography. She is reported to have died in poverty in America in 1860, but the particulars of her death are involved in as much obscurity as those of her birth.—R. H.

LOLLARD, WALTER, the reputed founder of the Lollards, is by some thought to have been born in England, but by others in Holland, in the thirteenth century. He first makes his appearance in history about 1315, when his preaching and his strange manners attracted attention. He traversed Germany accompanied by twelve chosen disciples; and by the novelty of his doctrines and the enthusiasm with which he proclaimed them, he obtained many followers. It is very difficult now to discover exactly what his opinions were, inasmuch as the account of them which has come down to us is that given by his enemies. It is pretended that he taught that Lucifer and his companions were unjustly condemned, and would be restored; that he only admitted the authority of the scriptures, and denied that of the church; that he despised the rites of the church, and rejected the intercession of the saints; that he denied the efficacy of the sacraments, and the doctrine of transubstantiation and the mass; that he rejected the institution of bishops and priests, called marriage licensed prostitution, and taught resistance to the civil magistrate. Trithemius states that in Germany there were more than eighty thousand followers of Lollard, who obstinately maintained their opinions even unto death. Some say that two of Lollard's apostles pretended that they annually entered paradise, where Enoch and Elias gave them power to remit the sins of their sect, and to impart the same gift to others. Be that as it may, the inquisitors laid hands upon Lollard, and when he would not renounce his doctrines they condemned him at Cologne in 1322. He went to the fire without fear and without repentance; and about the same time a great holocaust was made of his followers. The sect continued to exist and spread into England, where it contributed largely, in connection with the disciples of Wycliffe, to prepare the way for the Reformation, much as it did in Bohemia.—B. H. C.

LOLME. See DE LOLME.

LOMAZZO, GIOVANNI PAOLO, a celebrated Italian painter and writer on art, was born at Milan on the 26th of April, 1538, and studied painting under Giambattista della Cerva, a pupil of Gaudenzio Ferrari, but was not in any way under the influence of that celebrated master. Lomazzo early showed his theoretical taste, finally developed in literature, by adopting a sort of eclecticism in his practice; defining the excellencies of the great masters, and endeavouring to combine them in his own works; and of necessity failing, as that is but a dead art that is developed by the bare intellect, without heart or love. His works, produced by knowledge without feeling, wanted soul; and Lomazzo has failed to establish any lasting reputation as a painter, while his literary works are valuable and still read. He excelled as a practical fresco painter; but becoming blind in his thirty-third year, he had but few opportunities of practically carrying out his art theories. There are a few frescoes by him at Milan—"Christ on the Mount of Olives," in the church of the Servi; and a "Madonna and Child," in San Marco; and the Brera gallery possesses two examples of his work—a "Virgin and Child" and a portrait said to be his own. Lomazzo's writings (or rather dictations) and poems are probably a consequence of his blindness; they were published by himself at Milan; his "Trattato dell' arte della Pittura, Scultura, ed Architettura," 4to, in 1584-85; and "Idea del Tempio della Pittura," 4to, in 1590—the latter is an illustration of parts of the former. An edition of the "Idea" was published in Bologna in 1785; and an edition of the "Trattato" in Rome in 1844, 3 vols. 8vo. An English translation of this book appeared at Oxford, by Joseph Barnes, in 1598.—"A Tracte containing the Artes of Curious Painting, &c. 'Rime Varie' were published at Milan in 1667; and several minor works on the arts were published during his own lifetime. It is remarkable that some Italian writers have differed as to

the period of Lomazzo's blindness, though he himself tells us, both in the "Trattato," b. vi. c. vi., and in his dedication to the king of Spain in the "Idea." He was held in universal esteem by his contemporaries, and seems to have been a man of great observation and remarkable memory.—R. N. W.

LOMBARD, LAMBERT, a Flemish painter of great distinction in his day, but of whom we do not know the name, though there is a biography of him extant by one of his own scholars. He appears to have been born at Liège, of humble parents, in 1506, and to have studied under Mabuse and Arnold Beer. A very early marriage seems to have kept him in straitened circumstances. He travelled in France and Germany; and through the assistance of his patron the bishop of Liège—Cardinal Erhard de la Marck—he was enabled to visit Italy, which country he visited in the suite of Cardinal Fola. Lambert studied under Titian at Venice; and at Rome he made the acquaintance of Vasari, who notices Lamberto Lombardo as the most distinguished of the Flemish painters, and speaks of him also as a great letterato and an excellent architect. He is said to have been the best antiquary of his time and district. His works consist chiefly of drawings with the pen in chiaroscuro; actual pictures by him are scarce. His style is Italian, and his pictures are remarkable for their precise and good drawing, and thin colouring. His stay in Italy was not long, as by the death of his patron, the Cardinal de la Marck, he was in 1538 obliged to return to Liège, where he died in 1560, aged fifty-four. There are many prints after his designs: some signed "Lam. Lombardus" were etched by himself; others are signed "Lam. Stuvius," supposed to be one of his scholars. Frans Floris and Hubert Goltzius were likewise scholars of Lambert, whose example, says Van Mander, greatly advanced the school of his native place. The life of him, by Dominicus Lamponius, also his scholar, was published at Bruges five years after his death—Lamberti Lombardi apud Eburones Pictoris celeberrimi Vita, 8vo, 1565. He is reported to have died poor in the hospital of Mont Cornillon. He was three times married, and had children by each wife, which imposed burdens upon him that the art patronage of Liège did not enable him to support. A fair example of this painter's style, a "Pieta," is in the National gallery. Lists of his works are given in the Annalen of Rathgeber, 1842, and in the more recent work of Michiels, *Histoire de la Peinture*, &c., Brussels, 1846.—R. N. W.

LOMBARD, PETER. See PETER THE LOMBARD.

LOMBARDI: the name of a celebrated family of ornamental sculptors of the Venetian state, in the sixteenth century, and among the most distinguished of the so-called Cinquecento masters. Little is known of these sculptors and architects.—PIETRO LOMBARDO the first, was the son of a Lombard stone-cutter or mason established in Venice, of the name of Martino, who was a member of the Tagliapietra college of Venice. Pietro had already established a reputation as early as 1481; he was the architect of Dante's monument in the church of San Francesco at Ravenna, raised to the poet by Bernardo Bembo in 1482. He afterwards, with the assistance of his sons, Tullio and Antonio, constructed the church of Santa Maria dei Miracoli at Venice, conspicuous for its beautiful cinquecento decorative sculpture. In 1499 he constructed the torre dell' orologio, or clock tower, on the Piazza of St. Mark; and in 1506 he rebuilt the German exchange, Fondaco dei Tedeschi, which was burnt down in 1504—assisted by his two sons also in this work. We have no further accounts of Pietro after 1515, when he procured the construction of a new guild-house for the collegio dei Scarpellini, of which he had been elected president the year before.—TULLIO LOMBARDO, Pietro's son, appears to have been more especially an ornamental sculptor; he executed the exterior ornaments of the Scuola di San Marco, the work of Martino and his son Moro Lombardo. About 1580 he was engaged at Treviso, on the works of the church of the Madonna Grande. At Venice he built the church of the Salvatore, assisted by his brother Giulio and his son Sante Lombardo. This last, a distinguished architect, aided by his father, built the Palazzo Trevisani & Santa Maria Formosa, and for three years, 1524–27, superintended the building of the celebrated Scuola di San Rocco, one of the most remarkable in Venice, at an annual salary of fifty-four ducats, his uncle Tullio aiding in the decorations. Though only in his twenty-first year when he received this appointment, Sante superseded the celebrated architect Bartolomeo Buonò, but in 1527 Sante was himself superseded by Antonio Scarpagnino, who completed the

work.

building. Sante died on 16th May, 1560. Besides the important works mentioned, the Lombardi executed many sepulchral monuments in the Venetian churches. There were, indeed, few works of the period in which they were not concerned. The following most important buildings are attributed to them by Venetian historians—the Procuratie Vecchie; the church of San Zaccaria; the Palazzo Vendramin-Calergi; the Pal. dei Cornari à Sant' Angelo; the Pal. Trevisani à Ponte di Canonica; and the Pal. Contarini à San Samuele, 1504–46.—(Temanza, *Vite dei piu Celebri Architetti e Scultori Veneziani*, &c.)—R. N. W.

LOMEIER or LOMEIR, JOHANNES, a Dutch philologist and theologian, born in 1636 at Zutphen, where he afterwards became pastor and professor of belles-lettres. He wrote a useful work, "De Bibliothecis;" "Epimenides, sive de veterum gentium lustrationibus;" and some other curious books. He died in 1699.—B. H. C.

LOMENIE DE BRIENNE, ETIENNE CHARLES DE, a French prelate and politician, born at Paris in 1727; died there 16th February, 1794. From childhood he seems to have entertained schemes of ambition. He renounced his right as eldest son, thinking the church a better field than the army; and at school he is said to have designed the reconstruction of the family chateau on a grand scale—a feat he lived to accomplish. In 1760 he became bishop of Condom, and in 1763 archbishop of Toulouse. Seven years later he was admitted a member of the French Academy. As a churchman he had rather an indifferent reputation, but was highly esteemed as an administrator. The canal of Brienne, which joins the Garonne and the canal of Caraman, was one of his works. He was also the first to establish cemeteries outside of the towns. He established schools, endowed the hospital of Toulouse, introduced the manufacture of cotton, and aided Turgot in his economical plans. He pursued politics, and took considerable share in the partial reforms that preceded the Revolution. In August, 1787, after the dismissal of Calonne, he became principal minister of the crown, and made his brother minister of war. He engaged in a stupendous loan, and then commenced a strife with the parliament. Driven to shifts, he attempted to pay with paper money, and was compelled to make way for Necker. Some time previously he had secured for himself the archbishopric of Sens. When the nation broke loose he took the title of Bishop of Yonne, and renounced the dignity of cardinal, but this did not save him; he was arrested at Sens on 9th November, 1793. Whether from ill-usage or poison, he died suddenly in February, 1794.—P. E. D.

LOMI, AURELIO, was born at Pisa in 1566, and studied under Bronzino and Cigoli. He adopted the showy style of Cigoli, and was the principal painter of Pisa of his time; he was employed likewise at Florence, at Rome, and at Genoa. In the last-named city are still several important altar-pieces by Lomi; at Pisa are some frescoes by him. He died at Pisa in 1622.—R. N. W.

LOMONOSSOFF, MICHAEL, the father of modern Russian literature, was the son of a poor fisherman at Kholmogory, near Archangel. He was born in 1711, and passed his boyhood in the humble labours of the White Sea fisheries. In the idle hours of the long winter he acquired, by the help of the village priest, a knowledge of reading and writing in Sclavonic; and often in the darkness of an arctic winter read his scanty store of books by the light of the lamp that burns continually before the principal image in every Russian church. The harshness of a step-mother, combined with a thirst for knowledge, impelled him to venture on the long journey to Moscow, with no resources but his own courage. He joined a caravan of dealers in frozen fish, and after divers adventures reached the ancient capital of Russia, and by good fortune was enabled to gain admittance into the school called Zaikonospasski. Having signalized himself there, he was sent to Kieff, and thence in 1734 to the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg to complete his studies. Peter the Great's reforming policy had not fostered native genius in Russia, and the remarkable abilities of Lomonossoff attracted all the more attention among his contemporaries. Being strongly disposed to scientific pursuits, means were furnished for his residence in Germany. He studied at Marburg under Christian Wolff, and at Frieberg. He also mastered the German language. In 1739 he sent to the Empress Anne an ode on the taking of Choczim, in which he was the first to show the power of the Russian language as an instrument in poetry. His ode on the victory of Poltava, written after his return to St. Petersburg in 1741, is a still more striking example of his genius.

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In order to complete his task of superseding the old Slavonic by modern Russian as the literary language of the country, Lomonosoff composed the first Russian grammar. He was appointed to various important posts in connection with the educational establishments of Russia; and dying on the 4th of April, 1765, he was buried in the convent of St. Alexander Nevsky, the Russian Pantheon. A handsome monument was erected over his grave by Count Voronoff. A long but very imperfect list of his writings is given in Otto's History of Russian literature, translated by Cox.—R. H.

LONDONDERRY, CHARLES WILLIAM STEWART, afterwards VANE, third marquis of — half-brother of the second marquis—was born in Dublin in May, 1778. He entered the army in 1798, served under the duke of York in Flanders, and was afterwards wounded at the battle of Donauwerth, being carried senseless from the field. He returned to Ireland, and subsequently served under Sir Ralph Abercromby in Holland, and was severely wounded in the head at the outposts near Schagenburg. Colonel in 1808, he commanded a brigade of cavalry under Sir John Moore in the Peninsula, was praised as an officer by his chief, who sent him home after the retreat to Corunna to report on the state of affairs, with the character of being "one incapable of stating anything but the truth." Recovering from the attack of ophthalmia which had disabled him for the time, he returned to the Peninsula as Sir Arthur Wellesley's adjutant-general, and distinguished himself at the Douro and at Talavera. In April, 1818, he was appointed envoy-extraordinary to the court of Berlin. During the summer he acted as military commissioner to the armies of the allied sovereigns, and was specially charged with the supervision of Bernadotte, who was suspected of wavering. Since the meeting of the first parliament of the United Kingdom in 1801, he had represented the county of Londonderry in the house of commons. In June, 1814, he was raised to the peerage as Lord Stewart, and in July of the same year he was appointed ambassador at Vienna. Holding this position he was naturally one of the plenipotentiaries who represented England at the congress of Vienna. In April, 1819, he married a second time, Frances Ann, only daughter and heiress of Sir Harry Vane Tempest, and assumed the name and arms of Vane. By this marriage he became the owner of vast possessions in the county of Durham, including some of the most important coal mines of the district. He exerted himself to develop the mineral and other resources of his estates; and Seaham harbour, completed in 1828, is a memorial of his enterprise as an improver. He had succeeded to the marquise in 1822 after the suicide of his brother; and in the house of lords, as out of it, he was distinguished by the fervour of his Toryism. During Sir Robert Peel's brief administration of 1834-35, he was appointed ambassador to Russia; but Mr. Shell's motion on the subject in the house of commons, led him to relinquish the post before he entered upon its duties. He received the garter during Lord Derby's first administration. Lord Londonderry had been intimate with the emperor of the French during the residence of the latter in this country, and it was at the instance of his lordship chiefly that the emperor consented to liberate Abd-El-Kader. He died in London on the 6th of March, 1854. Besides editing, as already mentioned, the Correspondence of his brother (prefixing a brief memoir), Lord Londonderry had a pamphlet controversy with Lord Brougham on the character and career of the second marquis, and was the author of a contribution to our military history, the "Story of the Peninsular War," a new edition of which, with additions, appeared in 1848; of "Recollections of a Tour in the North of Europe," 1838; and of a "Steam Voyage to Constantinople in 1840-41, and to Spain and Portugal in 1839," which was published in 1842.—F. E.

LONDONDERRY, ROBERT STEWART, second marquis of, better known by his first title of Lord Castlereagh, long a prominent Tory statesman, was born at his father's seat, Mount Stewart, in the county of Down, on the 18th of June, 1769. Educated at the grammar-school of Armagh, and at St. John's college, Cambridge, he was in youth noted for a personal intrepidity which, whatever might be his faults, he undoubtedly transferred into the arena of politics. At the university he was noted as mild, gentlemanly, and diligent. In 1789 he succeeded his father in the representation of the county of Down, and entered the Irish parliament as a supporter of parliamentary reform. He acted for some sessions with the opposition, but when Irish

disaffection assumed a menacing aspect he became a supporter of the ministry, and was rewarded in 1797 (when his father being created Earl of Londonderry he himself became Viscount Castlereagh) by the appointment of keeper of the privy seal in Ireland. Since 1794 he had sat in the English parliament as member for Tregoney (1794-96), and for Oxford (1796-97), but when he received Irish office he re-entered the parliament at Dublin, representing the county of Down once more. After having been virtual chief secretary for Ireland as *locum tenens* of Mr. Pelham, and having acted as the organ of the government in repressing the movement of the United Irishmen, he was formally invested with the office in 1799. He played a foremost part in effecting the union with England, and in 1801 entered the first imperial parliament as member for the county of Down. In 1802 he became president of the board of control, remaining there during the administration of Mr. Addington, afterwards Lord Sidmouth. On Pitt's return to power he was appointed secretary of state for war and the colonies, an important and conspicuous position, one congenial to him moreover as a steady and implacable enemy of the first Napoleon. After the death of Mr. Pitt he of course resigned, returning to his post of secretary of state on the formation of the duke of Portland's ministry. In 1809, the year of the disastrous Walcheren expedition, occurred his duel with Canning, then foreign secretary, occasioned by his belief that Canning, while sitting with him at the council board, had been secretly attempting to oust him from the ministry. Canning was wounded, and both the duellists resigned their offices, but before the end of the year Lord Castlereagh had succeeded his antagonist as secretary for foreign affairs. He retained this office until his death. After the assassination of Mr. Percival in 1812, he was regarded as ministerial leader in the house of commons, and to the end of his career as little less than the life and soul of the British government. High Tory as he was, at the congress of Vienna, where he represented Great Britain, he protested strongly against the slave trade, and in favour of a separate government for Poland; and in spite of his anti-Gallicanism, his object at Vienna clearly was to strengthen not only Austria but France (the France of the restored Bourbons of course), rather than to encourage the aggrandizement of Russia and Prussia. After the peace he supported the repressive system which has become identified with his own name and that of Lord Sidmouth; though as a set-off to this it may be added that he was always a supporter of the Catholic claims. Towards the close of his life he superintended the management of the home, as well as that of the foreign office. In 1822 he was wearied out by his official exertions. Just when he was preparing to represent England at the congress of Verona his mind gave way, and on the 12th of August, 1822, he committed suicide at his seat of North Cray place in Kent. By the death of his father in the April of the preceding year he had become marquis of Londonderry. Mr. Charles Rush, American minister in London from 1819 to 1825, and who avers of him that "no statesman ever made more advances, or did more in fact towards placing the relations of England and America on an amicable footing," in his description (Residence at the Court of London) of Lord Londonderry's funeral, says:—"Nor did I ever see manly sorrow more depicted on any countenance than that of the duke of Wellington, as he took a last look of the coffin when lowered down into the vault." Lord Londonderry was buried at Westminster abbey between Pitt and Fox. In stature he was nearly six feet; his manners were perfect, his features were commanding; and last not least, his private character was irreproachable. His intellect was not a large one, and his parliamentary oratory, though fluent, was disfigured by a clumsiness of expression and a confusion of metaphor which have become proverbial. His rigorous anti-Napoleonism and anti-liberalism were to a certain extent redeemed, even in the eyes of his opponents, by consistency, intrepidity, and firmness of purpose. His "Memoirs and Correspondence" were published in 1848, edited by his brother, the third marquis.—F. E.

LONG, EDWARD, miscellaneous writer, was born in Cornwall in August, 1784. He was the son of a Jamaica planter, and became judge of the vice-admiralty court there. He died in 1818. His best work is a "History of Jamaica," 1774, in the composition of which he enjoyed access to original and authentic materials.—F. E.

LONG, GEORGE, author and editor, born in Lancashire in 1800, received his later education at Trinity college, Cambridge

where he took high honours, and became a fellow. In 1824 he was appointed professor of ancient languages in the university of Virginia, United States, and about 1827 professor of Greek in the newly-founded London university (afterwards University college), a post which he retained until 1831. An early and energetic member of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, he edited for it the *Journal of Education*, 1831-35, and wrote for it the account of the Egyptian antiquities in the British museum, published in the Library of Entertaining Knowledge; with Mr. G. R. Porter the Geography of Great Britain; and with Mr. Wittich and others the Geography of America. His greatest achievement in connection with the Useful Knowledge Society, however, was his editorship of the Penny Cyclopædia, 1832-35, a task for which he was peculiarly fitted by his attainments, precision, method, and love of accuracy. He was also editor of the unsuccessful Biographical Dictionary, 1842-44, commenced by the society, but suspended with the completion of letter A. Called to the bar in 1837, and appointed professor of Latin at University college in 1842, he resigned this post in 1846, on being chosen by the Society of the Middle temple reader on jurisprudence and the civil law for three years. In 1849 he became classical lecturer at Brighton college. He published "France and its Revolutions, a pictorial history," 1850, embracing the period between 1789 and 1848; an excellent translation of Select Roman Lives from Plutarch, 1844-48; an edition of Herodotus, 1838; "Decline of the Roman Republic," 5 vols., 1864-74, and other works. In 1873 he obtained from the government a pension of £100 for his services to literature. Conjointly with Mr. A. J. Macleanne he edited the Bibliotheca Classica, to which he contributed an edition of all Cicero's Orations. Mr. Long also edited Cesar's Gallic War, Sallust, and an ancient Atlas.—F. E.

LONG, JACQUES LE. See LE LONG.

LONG, ROGER, an English astronomer, was born in Norfolk on the 2nd of February, 1680, and died at Cambridge on the 16th of December, 1770. In 1738 he was appointed master of Pembroke college, and in 1749 professor of astronomy in the university of Cambridge. At an uncertain date he became rector of Cherryhinton and Bradwell in Essex. He was the author of a treatise on astronomy, in three volumes, published at Cambridge in 1742, 1764, and 1784. He constructed in 1765 an enormous hollow celestial globe, showing the stars on its concave surface, eighteen feet in diameter, capable of containing thirty spectators, and movable about an axis parallel to that of the earth.—W. J. M. R.

LONG, THOMAS, an eminent English nonjuring divine, was born at Exeter in 1621, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. After the restoration of Charles II. he was appointed rector of St. Lawrence Olist and B.D. by the king's letters, and also prebendary of Exeter. He refused to take the oaths at the Revolution, and was in consequence deprived of his preferments. He died at Exeter in 1700. According to Anthony à Wood he was well read in the Christian fathers, and in Jewish and other ancient writings. He also took an active interest in most of the religious controversies of his time, and wrote against papists, nonconformists, and Socinians. Of his numerous writings on theological and political discussions very few are now of any interest; but the following may be enumerated—"Exercitations concerning the Use of the Lord's Prayer in Public Worship;" "Calvinus redivivus;" a "History of the Donatists;" "The Unreasonableness of Separation;" "Vindication of the Primitive Christians in Point of Obedience;" a "History of all the Popish and Fanatical Pests against the Established Government in Church and State;" and "Dr. Walker's True, Modest, and Faithful Account of the Author of Eikon Basilike"—a vindication of King Charles' claim to the authorship.—B. H. C.

LONGBEARD, WILLIAM, a fanatical and rebellious priest in the reign of Edward I. He gathered a multitude about him, and assuming the title of saviour of the poor, menaced the king's authority. Before long, however, he and his followers had to take refuge in the church of Marylebone, where he was secured; after trial he was sentenced to be torn asunder by horses, and then hanged. This barbarous punishment was inflicted in the year 1196.—B. H. C.

LONGFELLOW, HENRY WADSWORTH, was born in the month of February, 1807, in the northernmost of the United States, the State of Maine, in a town then the capital of that State; Portland, the centre of a beautiful harbour in Casco bay.

The bay, with its multitude of islands, almost rivals the St. Lawrence in beauty; and there are lovely scenes in the neighbourhood of the village, for it was not much more than a village when the poet was born in it. "The shadows of Deering's woods" are celebrated in the poem on "My Lost Youth;" "the beautiful town that is seated by the sea," and the "sudden gleams of far surrounding seas and islands that were the Hesperides of his boyish dreams," and the black wharves, and the bulwarks by the shore, and the fort upon the hill, are elements of the poem taken from reality. The "beauty and mystery of the ships, and the magic of the sea," as well as the inland streams and groves, exerted a disciplining and developing power upon the imagination of the poet. Twenty-five miles from his native village, in the town of Brunswick on the falls of the Androscoggin river, a region famous for romantic Indian stories, amidst groves of primeval pines, was the college at which Longfellow was graduated. He entered at an early age, and graduated at eighteen, but spent a year or two pursuing classical studies at the college, in the post of tutor. He was distinguished as the poet of his class, and some of his earliest poems, as well as the occasions on which he produced them, are remembered with deep interest by his classmates, as giving no doubtful intimations of what might be anticipated in the full development of his genius. During his college life he wrote several pieces for the *United States Literary Gazette*—an extremely well edited magazine, published at Boston—some of which possessed in great perfection the characteristics which have rendered him so universal a favourite. They have been printed in the latest editions of his works; and among them is the "Burial of the Minnesink," the "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns of Bethlehem at the Consecration of Pulaski's Banner," with "Woods in Winter," and the "April Day." They were remarkable for the exquisite early taste and simplicity of language and imagery developed in them, and for some qualities in which they have hardly been surpassed by the latest and most perfect productions of his genius. After the term of his residence at Bowdoin college, a short season was spent by the poet in the law office of his father, a distinguished member of the bar in Portland, and a senator, the Hon. Stephen Longfellow; but he was speedily appointed to a professorship of modern languages in his college, and travelled several years in Europe to prepare himself more perfectly for his duties. His travels included Spain and Germany; and an essay on the "Moral and Devotional Poetry of Spain" was published on his return, in which he inserted his translation of Maurigne's Spanish poem on the death of his father. In 1833 these productions were published in a volume in Boston, along with translations of the sonnets of Lopez de Vega and other poets. The sketches of his foreign travels published in the work called "Outre Mer" were also the fruit of these wanderings.

In 1839 the poet transferred his residence to the university of Cambridge, near Boston, where he had been chosen as the successor of Professor Ticknor in the professorship of modern languages and literature. A second visit to Europe, and a considerable residence abroad, followed upon this appointment. That he might return more eminently fitted for it, he visited Denmark, Sweden, Holland, and Switzerland. "Hyperion," a romance, was one of the prose-poetical fruits of this period of foreign travel, a work combining truths and realities of personal experience and history with much imaginative and romantic illustration. It was not, however, till 1839 that any of Longfellow's poetical productions were given to the public in a volume—"The Voices of the Night"—published at Cambridge, and containing his early poems, some translations from the Spanish, and some of the very finest of all the productions of his genius, such as "The Psalm of Life," and especially the "Excelsior." This is certainly one of the most beautiful poems in the English language. In 1842 Longfellow published a little volume of ballads and other poems, and a few pieces on slavery. The "Spanish Student" was published in 1843; the "Belfry of Bruges," in 1846; "Evangeline," one of the most beautiful of his poems, in 1847. The "Belfry of Bruges" contained three very beautiful pieces entitled "Sea-ward," and the "Rain in Summer." In 1850 appeared "The Seaside and the Fireside," containing that beautiful poem "Resignation," and that on "The Building of the Ship," glowing with an apostrophic admiration to the American union, and of confidence in its perpetuity, all the more likely to be realized by the removal of the

cause of the misgiving expressed in the poems on slavery in 1842, which, under the title of the "Warning," contained a prediction of probable ruin in consequence of that crime:—

"There is a poor blind Samson in this land,
Slow of his strength, and bound in bonds of steel,
Who may, in some grim revel, raise his hand,
And shake the pillars of this commonweal—
Till the vast temple of our liberties
A shapeless mass of wreck and rubbish lies."

In 1851 Longfellow published the very beautiful poem, illustrating so richly, quaintly, and with so much tender feeling, the middle ages in Europe, entitled "The Golden Legend." The play has much of the sweetness and tenderness of sentiment and character exhibited in "Evangeline," and the highest lessons and impulses of the legends of the early and later monastic ages are drawn out in the characters and incidents. The manners of the olden times are exquisitely sketched; saints, scholars, singers, students, doctors, princes, peasants, monks, priests, devils, revellers; the cathedral, street, and town and country life; the plays of sacred festivals and miracles; all the striking elements and features of the ages of superstition passing into faith—are revealed and relieved in exquisitely beautiful language, verse, and imagery. Deep and earnest lessons of piety and moral wisdom are set like fountains welling in a quiet meadow, sprinkled with violets and daisies. In 1855 Longfellow's genius revealed itself in an entirely new and original production, entitled "The Song of Hiawatha," founded on the scenery, traditions, characteristics, manners, and life of the aboriginal Indian tribes of America, viewed indeed in their most poetical light, but yet illustrated with exceeding beauty of truth as well as fiction. The ruder, coarser, savage traits of character and life are not drawn, or are transfigured with the beauty of poetic language and ideal sentiment; and the poem is a singularly beautiful combination of Indian idylls, aboriginal Arabian Nights Entertainments, a Greek Homeric Odyssey of Indian story, with a human being of supernatural endowments, but a human heart and feelings, and a social loving life; and the growth of an Indian love, and the course of an Indian wooing and wedding, and years of happy domestic enjoyments, with tragedies of life and death intermingled—all exquisitely blended in an atmosphere of imagination and of feeling, so pure, so elevated, so lovely, with lights so strangely rich and glowing, that it is as if an Aurora Borealis of shining incidents and creatures were passing before the vision. The genius that indited the rhyme of the "Ancient Mariner," and the poem of "Christabel," might have been employed upon these pages; but, with wonderful art and beauty, the natural and supernatural are so mingled together, in such childlike simplicity of narrative and with such sweet beguiling melody, that the reader is carried along as in a delightful dream of wonder, quite willing to believe the story true.

In the hands of an inferior poetical artist, the measure of this poem must have been monotonous without rhyme; but the style is so artless, the rhythm so true and perfect, the language so pure and chaste, the imaginative quality so constant, the images of natural and rural scenery so lovely and attractive, and the changes of the poem in landscape, event, and character so original, varied, and novel, that the absence of the music and melody of rhyme only gives scope to other elements of beauty, while music and melody are in every line. The genius of the poet Collins, in the Ode to Evening could hardly have thrown into language more beautiful pictures, or with sweeter melody, or in a higher style of pure poetical imagination. Gentleness and tenderness of feeling; an uninterrupted sympathy with all the cheerfulness and joy of nature; a familiar interpretation of its meaning, a quiet ease, truthfulness, and accuracy in description, minuteness of detail along with the perpetual light of imagination, characterize the whole poem—a poem of legends and traditions, wild and wayward, with the odours of the forest upon them, and the dew of meadows, and the smoke of wigwams ascending, and the human heart interpreted. Hiawatha's childhood; Hiawatha's fasting; Hiawatha's friends; Hiawatha's sailing; Hiawatha's wooing, the Son of the Evening Star, the Ghosts, the Fairies, are exquisitely wrought portions of a work which certainly has no rival in the volumes of modern poetry; there being no other attempted poem of the kind in existence.

In 1858 Longfellow published "The Courtship of Miles Standish," a poem in hexameters, full of character and beautiful description, accompanied with a number of shorter poems, anti-

tled "Birds of Passage." Of these, the "Prometheus;" "The Ladder of St. Augustine;" "The Two Angels;" "Daylight and Moonlight;" and "The Warden of the Cinque Ports;" are perhaps the most strikingly beautiful, and the best examples of the characteristic qualities of Longfellow's productions. Amongst his later works may be mentioned "Tales of a Wayside Inn," 1863; "Three Books of Song," 1872; "The Hanging of the Crane," 1874; and his translation of Dante, 1867-70. His "Masque of Pandora," 1875, scarcely comes up to his usual pitch. A complete edition of his works was published by him in 1869, in which year he received from Oxford the degree of D.C.L. When, in 1874, Mr. Disraeli was chosen lord rector of Edinburgh university, Mr. Longfellow was also nominated for the office, and was largely supported.—G. B. C.

LONGHI, GRUSEKKE, a distinguished Italian engraver, was born at Monza in 1766. He was brought up with a view to the church; but his inclination for art was so decided that his father yielded and placed him under V. Vangelisti, the professor of engraving in the Brera, Milan. Afterwards he went to Rome, became acquainted with the famous engraver, Ralph Morghen, and executed a plate from Guido's Music in the Ghigi palace, which was very much admired. Returning to Milan, however, he found no demand for his burin, and practised miniature painting till he received a command to engrave Baron Gros's portrait of the Emperor Napoleon. On the death of Vangelisti in 1798 Longhi was appointed to succeed him as director of the Milan school of engraving; he was an excellent instructor, and his pupils include Anderloni, Toschi, Grüner, and others, who attained high rank in their profession. Longhi's plates are tolerably numerous and very beautiful. Among the most celebrated of them are the "Marriage of the Virgin," a companion to R. Morghen's large print of the Transfiguration, and quite worthy to stand alongside that famous work; the "Vision of Ezekiel," and a "Holy Family" after Raphael; "The Entombment," after Crespi; Correggio's Magdalen Reading; Da Vinci's Madonna del Lago; various portraits in the Illustri Italiani; and some plates in the Fasti di Napoleone. He left unfinished a plate of the Last Judgment of Michelangelo; and one of Raphael's Madonna del Velo, which was completed by his pupil Toschi. Longhi died in 1831. He was perhaps the most painter-like in feeling of the great Italian engravers of his time. He wrote a dissertation on engraving, "La Callographia," of which there is a German version by G. Barth, with a memoir of Longhi by F. Longhena.—J. T.-e.

LONGINUS, DIONYSIUS CASSIUS, a Platonic philosopher and celebrated rhetorician. He belonged to the third century of the christian era; but the year and place of his birth are unknown. He was born about 218, and was killed in 273. Some call him a Syrian, a native of Emesa. Others say that he was born at Palmyra. It is more probable that he was a native of Athens, where his uncle Fronto, who superintended the education of his nephew and left him his heir, taught rhetoric. It would seem that he visited many countries, and became acquainted with the most distinguished philosophers of the age. At Alexandria he studied under Ammonius Saccas, and Origen. Having returned to Athens, he taught numerous pupils, lecturing there not only on rhetoric and grammar, but philosophy and criticism. As a true Platonist he studied the works of Plato himself, and wrote commentaries on some of his dialogues. Free from allegorical fancies, he became eminent for critical skill. His judgment was clear and good. After residing for a long time at Athens, he went to the East, where he got acquainted with Zenobia of Palmyra, and became preceptor of her children. When this high-spirited woman assumed the sole government of her dominions after the death of her husband, she seems to have been greatly influenced by Longinus' advice. Acting upon it, she attempted to throw off the Roman yoke, and wrote a letter to the Emperor Aurelian with that view. After Palmyra was taken and destroyed, Longinus was beheaded at the command of Aurelian. He was a man of great learning and sound judgment. He had the true spirit of a philosopher, an ardent love of liberty, and great candour. His intellectual culture was chiefly moulded and formed by the works of Plato and Demosthenes. Though a pagan, he was tolerant towards christianity. He composed a great number of works; but unfortunately nearly all have perished. The chief production which has survived, is a considerable part of the treatise *De Sublimitate* (On the Sublime), addressed to Posthumus Terebintianus. There are many gaps in the MSS. or rather MS. at Paris, of which the

rest are copies. The great excellence of this work is universally recognized. It shows Longinus in a most favourable light as a critic of a very high order. His remarks on oratory, poetry, and good taste are finely conceived and admirably expressed. The best editions are those of Weiske, Leipsic, 1809, 8vo; and Egger, Paris, 1837, 16mo. It has been translated into German by Schlosser; French by Boileau; and English by Smith.—S. D.

LONGLAND or LANGLAND, JOHN, Bishop of Lincoln, was born in 1473 at Henley in Oxfordshire, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he became principal in 1505. Consecrated a priest in 1500, he received various ecclesiastical preferments. In 1514 he was made dean of Salisbury; in 1519 canon of Windsor; and his sermons being much liked by Henry VIII., the king appointed him his confessor and bishop of Lincoln in 1520. He is said as royal confessor to have been "the first man of account" who recommended to Henry a divorce from Catherine, and to have been instigated in the recommendation by Wolsey. He certainly was active in procuring the divorce, and was employed by the king to obtain the assent of Oxford to the principle involved in that measure. In his diocese he was a cruel persecutor of so-called heresy, and he is represented by Burnet as one of the court party opposed to the Reformation. His persecutions are recorded in Fox, who probably on account of his supposed tendencies the other way, has printed a portion of his Good-Friday sermon (1538) against the papal supremacy. He was appointed chancellor of the university of Oxford in 1532, and there is a sketch of him with a list of his sermons in Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*. He died on the 7th of May, 1547, at Wooburn in Bedfordshire.—F. E.

LONGLANDE or LANGLANDE, ROBERT, generally considered the author of the "Visions of Piers Plowman." According to a tradition of the sixteenth century, he was born at Cleobury Mortimer in Shropshire, and after receiving his education at Oxford, became a monk of Malvern. Mr. Green, however, in his *History of the English People* (1874), says that his name was William, that he was called "Long Will" from his stature, and that he went to London at an early age, where he earned a miserable livelihood. From historical and other allusions in the "Visions of Piers Plowman," Mr. Thomas Wright assigns the date of the composition of the poem to the latter section of the year 1362. It depicts in alliterative rhymeless metre a series of "visions," seen by the author after falling asleep on the Malvern hills. They are chiefly allegorical, and describe the vices of the age, political, social, and especially ecclesiastical. Viewed both under its poetical and its satirical aspects, this work is one of great vigour and frequent merit. For more important reasons than its allegorical form it has been compared to the *Pilgrim's Progress*. It is one of the earliest literary protests against the corruptions of the English Church. In its rhymeless alliteration it is also a curious echo of the species of versification in vogue among our Anglo-Saxon ancestors. The language is very Saxon, without the classical and continental admixtures rife even in Chaucer and Gower. It had long been popular, and contributed effectively to the English Reformation, when it was first printed in 1550 by Robert Crowley. Three impressions were called for in one year. Of modern editions the first was that of Dr. Whitaker, 4to, London, 1818, who followed a set of manuscripts of the poem in which many passages are softened, and the language is full of northern peculiarities. One of the manuscripts of the other class, adopted by the earliest printers of the poem, was followed by Mr. Thomas Wright in his excellent *Vision and Creed of Piers Plowman*, edited from a contemporary manuscript, with historical introductions, notes, and a glossary, London, 1842, of which a second and revised edition appeared in 1856.—F. E.

LONGMAN, the eminent metropolitan publishing house of, was founded in 1724. THOMAS LONGMAN, the founder, born at Bristol in 1699, was the son of a gentleman of that city, and left heir to some property. Bound apprentice to a London bookseller, he married his master's daughter, and in 1724 purchased the bookelling and publishing business carried on at the Ship and Black Swan, Paternoster Row (the site of the premises now in the occupation of the firm of Longman), by Mr. William Taylor, the original publisher of Robinson Crusoe. He became the principal proprietor of Chambers' *Cyclopædia of Arts and Sciences*, and was one of the original proprietors of Johnson's *Dictionary*. He died in June, 1755, and was succeeded by his nephew, THOMAS, whom he had previously taken into partnership. The

business was much extended by the second Thomas Longman, especially in the colonies and in America. He died in 1797.—THOMAS NORTON LONGMAN, the father of the two principal partners in the present firm, was born in 1771, and to his energy and sagacity may be attributed much of the eminence which the house has attained. He was the publisher of some of the earliest works of Wordsworth and Coleridge, as well as of the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, and gave the poet Moore £3000 for *Lalla Rookh*—the largest sum then known to have been received for a single poetical work. In 1826 the *Edinburgh Review* became the property of the firm of Longman. Mr. Thomas Norton Longman died in 1842, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Mr. Thomas Longman, with whom is associated his brother, Mr. William Longman.—F. E.

LONGMONTANUS or LANGBORG, CHRISTIAN, a Danish astronomer, was born at Langborg in Jutland, on the 4th of October, 1564, and died at Copenhagen on the 8th of October, 1647. He was the son of poor parents, and in his youth obtained scientific instruction in the midst of hard struggles for a livelihood. In 1589 he was engaged as an assistant by Tycho Brahe, in whose employment he continued for about thirteen years. In 1603 he was appointed rector of the academy of Viborg in Jutland, and in 1605 professor of mathematics in the university of Copenhagen, which appointment he held for the remaining forty-two years of his life. He was an industrious, careful, and accurate observer, but prejudiced in favour of old astronomical hypotheses; he laboured besides, during his whole life, under a delusion that he had discovered the exact ratio of the area of a circle to the square of its diameter. The inaccuracy of his supposed quadrature was demonstrated by many mathematicians; but he upheld it to the last. In judging, however, of this fallacy it must be borne in mind that the incommensurability of the two areas in question was not completely demonstrated until long afterwards, by John Henry Lambert.—W. J. M. R.

LONGUEVAL, JACQUES, a French jesuit, scholar, and historian, was born near Peronne in 1630, studied at Amiens and Paris, and became professor at the jesuit college of La Fleche. He died at Paris in 1735. He wrote on schism, on miracles, &c.; but his great work is a "History of the Gallican Church," of which he produced eight volumes, and left materials for more.

LONGUEVILLE, ANNE GENEVIEVE DE BOURBON, Duchess of, a French princess, sister of the great Condé, was born on the 29th of August, 1619, at the chateau of Vincennes, where her father was a prisoner; and died on the 15th of April, 1679. An intriguer from her youth upwards, she occupies, by the talent and energy with which she played her part, a place of note in French history. She was to have been married to the prince de Joinville; but his death transferred her hand to the duc de Longueville, who with her also acquired the usual troubles that follow an irate and unsettled wife. She first engaged in intrigues of passion, one of which was with La Rochefoucauld; then in intrigues of politics, where she did more mischief than enough; then threw herself into devotion as the last resource when the others failed. She was little less than the chief of the Fronde party, and into the wretched war she enticed Turenne. With great beauty, high birth, and an unusual power of conversation, she carried men off their feet to do evil. But she was also traitor to her country, and accepted large moneys from the king of Spain. It is but just, however, to note that "the mother of the church," as she was called in later days, threw her mantle of protection over the jansenists, and, like a woman, protected the persecuted.—P. E. D.

LONGUS, a Greek sophist belonging to the fourth or fifth century. Nothing is known of his life or death, but it is thought he lived after Heliodorus of Emesa. He is the author of a pastoral romance with the title, "Ποσειδώνιος τῷ ἑσπέρῳ Δαφνίῳ καὶ Χαίρῳ," in four books, written in pretty good prose. The first edition appeared at Florence in 1598. The best modern one is that of Courier, 1830, Paris, second edition, in which a gap in the first book was supplied from a Greek MS. The work was translated into German by Passow and by Jacobs; into English by Thorneley.—S. D.

LONGICER, JOHANN, a German scholar, was born at Atern, near Eisleben, in 1499, and died 26th July, 1569, at Marburg, where he had filled the chairs of the Greek and Hebrew languages. He was a friend of Luther (some of whose writings he translated into Latin) of Melancthon, and Bucer. He has left a number of learned editions, translations, and commentaries.—F. E.

* **LOOMIS, ELIAS**, an eminent American man of science, was born in Connecticut on the 7th of August, 1811. From 1844 to 1860 he was professor of mathematics and physics in the City university of New York; and in 1866 was appointed professor of natural philosophy in Yale college. He is the author of various treatises on arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, and astronomy; and of numerous papers on various subjects of physical science—chiefly connected with meteorology, atmospheric electricity, terrestrial magnetism, and astronomy; and comprising, amongst other matters, the results of a most valuable series of researches on the magnetism of the United States. In 1870 he published "The Descendants of Joseph Loomis," one of his ancestors.—R.

LOOS, CORNELIUS, called Cornelius Callidius Chrysopolitanus, born in 1546, a Dutch theological writer, who died in 1595 at the age of about fifty years. He studied at Louvain and Mentz, where he published his first work in 1579. For some time he resided at Trèves; but his disbelief of magic brought him some annoyance, and he removed to Brussels, where he returned to his old opinions, which he had been compelled to renounce. He was learned, but eccentric; and wrote against protestantism, yet was no favourite with his own party.—B. H. C.

LOOS, DANIEL FRIEDRICH, German medallist, was born at Altenburg in Saxony, January 15, 1785. He was a pupil of Stieler, and served an apprenticeship of seven years in the die department of the mint at Leipzig. In 1756 he was appointed engraver to the mint at Magdeburg, but on the suppression of that establishment was attached to the mint at Berlin, of which he became principal medallist. Loos improved the machinery, executed numerous medals commemorative of passing events, and in honour of distinguished personages. Several of them have been engraved in Médailles de la Revolution, Trésor de Numismatique, &c. Loos was a member of the Berlin Academy. He died October 1, 1819.—J. T.-a.

LOOS, GOTTFRIED BERNHARD, son of D. F. Loos, born at Berlin, August 6, 1774, inherited a large share of his father's talent, which he improved by diligent culture. Gottfried Loos was appointed master of the Berlin mint in 1806, and later general warden. He executed numerous very excellent medals, and fully sustained the high character of the Berlin mint. He wrote several useful essays on general numismatics, which were published in a collected form in three parts, Berlin, 1822; a treatise on gold and silver coins for commercial men, 1821; and a guide to the detection of base coin, 1828. Gottfried Loos died at Berlin, July 29, 1843.—J. T.-a.

LOPE DE VEGA. See VEGA.

LOPES, FERNÃO, a Portuguese historian, born in 1880, and died in 1449. He was appointed keeper of the national archives in 1418, and undertook the task of writing the chronicles of the kings; but we have only two reigns written by him—those of Pedro I. and Fernando I.—which are in the collection of Correa de Serra, vol. iv.—F. M. W.

LOPEZ, JOACHIM MARIA, a Spanish statesman, born 1802. He embraced the constitutional cause when a young advocate so warmly, that he was compelled to leave Spain in 1823. After the death of Ferdinand VII. in 1835, he was deputy for Alicante, and after the insurrection of La Granga, September, 1836, he became minister of the interior in the Calatrava ministry, but resigned in March, 1837. He was deputy for Madrid in 1836 and 1842. Having taken a leading part in the overthrow of Epartero, he became prime minister in July, 1843, but was speedily obliged to give way to Olazaga. He shortly afterwards retired to private life, and died in 1870.—F. M. W.

LORCH, MELCHIOR, German engraver, was born at Flensburg in the duchy of Schleswig about 1527. He engraved both on copper and on wood, and is one of the best of the many excellent engravers who at that time flourished in Germany. On copper, he engraved portraits (among others of Martin Luther and Albert Dürer) and various minor pieces; on wood, a large cut of the deluge, printed on two sheets, a sybil, and a variety of other subjects, the most interesting being a series of prints illustrative of manners, costumes, &c., from sketches made by him during his long journeys in northern Germany, Denmark, Austria, &c. He also engraved a set of prints of the habits of the Turks, and a portrait of the sultan. The date of Lorch's death is sometimes stated to be 1586, but he appears to have been alive in 1602.—J. T.-a.

LORENZANO, LORENZO, Doge of Venice from 2nd October,

1501, to 22nd June, 1521, on which day he died at the age of ninety. He put an end, on terms of mutual concession, to the hostilities existing at the period of his election between Venice and Turkey; yet seems to have been no paramount lover of peace, as in two successive leagues he beheld unappalled the main strength of Europe arrayed against him. In his person much of the power of the doges expired, being transferred to the state inquisitors and the Council of Ten.—C. G. R.

LORENZETTI, PIETRO and **AMBROGIO**, two celebrated old Sienese painters, brothers. They are also sometimes called Di Lorenzo. Ambrogio, the elder, was born in 1277. Pietro's name occurs in Sienese records as early as 1305, Ambrogio's not before 1323. They were the scholars and imitators of Duccio di Buoninsegna, but necessarily somewhat improved upon the hard Byzantine manner of that painter. Pietro's figures are greatly praised by Vasari, as grand and expressive, and rich and graceful in costume and ornament; but Vasari refers more particularly to his later works executed in the cathedral of Arezzo, now destroyed, which are said to have been the best frescoes, up to their time, painted in Italy. The wall-painting of the "Fathers in the Desert," in the Campo Santo at Pisa, is utterly without taste as a composition, and the groups, though very varied in their details, are as far from being graceful as they well can be; yet, compared with the other works of their age, they must be admitted to display great ability. In the Uffizi gallery at Florence is a picture of the Madonna and Child with Angels, by Pietro, signed "Petrus Laurentii de Senis me pinxit, Anno Domini MCCCXL." He is supposed to have died about 1350.—Ambrogio is highly praised by Lorenzo Ghiberti; he executed some remarkable allegorical works, in the taste of that day, of Justice, Concord, and Peace, in the Sala de' Nove, in the public palace of Siena. They are moral, civil, and political, embodying the philosophy of Aristotle; the whole to inculcate good government, showing the consequences of good and of bad government. They were executed in 1387–40, and are inscribed "Ambrosius Laurentii, hic pinxit utrinque." In the academy at Florence is a "Presentation in the Temple," by Ambrogio, dated 1342. The date of his death is unknown.—(Rumohr, *Italianische Forschungen*.)—R. N. W.

LORENZINI (called also **LAURENTINI**), **FRANCESCO MARIA**—amongst the Arcadi, Filicida Eliaco—poet and second custodian of the Accademia degli Arcadi, born in Rome, 12th October, 1680; died in the same city, 14th June, 1743. In opposition to the founders of the Arcadi, who proposed Petrarch as their model, he upheld for emulation the unapproached majesty of Dante; and earned for himself the title of Michelangelo of Italian poets. He was an assiduous and admiring reader of the Hebrew prophets, and an observant student of anatomy. Besides original poems, he has left works of various kinds, both Latin and Italian. Amongst the Latin are some sacred dramas, published at Rome; and he has enriched biblical literature by paraphrases in Italian verse of the Book of Job and the Songs of the Prophets.—C. G. R.

LORENZINI, GIOVANNI ANTONIO, Italian engraver, was born in Bologna in 1665. He studied painting under L. Pasinelli, but turned his attention to engraving, in which he shortly acquired distinction. With a painter's feeling for general effect, rather than elegance of line, Lorenzini trusted largely to etching and the dry point. Among his early prints were a "St. Anthony" and a "Martyrdom of St. Ursula," after his master Pasinelli; but his later prints are chiefly after Paul Veronese, Tintoretto, Guercino, and Guido. He engraved several of the plates in the Gallery of the grand duke of Tuscany. Bartsch and Nagler give full lists of his prints. He died in 1740.—J. T.-a.

LORENZO DE MEDICI. See MEDICI.

LORET, JEAN, an early French journalist, born at Carentan; died at Paris in 1665. In youth he left Normandy to seek his fortune, and at Paris obtained the patronage of Cardinal Mazarin. He there became one of the founders of the periodical press. Renaudot had originated the *Gazette de France*, April, 1631; but Loret thought that something more than dry facts and legal proclamations would interest his vivacious compatriots. He therefore originated a weekly journal in verse; and for fifteen years (1650–65) kept it up by his own unaided pen. For the first two years the numbers were read in M.S. at the Académie de Longueville's assemblies; but the transcribing filling all the sheet was printed—only twelve copies, however, as publicity was not the object. Printing was found to offer advan-

tages, and in 1655 Loret obtained a royal privilege, and printed his versified journal under the title of *Muse Historique*. He wrote seven hundred and fifty numbers, and about four hundred thousand verses. The *Muse* obtained both influence and celebrity, and Loret found a revenue in the advertisements, which he turned into verse.—P. E. D.

LORGNA, ANTONIO MARIA, an eminent Italian mathematician and engineer, was born at Verona of a noble family in 1730, and died there on the 28th of June, 1796. He was educated at the university of Padua; served in the army, in which he rose to the rank of colonel of engineers; and became governor and professor of mathematics of the military college of Verona. In 1782 he founded the Società Italiana. His writings on various mathematical, mechanical, and physical subjects, appeared partly in the *Memoirs* of that society from 1782 till 1794, partly also in the *Transactions* of other learned bodies, and partly in a separate form.—W. J. M. R.

LORIA or LAURIA, ROGER DE, Admiral, born towards the middle of the thirteenth century; died at Valencia, 17th January, 1305. He aided Giovanni da Procida in stirring up the revolution known as the Sicilian Vespers, and received from Pedro III. of Aragon and I. of Sicily, in recompense of his services, the command of the Sicilian fleet. His lot was cast in troublous times, and in the course of his military career he more than once changed masters; but at length, disgusted with both sides, he retired to his possessions in Valencia.—C. G. L.

LORME, PHILIBERT DE. See DELORME.

LORRAINE. See GUISE.

LORRAINE, CLAUDE. See GELEE, CLAUDE.

LORRIS, GUILLAUME DE, the first author of the celebrated "*Roman de la Rose*," completed by Jean de Meun (q. v.) derives his name from his birthplace, Lorris, near Montargis, in what is now the department of Loiret, and where his house is said to be still pointed out. Very little is known of his biography. He is supposed to have been a student of jurisprudence, and to have died about 1260. The "*Roman de la Rose*" was entirely his conception; his share in its authorship amounts to four thousand out of twenty-two thousand lines; and the portion of it which he composed bears no trace of the satirical element rife in the continuation of Jean de Meun. The "*Roman de la Rose*," as written by Guillaume de Lorris, is a poem of love, and nothing can be more simple than its allegory. It is very beautiful in its descriptions of nature. The poem was a favourite of Chaucer's, who in his *Romaunt of the Rose* has translated the whole of the portion written by Guillaume de Lorris, and very little of that by Jean de Meun. Specimens of both the original and of Chaucer's version are printed side by side by Warton.—F. E.

LORRY, ANNE-CHARLES, a French physician, born at Crosné, near Paris, in 1725. In 1748 he was admitted doctor of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, and afterwards became doctor-regent of the faculty. He was the author of several medical works, some of which still retain considerable value. His last, perhaps his best, was a treatise on cutaneous diseases, a work which combines the merits of much erudition and accurate observation with great clearness of arrangement and perspicuity of language. He died in 1783.—W. B. d.

LORT, MICHAEL, D.D., professor of Greek at Cambridge and prebendary of St. Paul's, born in 1725, published treatises on the Lord's Prayer, on the wisdom of the ancient Egyptians, and on the Celts, besides sermons. He died in 1790.—D. W. R.

LOSADA, DIEGO, a Spanish adventurer, died in 1569. He was one of the early band of explorers who effected the conquest of Venezuela, and built the city of Santiago de Leon in the district of Caracacas. He obtained great mastery over the savage tribes; but was eventually driven from his kingdom.—F. M. W.

LOSCH, JOSEPH, German medallist, was born in 1770, at Amberg in the Upper Palatinate. Trained as a die-cutter in the mint of his native town, he improved his taste by the study of ancient Greek gems; and on the death, in 1796, of the principal engraver to the Amberg mint, Losch was selected to succeed him. The Amberg mint was, however, soon after given up; but in 1808 he was attached to the staff of the mint at Munich, and five years later was made principal medallist. This office he retained till his death in 1826. Under Losch, the Bavarian coinage was much improved. The medals engraved by him include many struck in commemoration of passing events; the visits of distinguished personages; as rewards for military skill, or proficiency in literature, science, or art; portraits, &c.,

and they are regarded as above the average of their class.—His son, JOSEPH LOSCH, born at Munich in 1804, became chief medal engraver in the Munich mint, and engraved several very good occasional medals.—J. T.-c.

LOSSENKO, IVAN, an eminent Russian painter, was born about 1720. He studied in Paris and in Rome. On his return to St. Petersburg he was nominated a member, a few years later professor of painting, and ultimately director of the Imperial Academy of the Fine Arts. Lossenko is regarded with great respect by his countrymen, who look upon him as founder of Russian Art. Out of Russia, Lossenko's pictures would hardly be so highly esteemed. They are painted in the cold academic style, fashionable when he was in Italy. He was little of a colourist, but is praised for correctness of drawing and purity of design. His chief works are "*The Miraculous Draught of Fishes*," in the Imperial gallery; and a "*Parting of Hector and Andromache*." He also painted several portraits of royal and distinguished persons. He died about 1774.—J. T.-c.

LOTHAIRE I., Emperor of the West, was the eldest son of Louis le Debonnaire, and was born about 795. In 817 he was associated by his father in the imperial dignity, at the same time being acknowledged king of France, and in 820 he took the title of king of the Lombards. Louis wishing to provide for his son Charles (le Chauve), who was born after the partition which he made of his estates, sought to alter the deed by which his other sons held their respective territories. Lothaire immediately leagueed with his brothers Louis (le Germanique) and Pepin against his father, and succeeded in dethroning him in 830. Restored to the throne, Louis three years afterwards was again driven from it by the same unfaithful allies; but the reconciliation of the two younger brothers with their father put an end to the war, obliging Lothaire to cast himself upon the compassion of the emperor. On the death of Louis in 840, Lothaire succeeded to the imperial dignity, and was no sooner seated on the throne than he began to make preparations for annexing the estates of his brothers, Charles le Chauve and Louis le Germanique. These two princes, however, combined their forces against him, and obtained a victory over him at the bloody battle of Fontenay in 841. A treaty was concluded between the belligerent brothers in 843, in terms of which Louis retained, with the title of emperor, Italy, Burgundy, and the eastern provinces of France, his capital being Aix-la-Chapelle; Louis had Germany and the vast territories beyond the Rhine; and Charles secured Neustria and Aquitaine. Wearied with the cares of empire, and sensible of his approaching end, Lothaire a short time before his death abdicated the crown, and retired into the monastery of Prüm in Ardennes, where he expired on the 28th of September, 855, at the age of sixty. He left three sons, Louis, Lothaire, and Charles, of whom the first inherited Italy with the title of emperor, the second the kingdom of Lorraine, and the third Provence. The latter part of the life of Lothaire, as if in retribution for the treatment to which, conjointly with his brothers, he had subjected his father, was distracted by civil wars arising out of the dissensions of his family.

LOTHAIRE II., Emperor of Germany, born in 1075; died 3rd December, 1137. He was the son of Gebhard of Supplingburg, and in 1100 married Richenza, heiress of Brunswick. On the accession of Henry V. of Germany he was named Duke of Saxony, and for several years fought the pagan Slavonians who inhabited his territories. On submission, however, he treated them with leniency. In 1111, the Emperor Henry having granted a title to a person called Frederick the Englishman, Lothaire, under pretext that this person was a serf, caused him to be arrested. For this transaction he was placed under the ban of the empire. This led to a war between the Saxon princes and the emperor, which, after several years' duration, ended in the defeat of the former; and Lothaire was compelled to appear barefooted before Henry to crave pardon. The following year, however (1115), a more general insurrection took place, and Henry was defeated. Lothaire and the other princes joined the church in overturning the absolute power of the emperor, and a cruel war was the result. A large portion of Germany was ravaged, and peace was only restored after years of suffering. In 1123 Lothaire undertook a new war on his own account. The emperor was unable to subdue him, and died shortly after. In 1125 a diet was held at Mayence to elect a new emperor, and Lothaire obtained the suffrages of the electors. He was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, soon after married a daughter of the duke of Bavaria,

and engaged in a war with the Hohenstauffens. In 1180 he assembled the prelates of the empire at Wurtzburg. The prelates acknowledged as legitimate pope, Innocent II., who had taken refuge in France. The following year the pope and the emperor met at Liege, and Lothaire promised to invade Italy. On the 80th April, 1183, he led Innocent to Rome, and procured his admission to the Lateran. In June he set out for Germany, and on his arrival he obtained from the princes and prelates an edict of peace for ten years. All the subjects of the empire were required to take the oath of peace. He again went to Italy, was everywhere successful, made himself master of Tuscany and Naples, and restored Innocent to the pontifical throne—from which he had been temporarily ejected—at the same time letting loose on the antipope the eloquence of St. Bernard. On his way back to Germany Lothaire died at a little village in the Tyrolean Alps, deeply regretted by the whole population of the empire.—P. E. D.

LOTHAIRE II., King of Lorraine, was born about 825, and died 8th August, 869. From his father the Emperor Lothaire I. he inherited Switzerland, Alsace, and the country between the Meuse and the Moselle, formerly Austrasia, which received the name of Lotharii Regnum—in German Lothringen, changed in French to Lorraine. In 856 he espoused Teutberge, daughter of Boson, a Burgundian lord, and sister of Hubert, abbot of St. Maurice. A year after he repudiated her, and betook himself to a life of irregularity with the fair Walrada. Gunther and Teutgard, archbishops of Cologne and Treves, induced or compelled the queen to acknowledge some charge brought against her, and a divorce was the result. In 862 he espoused Walrada with the authorization of his bishops, while Hincmar protested against both divorce and marriage. This led to the council of Metz, which confirmed the divorce, apparently for the purpose of having the whole question submitted to the pope. Pope Nicholas, however, annulled the decrees of the council, and ordered the archbishops to appear at Rome. In 865 Lothaire was compelled to take back his first wife. He died at Piacenza on his way home from Rome, whither he had gone to make his peace with the pope.—P. E. D.

LOTHAIRE, King of France, was born in 941, and died 2nd March, 986. At the death of his father, Louis IV., he was thirteen years of age, and was soon after crowned at Rheims in presence of the great feudatories of the kingdom. In youth he engaged in many petty wars; but when he became a man he enlarged his designs, and resolved to re-establish the kingdom as it had been in old times. His first attempt was on Normandy; but the Normans were too fierce for the political experiment, and compelled him to turn elsewhere. On the Flemish side he was more successful, and took the towns of Arras, Douai, and the surrounding territory. In 978 the Germanic influence ceased in Gaul at the death of Otho. In 978 Lothaire entered Lorraine at the head of twenty thousand men, and advanced as far as Aix-la-Chapelle, where he pillaged the imperial palace of Otho II. and carried off the insignia. Otho, burning with revenge, entered France with an immense army, and sacked everything save the churches, up to the gates of Paris. He was there checked, compelled to retreat, pursued, and severely handled at the passage of the river Aisne. On the death of Otho II. Lothaire made another attempt to annex Lorraine to France; but his plans were rendered abortive by the policy of Hugues Capet, who appears at this period to have been acquiring power; and, in the words of a chronicler, to have been "more king than the king himself." Lothaire died not without suspicion of having been poisoned by Hugues.—P. E. D.

LOTTO, LORENZO, a distinguished old Venetian painter, born about 1480. He studied under Giovanni Bellini, and seems to have established himself chiefly at Bergamo. He painted much in the Bellini taste at first, but was also influenced by the large manner of Giorgione, and the powerful contrasts of light and shade of the school of Leonardo da Vinci; some assume him to have been the Lorenzo who was a scholar of Leonardo. He died at Loreto about 1558. Many towns of Italy possess works by Lotto, in fresco as well as oil. In the gallery of Berlin is his own portrait, signed "L. Lotus, Pictor."—(Vasari; Tassi, *Vies des Pictors*, &c.)—B. N. W.

LOUBERE, SIMON DE LA, poet, was born at Toulouse in 1642. After being envoy of Louis XIV. to Spain in 1667, he went on a secret mission to Spain and Portugal; and afterwards travelled with the son of the Chancellor de Pontchartrain. He

was admitted a member of the Academy, and died at Toulouse in 1729. His poetry is chiefly lyric.—W. J. P.

LOUDON, GIBSON ERNST. See LAUDON.

LOUDON, JOHN CLAUDIUS, a Scotch botanist and horticulturist, was born at Cambuslang in the county of Lanark on the 8th of April, 1788, and died from disease of the lungs at Bayswater on the 14th December, 1843. He was the eldest son of a Midlothian farmer; and his mother being left a widow with a large family, he was early called upon to exert himself in their behalf. He was educated as a landscape-gardener, and at the age of twenty he went to England to prosecute his profession. He took a farm in Oxfordshire in 1809, and he travelled during different years between 1818 and 1828 on the continent, visiting Sweden, Russian Poland, Austria, Italy, France, and Germany. During the latter years of his life he took up his residence at Bayswater, near London. He suffered much from rheumatism and stiffness of his joints. His right arm was broken and did not unite well, and was finally amputated, while his left was much contracted. Thus he suffered from repeated attacks of illness, and in spite of all this he carried on much laborious literary work. In a period of forty years he continued to publish both on botany, horticulture, rural architecture, arboriculture, and agriculture. Among his principal works are the following—"Encyclopædia of Plants, of Gardening, of Agriculture, of Cottages, Farm and Villa Architecture, of Trees and Shrubs;" *Gardener's Magazine* commenced in 1826 and continued till his death; *Magazine of Natural History* commenced in 1828, and finally incorporated with Taylor's *Annals*; "Illustrations of Landscape Gardening;" "Hortus Britannicus;" "Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum;" "Hortus Lignosus Londinensis;" *Architectural Magazine*; "Suburban Gardener," and numerous papers on laying out farms, plantations, gardens, hothouses, cemeteries, &c. His works are of wonderful extent and magnitude, and required immense labour in their production. He left a widow (noticed below) and a daughter.—J. H. B.

LOUDON, JANE, née WEBB, daughter of a gentleman resident near Birmingham, was born in 1800, and made in 1837 her début in literature by publishing anonymously, the "Mummy, a tale of the twenty-second century," foreshadowing many of the actual results of the application of science to practical life. This work led to her acquaintance with Mr. London, whom she married in 1831. She lent her husband active and valuable assistance in the preparation of his well-known works, some of which she re-edited after his death. To the "Self-instruction for young gardeners" 1845, she prefixed an interesting memoir of him. Mrs. Loudon's original contributions to the literature of horticulture, botany, and natural history generally, were numerous and varied. Among them may be mentioned her "Amateur Gardener's Calendar," 1847; "Botany for Ladies," 1852; "British Wild Flowers," 1856; and her very successful "Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden," 1841, which has gone through numerous editions. For her own and her husband's literary merits she had a pension of £100 on the civil list. She died on the 13th July, 1858.—F. E.

LOUGH, JOHN GRAHAM, sculptor, was born at Greenhead, Northumberland, early in the present century. The son of a small farmer, he was sent into the fields to work, as soon as he was old enough to tend the stock or to scare the birds. Whilst thus employed, he taught himself to draw and to make clay models. Some of these were accidentally seen at his father's cottage by a gentleman of the neighbourhood, who invited the boy to his house and showed him engravings and casts of ancient sculpture, and gave a right direction to his studies. Young Lough now devoted every spare hour to drawing and modelling, earned some money by his models, and at length felt confidence enough in himself to set out for London, and adopt sculpture as a profession. By the advice of Haydon he studied the Elgin marbles, but he did not place himself under any master. During the period that he was thus mastering the technicalities and studying the principles of sculpture, he had to endure many privations; but he passed safely through them all, and at length met with the reward which his industry and perseverance, no less than his genius, so well merited. Mr. Lough's first exhibited work, "The Death of Tyrrhus," appeared at the Royal Academy in 1826. In the following year he exhibited his colossal model of "Milo," a work which excited great interest, and which he was commissioned by the duke of Wellington to execute in marble. The way of the young sculptor was now clear. His

merit was recognized. The future depended on himself. Having completed "Milo" in marble; a "David," 1829, for Earl Grey; a group, "Duncan's Horses Fighting;" and received commissions from the earl of Egremont, the dukes of Northumberland and Sutherland, and other liberal patrons—Mr. Lough decided on visiting Rome, in order to examine the ancient sculpture in the great metropolis of art, and to familiarize himself with the modes of working of the distinguished living sculptors. He remained there four years, 1834–38, and on his return exhibited a marble group of a "Boy and Dolphin," executed in Rome, and in which, as in all his subsequent works, the influence of his Italian studies was very evident. From that time Mr. Lough's chisel never was idle. He acquired fame by imaginative works, with which his name was long chiefly associated. But he was year by year increasingly drawn aside by the easier and probably more remunerative claims of portraiture. His chief works of a poetic order include a grand series of ten marble statues of characters from Shakspeare; a series of reliefs from some of Shakspeare's plays, and an apotheosis of Shakspeare, all executed for Sir M. W. Ridley; the "Mourners," a colossal group, executed for the same liberal patron; "A Roman Fruit Girl;" "A Bacchanalian Revel;" "Satan and the Archangel Michael," &c. Mr. Lough's principal monumental works include a colossal statue of the marquis of Hastings, erected at Malta; a recumbent statue of Robert Southey for Keswick church; and the memorial to George Stephenson for Newcastle-on-Tyne. This work, which is one of the most elaborate and important of its class that he executed, is also one of the most successful of our recent public monuments. Among his portrait statues and busts, are the statues of the queen and the prince consort in the Royal Exchange, London; and the posthumous bust of Edward Forbes the naturalist, of which duplicates are placed in King's college, London, and in the hall of the Museum of Practical Geology. Casts of several of Mr. Lough's poetic works are in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. He died in April, 1878.—J. T.-a.

LOUGHBOROUGH. See WEDDERBURN.

LOUIS or LEWIS (in German, Ludwig): the sovereigns so-called are here grouped under the names, alphabetically arranged, of their respective countries—viz., France, Germany, Hungary, and Italy and Sicily:—

FRANCE.

LOUIS I., surnamed LE DEBONNAIRE, and also LE PIEUX, king of France and emperor of the West, was the son of Charlemagne and Hildegarde, and was born in 778 at Ingelheim. Soon after he was nominated King of Aquitaine; and in 781 Pope Adrian I. anointed and crowned him at Rome. In 813 his father presented him as his successor in the empire to the leading clergy and laity assembled at Aix-la-Chapelle. The following year Charlemagne died, and Louis assumed his title; but with poor success. His zeal in church matters was equalled only by his incompetency in secular affairs. The result was that he satisfied no party. He had married at the age of sixteen, and his three sons, Lothaire, Louis, and Pepin, had each to be provided with a kingdom. A second marriage, followed by the birth of another son, added to his causes of anxiety. Lothaire was associated with him in the empire in 817, and he confirmed the popes in the donations which had been made to them. He defeated his nephew Bernard who rose against him, and having made him prisoner, put out his eyes. He permitted churchmen to have the upper hand in most affairs, and yet Pope Gregory joined his sons in a conspiracy against him. He was compelled to abdicate, and shut up in a monastery, but restored; and after a troublous and inglorious life, died in 840.—B. H. C.

LOUIS II., called LE BEGUE (the Stammerer), the son of Charles the Bald, was born in 846. In 862 he connived at the abduction of his sister, for which his father deprived him of an abbey, whose revenues he enjoyed. Hereupon he went into Brittany, took a wife against his father's will, and raised troops for the invasion of Anjou. He was defeated, but pardoned, and in 877 succeeded to the throne of his father as king of France. He was crowned at Rheims by Hincmar, and some time after was crowned again by Pope John VIII., then a fugitive in France. Louis had been compelled by his father to put away his first wife and to marry an English princess named Alice or Adelaide, who survived him, and her son Charles the Simple afterwards came to the throne; although the pope refused to admit the validity of the marriage. The career of Louis was brief, but sufficiently long to diminish still further the glory of

the house of Charlemagne. The discontented candidates for pensions and offices leagued themselves against him, and to pacify them he dismembered his kingdom, creating a number of petty feudal lords and tyrants in the persons of his rapacious courtiers. He died at Compiègne in 879.—B. H. C.

LOUIS III., the eldest son of the preceding by his first wife, was born about 863, and succeeded his father, in conjunction with Carloman his brother, who survived him. Louis alone had been nominated by his father, but the succession was contested, and Louis of Germany, who was invited to supplant him, had to be bought off by the cession of a part of Lorraine. The two brothers divided the kingdom; Louis took Neustria and part of Burgundy, and Carloman had Aquitaine and the rest of Burgundy. An attempt was made to secure a share for Charles the Simple, youngest son of Louis II., but without success. Boson, the father-in-law of Carloman, succeeded in setting up the kingdom of Arles, which included Provence, what is called Dauphiné, the districts of Lyons, Savoy, Franche-Comté, &c. With Boson on one side and the Normans on the other, the two brothers had enough work on their hands, but with the help of Charles the Fat they gained some victories. It is said that Louis, in particular, slew nine thousand of his enemies at Amiens; but he was suddenly cut off by death at Saint Denis in 882, leaving no children, and was succeeded by Carloman. There are various accounts of the manner of his death, which appears, however, to have been the result of an accident.—B. H. C.

LOUIS IV., surnamed D'OUTRE-MER, the son of Charles the Simple, born in 921; died in 954. His youth was spent in England; hence his name "from beyond sea." His mother Ogiva was sister to Athelstane. On the death of Raoul of Burgundy the nobles of France, desirous of having for king a descendant of Charlemagne, sent a deputation to Louis offering him the crown. He accepted it and was crowned, but was soon compelled to do battle for the royal authority with Hugh of Paris, who had thought to govern while Louis reigned. He was also involved in war with the Normans, and was captured by them, obtaining his liberty by the surrender of the town of Laon, which he recaptured at a later period. While riding from Laon to Rheims a wolf crossed his road; he spurred in pursuit; but his horse fell, and Louis was mortally wounded. He died at the age of thirty-three, leaving two sons—Lothaire, who succeeded him; and Charles of Lower Lorraine and Brabant.—P. E. D.

LOUIS V., surnamed LE FAINEANT, was the son of Lothaire and Emma, and was born in 966. He succeeded his father on the 2nd March, 986, and died 21st May, 987. He had been crowned in his father's lifetime, and was protected by Hughes Capet. His short reign of fourteen months was one of misery and crime. His mother was supposed to have aided in poisoning his father; and she afterwards became the mistress of the archbishop of Laon. Louis is supposed to have been poisoned either by his mother or his wife, Blanche; and with him perished the royal race of the Carolingians, which had reigned in France for two hundred and thirty-seven years. A new race came in with Hugh Capet.—P. E. D.

LOUIS VI., called LE Gros, was the son of Philip I. and Bertha of Holland, and was born in 1078, and died in 1137. Persecuted in his youth by Philip's second wife he took refuge in England. He succeeded his father in 1108. His reign was characterized by wars with his neighbours and with Henry I. of England. He was more of a king than his predecessors, and less of a mere chieftain. He allied himself with the clergy and the communes to check the feudal nobles. In this reign many communes obtained charters, which, however, were paid for in money. In this reign also the *originaire* was first borne by the French army. Louis married Adelaide of Savoy, by whom he had a large family. The eldest, Philip, died young; and the second son, Louis VII., succeeded to the throne. A daughter, Constance, married Eustace, son of Stephen of England.—P. E. D.

LOUIS VII., called LE JEUNE, was the second son of Louis VI., and was born in 1119; and died at Paris, 16th September, 1180. He was at Poitiers celebrating his marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine—a marriage that doubled the extent of the monarchy—when he learnt the death of his father. He returned to Paris and commenced his reign under favourable auspices. He confirmed the privileges of the principal towns. Innocent III., presuming upon the king's youth, attempted to make his own nephew archbishop of Bourges, and a quarrel ensued. The pope went so far as to excommunicate Louis. The archbishop fled.

into Champagne, and Louis invaded that territory. He burnt the town of Vitry, and, terrible to say, a church caught fire, in which thirteen hundred persons perished in the flames. From that time Louis was a changed man; he humbled himself before the pope; but this was not enough to relieve his conscience, and he took the cross. He set out in 1147 at the head of eighty thousand men. This great army was decimated in Asia Minor. Louis, however, went on and reached Jerusalem. His wife Eleanor was false to him; and, after various discreditable acts, obtained a divorce and married Henry Plantagenet, carrying with her her large possessions. By her Louis had two daughters. After the divorce he married Constance of Castile, by whom he had also daughters. At her death he married Alice of Champagne, who bore him a male heir, Philippe Auguste.—P. E. D.

LOUIS VIII., called Cœur-de-Lion, son of Philippe Auguste and Elizabeth of Hainault, was born on the 5th of September, 1187, and died in Auvergne on the 8th November, 1226. He was the first king of the third race who was not crowned in the lifetime of his father. He married Blanche of Castile, and with her was crowned at Rheims, 6th August, 1228. He had been called to England by a party hostile to King John, but was unable to maintain his pretensions to the English throne. He then republished the confiscation which his father had made of Normandy, and resolved to drive the English out of France. At first he obtained considerable success; but Henry III. of England having gained over the pope, Louis was induced to conclude a truce for four years. He was soon called to Flanders at the instigation of Jeanne, who refused to acknowledge her father Baldwin, count of Flanders, and first emperor of Constantinople. Baldwin, supposed to have died a prisoner in Bulgaria, had suddenly reappeared. Jeanne called in the aid of France to oppose him, took him prisoner, and caused him to be hanged. The pope denounced this horrible war; and as a means of expiation induced Louis to undertake a crusade against the Albigenses. Louis placed himself at the head of the chivalry of the catholic north, and proceeded to invade the more liberal south. He besieged Avignon for three months, the magistrates refusing him passage through the city. Famine and disease nearly destroyed his army, but the city was taken and treated with relentless cruelty. Nîmes, Alby, Carcassonne, and Beziers, submitted, but Toulouse held out. The delay before Avignon had been fatal to the army. The great seigneurs retired and Louis departed for Auvergne, leaving Humbert de Beaujeu to finish the war. He died on the road—according to some accounts poisoned by Thibaut of Champagne, an admirer of the queen, but more probably from the epidemic that had smitten the army. Before his death he summoned the seigneurs, and made them swear allegiance to his son Louis, aged eleven, and to Queen Blanche as regent. Of his sons, Louis obtained the crown, Robert had Artois, Alphonse had Poitou, and Charles had Anjou. A daughter, Isabella, died at the convent of Longchamps, which she had founded.—P. E. D.

LOUIS IX., called St. Louis, one of the most illustrious monarchs who ever graced a throne, was the son of Louis VIII. and Blanche of Castile. He was born at Poissy, 25th April, 1215, and died before Tunis on a crusade, 25th August, 1270. Being only eleven years of age at the death of his father, the regency was held by his mother—not without an attempt on the part of his uncle, Philippe Hurepel, to seize the office for himself. This led to a war with the barons, who were ultimately put down. Blanche was a woman of extraordinary resolution, and, for the age, of extraordinary talent and virtue. She gave Louis the best masters that could be obtained, and brought him up strictly in the fear of God, telling him solemnly that, "he knew how well she loved him, but she would rather see him in his grave than guilty of mortal sin." So deeply was this engraven on the heart of the young monarch, that in all history we can scarcely find the instance of a man more scrupulously conscientious, or more sincerely pious. At the age of nineteen he espoused Marguerite of Provence, who was thirteen; but Queen Blanche kept them separate for six years, and seems always to have been jealous of the young queen. In 1242 Louis fought and gained the battle of Taillebourg against the English and the count of La Marche. In 1244 came intelligence of the great Mongol invasion, which, sweeping like a wave of destruction from the East, had reached Jerusalem, and overwhelmed both Saracens and Christians. Louis was ill and at the gates of death when the news arrived; indeed one of the court ladies had covered his face with a cloth, thinking

the spirit fled. He revived, however, and one of his first acts was to order the cross to be fixed on all his vestments. Blanche was in despair, and supplicated the renunciation of the rash design. Louis waited till he had perfectly recovered, and then summoning the archbishop of Paris and the queen, he took off the cross and handed it to them. "You see," he said, "that now I am in full possession of all my faculties—I now take the cross again." "'Tis the finger of God," said those present, and from that moment opposition ceased. Louis sailed on his first crusade from the port of Aigues-Mortes in August, 1248, with a large army, conveyed in ships hired from the Venetians and Genoese. He bore the pilgrim's staff and the oriflamme of St. Denis. He spent some time in Cyprus, and then went on to Egypt, thinking Egypt the best place to disembark. He took Damietta and remained there several months—a fatal error, to which Napoleon, who afterwards went over the same ground, attributed the failure of the crusade. Advancing to Mansourah, the count of Artois rushed into the town at the head of the templars. Count and knights were shot down by bolts from the houses, or cut down by the blades of the Saracens. The crusaders were defeated and compelled to retreat. Disease came, attacking the king as well as the army. The Saracen galleys blocked the passage of the Nile, and the king was taken prisoner. Queen Marguerite, however, held Damietta, and ransomed Louis and the army for eight thousand bezants of gold, part of which Joinville took from the treasure chest of the templars. Louis then went to Palestine, and spent four years in repairing and fortifying the coast towns that still remained in the hands of the Christians. Queen Blanche died in 1253, and Louis returned in 1254 to govern with a wisdom not less remarkable than his courage and constancy in the field. His ordinances were incorporated in a code of laws, known as the "Etablissements of St. Louis." He established the "quarantine of the king," which provided that no one was to have recourse to arms until forty days had elapsed from the commission of the offence; and he published the "pragmatic sanction," which has always been regarded as the foundation of the liberties of the Gallican church. It provided that no money could be raised in France for Rome, without the sanction of the crown. He also established a national currency, and fixed the value of the current coins. He encouraged learning, established a public library, and in his reign, 1252, Robert de Sorbon founded the celebrated college of the Sorbonne. Louis' special friend was Joinville who had accompanied him on the crusade, and who left the famous chronicle of St. Louis. So high was his repute for wisdom and justice, that he was chosen arbiter between Henry III. and his barons. Louis decided in favour of Henry, and the "provisions of Oxford" were repealed. On the fall of the Latin empire of Constantinople in 1261, Louis again turned his thoughts to the East. The divisions of the Christians were the cause of terrible disasters. Antioch had been taken by the sultan of Egypt, and one hundred thousand Christians had been massacred within its walls. Once more Louis made his vows to God, and once more took the cross. He sailed in 1270 for Tunis with sixty thousand armed men. Plague soon appeared in the army—one of his sons fell a victim, and shortly after the king himself was assailed by the fatal malady. His last days he employed in preparing instructions for his son, characterized by marvellous simplicity and true Christian faith. He then caused himself to be carried from his bed, and laid on a bed of ashes. He there prayed earnestly for his people, beseeching God to deliver them from evil. His last hour approached, his strength failed, he sighed, and in a low voice said, "Oh Jerusalem! Oh Jerusalem!" the last words of the crusader monarch. He was succeeded by Philip the Bold, his second son; the eldest, Louis, having died before his father. By Marguerite he had eleven children, the fifth of whom, Robert, count of Clermont, was the founder of the branch of the Capetian line which took the name of Bourbon, and which came to the French throne three hundred years later in the person of Henry IV. In the history of monarchy there is no brighter character than St. Louis. In the field a brilliant soldier, in the closet a pious monk, on the throne an illustrious monarch, in council a wise and equitable law-giver, and in the seat of justice an incorruptible judge—a true Bayard, "Sans peur et sans reproche."—P. E. D.

LOUIS X., called LE HÉRITIER—the meaning of which is unknown, but most probably derived from his expedition against the insurrectionists of Lyons, seemingly at that time called Loup—was the eldest son of Philip IV. and Jeanne of Navarre, and

was born on the 4th October, 1289, and died at Vincennes, 5th June, 1316. He came to the throne of Navarre in 1305, and married Margaret, daughter of Robert, duke of Burgundy. He was crowned king of France, 29th November, 1314, but left the government to his uncle, Charles of Valois. He was of irregular and depraved life, a course imitated by his consort. By some his name Hutin is supposed to mean a loose, quarrelsome person, of irregular morals. In this reign there was a powerful reaction of the feudal aristocracy against the "roturiers," or citizens who by talent, commerce, and law had risen to high position. The chancellor, Pierre de Latillé, was thrown into prison; Raoul de Presle, the principal advocate before parliament, was put to the torture; Enguerrand de Marigny, a statesman of high order who had risen from the people to the first offices under the crown, was hanged upon a charge of sorcery. Louis had his first wife suffocated in prison, and married Clemence of Hungary. He left one daughter and a posthumous son, John I., who died in infancy, and was succeeded by the count of Poitiers, under the title of Philip V.—P. E. D.

LOUIS XI., son of Charles VII. and of Maria of Anjou, was born 3rd July, 1423. From his early years he exhibited an ambitious, intriguing, and treacherous disposition; and in the prosecution of his selfish schemes he unhesitatingly trampled both on the laws of morality and the claims of natural affection. He was an ungrateful and rebellious son, and not only disturbed the peace of the kingdom by his seditious intrigues, but it is alleged poisoned Agnes Sorell, his father's favourite mistress, and even conspired to seize his person. For this offence he was banished in 1440 to his appanage of Dauphiny, which he governed with great prudence and firmness. He suppressed the bands of mercenary soldiers, who at this period inflicted great sufferings on the French people, and under the appropriate names of "Clippers" and "Flayers," seized castles and towns, where they bade defiance to the royal authority, and plundered and laid waste the country at their pleasure. In 1436 Louis espoused the Princess Margaret, daughter of James I. of Scotland, a lady of great beauty and accomplishments, who was neglected and contemned by her husband, and "done to death by slanderous tongues" in his court, not without his connivance. "Her accuser," says Pinkerton, "was proved to be a scoundrel and common liar"—qualities which doubtless recommended him to the special protection of Louis. After her death he married in 1451—greatly to his father's displeasure—Charlotte, daughter of the duke of Savoy. Other causes of offence followed; and at length, weary of the continued disobedience of his son, Charles ordered him, in 1456, to be arrested. Louis, however, saved himself by flight, and taking refuge in Franche Comté, threw himself on the protection of Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, who assigned him the chateau of Genappe for his residence, with a liberal pension. He repaid this generous hospitality with characteristic ingratitude, and destroyed the domestic peace of his benefactor, by sowing dissension between him and the count of Charolais, his son. The king died in 1461; and Louis, who did not even attempt to conceal his joy at his father's death, entirely neglected his dead body, which was interred at the expense of an attached friend of the deceased monarch. On ascending the throne Louis began cautiously to carry out the schemes which he had long and carefully revolved. He set himself steadily to diminish the power and to abridge the privileges of the great feudatories of the crown. He persuaded the mercantile classes to leave the perils and toils of war to mercenaries, whom they furnished him the means of paying, and thus craftily introduced a system which, carried out by his successors, ultimately placed the whole military power of the kingdom in the hands of the crown. He was the first king of France who recognized the rising influence of the middle classes, and the importance of trade and commerce. Though naturally proud and haughty, he flattered the people by affecting great familiarity and frankness of manners; and with a disregard of the arbitrary divisions of society which was then regarded with astonishment and alarm, he not unfrequently selected his ministers from the lowest rank, and selected them so judiciously, that he was rarely disappointed in their qualities. His general policy, and his special ill treatment of the dukes of Brittany and Burgundy, excited the strong indignation of the great vassals of the crown; and in 1465 a formidable confederacy was formed against him, named the league of "the Public Good," which nearly overpowered him. They levied a

formidable army, blockaded Paris, and fought a doubtful battle under its walls at Montlhéry, in which Louis and his principal antagonist, the count of Charolais, displayed great valour, and about fifteen hundred men perished on each side. The latter remained master of the field, and the French monarchy seemed on the brink of ruin. But Louis, by his skill in conciliating the affections of the Parisians, and his dexterity in sowing jealousies among the confederates, neutralized their successes, and ultimately dissolved the league. His most formidable antagonist was Charles, count of Charolais, who, on the death of his father, became duke of Burgundy.—(See CHARLES THE BOLD.) This duke, who was one of the most powerful princes of Europe, despised the cautious, crafty policy of Louis, and hated him for the ingratitude he had manifested for the kindness shown him by the duke and his father, and for the personal injuries he had done to them. Charles now entered into a new league with Duke Francis of Brittany against their common enemy; but Louis concluded a peace with Francis, and confiding in his own dexterity and talents for negotiations, he suddenly paid a visit to Charles in 1468 at Peronne, attended only by three of his nobles and a few servants. His rashness and overweening confidence in his own powers had nearly cost him dear. His crooked policy from the first had been to find employment for the duke of Burgundy at home, by fomenting dissensions among his subjects; and at the critical moment when he was in the castle of Peronne, the inhabitants of Liege, incited by the emissaries of Louis, had revolted, seized the bishop and governor, and massacred many of the adherents of Charles. The duke, transported with rage, vowed vengeance on his perfidious visitor, who was completely at his mercy; and it was only by lavish bribes to the ministers of Charles, and by liberal concessions, that this resentment was appeased, and a treaty of peace concluded between the two princes on moderate terms. It was impossible, however, that an alliance could long be maintained with a monarch so faithless as Louis, and a new league was formed against him between his own brother the duke of Guienne, and his old enemy the duke of Burgundy, to which Edward IV. of England afterwards acceded. But the former was poisoned by an emissary of Louis, and his duchy was immediately seized and annexed to the French dominions. Charles exasperated by this villany invaded France, took a number of towns and wasted the country with fire and sword, while the English king, the duke of Brittany, and the Count De St. Pol, prepared to unite their arms in an attack on another quarter. But once more, Louis by bribes, promises, and intrigues contrived to dissolve this formidable confederacy, which seemed at one time to threaten the total destruction of the monarchy. The death of the duke of Burgundy in 1477 relieved the French monarch from an enemy, whom he both hated intensely, and feared. The immense estates of the duke were inherited by his only daughter; and if Louis had followed the course which honesty and policy alike dictated, both Flanders and Burgundy might have been annexed to France. But he overreached himself, and frustrated his own schemes by his detestable falsehood and treachery. In the end Mary was induced to bestow her hand upon the Emperor Maximilian, and Louis had the mortification to find that all his arts had served only to aggrandize his rival. Being now freed from the apprehensions of foreign enemies, the French king directed all his energies against the principal nobility of his own kingdom, whom he sought in every way to humble and destroy. The duke of Nemours, who was induced by the most solemn promises of safety to trust himself to the royal clemency, was shut up in an iron cage in the Bastille, and afterwards beheaded. Four thousand persons perished on this occasion without trial. The estates of the duke of Bourbon were seized, and himself kept a kind of prisoner, for no other reason than that his power made him formidable. The queen even became an object of suspicion to the jealous tyrant, and was banished to Savoy. Though his strength was weakened by repeated attacks of apoplexy, he pursued his schemes of ambition to the last. His deathbed was an appalling spectacle. Shut up in his castle of Plessis, suspicious of every one around him, and jealous especially of his own son, he importuned the saints and heaven for the prolongation of his life, and exhausted the skill of his physicians, who insulted and plundered him. He expired at length, 30th August, 1483, in the sixtieth year of his age, and the twenty-third of his reign.

Louis was possessed of great natural sagacity and firmness of

character, and a profound knowledge of mankind, as well as cheerfulness and caustic wit. Though he had not a spark of the romantic valour of his great adversary, Charles the Bold, he was brave, calm, and self-possessed in danger. He thoroughly understood the true interests of France, and zealously promoted them as long as they did not clash with his own designs. But his character was purely and intensely selfish, and he was ready to sacrifice every thing for his own interest. He was a profound dissembler, utterly regardless of truth or honour, oaths or promises; jealous, suspicious, crafty, vindictive, and cruel; fond of low company, low pleasures, and obscure debauchery; and was the victim of the most puerile superstition. Sir Walter Scott says that from his thorough and intense selfishness, combined with his acute, sneering, and depreciating spirit of caustic wit, his heartlessness, and utter want of principle, Louis almost seems an incarnation of the devil himself. He was the first French monarch who assumed the title of "Most Christian King."—J. T.

LOUIS XII., called the Father of the People, was the son of Charles, duke of Orleans, and Mary of Cleves, and was born at Blois in 1462, and died 1st January, 1515. Charles VIII. dying without issue, Louis came to the throne as nearest of kin, and succeeded in 1498, at the age of thirty-six, taking the titles of king of France, Jerusalem, and the Two Sicilies, and duke of Milan. Although married to Jeanne, daughter of Louis XI., he procured a divorce in order to marry Anne, the widow of his predecessor, so as to prevent her dukedom of Bretagne from being severed from the crown. He then engaged in Italian wars, and subdued Milan, but was stopped in his attempts on Naples by Gonsalvo of Cordova. Genoa at the time was in possession of the French, but the people rose and drove them out. Louis vowed vengeance, entered the city sword in hand, and hanged the dogs and seventy-nine of the principal citizens, taxing the remainder to a ruinous extent. Louis hated the Italian republics, and concluded the league of Cambray, 1508, which was aimed against their independence. The French marched to Venice, and treated the inhabitants with incredible cruelty. The battle of Ravenna, however, was the last of the French successes. The pope, the emperor, Henry VIII. of England, and Ferdinand the Catholic formed a coalition; and the battle of Novara in the south, and the battle of the Spurs in the north, effectually humbled the Italian ambition of France. To insure peace Louis married Mary, sister of Henry VIII., but died shortly after. Louis left one good saying—"I prefer to see my courtiers laugh at my economy, rather than see my people weep at my extravagance."—P. E. D.

LOUIS XIII., son of Henry IV. and Marie de Medicis, was born at Fontainebleau in 1601, and died at St. Germain-en-Laye on the 14th May, 1643. He was nine years of age at the death of his father, and the regency was carried on by the queen-mother, who, while he was yet a boy, married him to Anne of Austria, and reversed the policy of Henry IV. In youth he gave his time to childish amusements, and when he arrived at manhood, found himself almost without the semblance of authority. A favourite, Luynes, proposed to emancipate him from the thrall-dom of the Marechal d'Ancre, and the latter was assassinated. "Now," said Louis, "I am king." Marie attempted to regain her authority, but without success; and the appearance of the remarkable statesman, Richelieu, put an end to her schemes. The history of the reign is the history of Richelieu, much more than of the king. The three great enterprises of the reign were the humiliation of the house of Austria, the suppression of protestantism, and the destruction of the aristocracy. Louis was morose in disposition, and spent his time in the chase and in listening to devotional books.—P. E. D.

LOUIS XIV., surnamed THE GREAT, was born on the 16th September, 1638, and succeeded to the throne of France in 1643, when he was only five years old. His mother, Anne of Austria, was appointed regent during his minority, and Cardinal Mazarin, a pupil of Richelieu, was her favourite minister. The events which took place at this period of the reign of the young monarch have been already narrated under CONDÉ (see also MAZARIN and TURENNE). Suffice it to say here, that the Thirty Years' war was terminated by the treaty of Munich, which added to the French dominions Alsace, the Saargau, Metz, Toul, and Verdun. No sooner, however, was the war in Germany brought to a close than the civil contest of the Fronde broke out, and agitated the country for several years. In January, 1649, the young king and his mother, with her favourite mini-

ster, were compelled to leave the capital and wander from province to province in search of a place of refuge. It is affirmed that this event made a deep and permanent impression on the mind of Louis, and that his love of arbitrary power and his dislike to Paris and to the parliament may be dated from this period. The war of the Fronde was brought to a close in 1653, and in the following year Louis made his first campaign in Flanders against the Spaniards. The prince of Condé now fought on their side against his own country, but the honour of France was successfully upheld by Turenne; and Mazarin having concluded a treaty of alliance with Cromwell against Spain in 1655, the war terminated in the complete humiliation of that power. In 1657 the Emperor Ferdinand died, and Mazarin put forth his utmost efforts, and lavished vast sums of money, to obtain the imperial dignity for his master; but the vacant crown was conferred upon Leopold of Austria, and the mortification of the French monarch at this defeat was the cause of that bitter animosity which he cherished against his successful rival, and of three long and sanguinary wars. Hostilities with Spain were brought to a close in November, 1659, by the treaty of the Pyrenees, in which it was stipulated that Louis should marry the Infanta Maria Theresa, daughter of Philip IV.; that Spain should cede Artois and Roussillon to France, and Juliers to the elector palatine; and that Condé should be reinstated in all his honours and estates. The marriage of Louis was celebrated with great magnificence in the following year. The young queen, who brought with her a dowry of half a million of crowns, was amiable in her disposition, but weak in intellect and childish in her habits, and never had any hold on the affection of her husband, though he treated her with respect. The death of Mazarin took place in February, 1661, and from this period Louis took the reins of government entirely into his own hands. When his courtiers asked him, "To whom shall we address ourselves on affairs of state?" to their great surprise he answered, "To me;" and this resolution he maintained to the end of his life, though he intrusted the details of government and the administration of particular departments to Colbert, Louvois, and other able ministers. The ruling passion of Louis was the love of absolute power; he regarded all public authority as vested in himself: "L'état c'est moi!" was his well-known favourite expression. He carried out this maxim till the end of his reign. He claimed, he said, "the full and entire disposal of all property, whether in the possession of the clergy or of laymen." The lives of his subjects, too, he regarded as his own property, and he devoted them unsparringly to promote his own greatness. The transformation of France from a feudal to an absolute monarchy, begun by Richelieu, was completed by Louis. He reduced the parliament to a nullity—ordering it in most insolent and peremptory language to cease discussing his edicts, and to confine itself to registering them—broke down the independent spirit of the nobles, rendered the clergy docile and subservient to his will, and trampled on the common people, whom he regarded and treated as mere beasts of burden. To him France is indebted for the destruction of all local government and municipal rights, and the establishment of that system of centralization in the administration of public affairs which has contributed so much to the ruin of national liberty, and has made the country so completely subservient to the ambitious designs of its despotic rulers.

Vain, selfish, arrogant, faithless, and blind to every patriotic duty, the overweening ambition of Louis embroiled him with all his neighbours, and even with the Roman pontiff, whom he repeatedly insulted and treated with great harshness and injustice. On the same principle his dislike to the protestants, whom he hated not so much because they were heretics, as because he regarded them as rebels who refused to obey his will, led to a long series of harassing and cruel persecutions, and ultimately to that most unjust and impolitic measure, the revocation of the edict of Nantes in the year 1685, which deprived France of many thousands of its best citizens, and inflicted a severe blow on its manufactures and commerce. His foreign, like his domestic policy, was characterized by ambition, selfishness, and a total disregard of the most solemn obligations. On the death of his father-in-law Philip IV. in 1665, who was succeeded by an infant son, Louis determined to take advantage of the weakness of Spain; and on the paltry pretext that, as his wife's dowry had not been paid, her renunciation of all claim to her father's dominions was null and void, he suddenly invaded the Low Countries in 1667, at the head of fifty thousand men. The

entire province of Franche Comté was conquered by Condé in fifteen days, before the Spanish council at Brussels knew of its invasion. But the unscrupulous ambition and rapid conquests of Louis alarmed the other powers of Europe, and the triple alliance formed between England, Sardinia, and Holland forced the Grand Monarque to sign the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1668, which allowed him to retain his conquests in the Low Countries on condition of his restoring Franche Comté to the Spaniards. Among other flagitious and ambitious projects, Louis had for some time cherished the design of humbling and despoiling the Dutch, whom he heartily disliked as "mercantile plebeians, heretics, and republicans;" and having by liberal bribes detached England from the triple alliance, he suddenly on some paltry pretext proclaimed war against the United Provinces, and took the field at the head of one hundred thousand men, directed by Condé and Turenne. The Dutch were borne down by this overwhelming force. Fortress after fortress opened their gates; three of the seven provinces were occupied by the invaders; and Amsterdam was rescued from their grasp only by laying the country under water. But the exorbitant and insolent demands of Louis not only roused the courage of the Dutch to desperation, but alarmed the other continental powers, and induced them to make common cause against the public enemy. The ability and courage of Prince William of Nassau, the young stadtholder, saved his country from ruin; and the war, which lasted near seven years, was terminated in 1678 by the treaty of Nimègue, which restored to Holland all that she had lost, but left France in possession of many important towns in Spanish Flanders, and of the province of Franche Comté. The unscrupulous ambition of Louis excited him to constant encroachments on the rights of his neighbours, and on some frivolous pretext or other he took possession of various places on the Rhine and the free city of Strasburg, seized Dixmude and Courtray, and bombarded Luxembourg. In 1682 he grossly insulted and ill-treated the pope, and seized the papal town of Anjou. In the following year he sent a naval expedition against Algiers, which was bombarded and reduced to submission along with Tunis and Tripoli; and the Genoese, who had sold powder to the Algerines, were compelled to send an embassy to Versailles to implore the forgiveness of the French monarch. The power of France had now reached its highest point; and elated by these successes, and blinded by the gross adulation of his courtiers, Louis talked of himself as God's viceroy on earth—as possessed of a nature more than human; arrogated to himself the heathen honours paid to the Roman emperors; and seemed to regard his most flagrant violations of the divine law as innocent indulgences, or at the worst mere venial offences. He actually made a royal progress through his dominions in 1674 with two of his avowed mistresses, De La Vallière and Madame de Montespan, in the state carriage with him and his consort. One favourite after another in succession ministered to his licentious pleasures, and his life for many years was a flagrant violation of the plainest precepts of morality. At length the ill-used queen died in 1683; and in the following year, or in 1685, he was secretly married to Madame de Maintenon, who had for some time obtained great ascendancy over him. During the remaining thirty years of his life her influence remained unshaken, and was on the whole judiciously exercised. She strove to introduce into his vain, callous, and corrupt heart the principles of piety and the feelings of humanity; she reformed his court, and induced him to pay at least external respect to his religious duties.

Meanwhile the policy of Louis had raised him up enemies on every side. His cruel and unprincipled treatment of the Huguenots had exasperated the protestants of Europe; and a new quarrel with the pope about the right of asylum, in which he displayed more than his usual injustice and insolence, had offended the Roman catholics. During the reign of Charles II., by means of lavish bribes to that worthless monarch and his equally worthless ministers, Louis had contrived to make England completely subservient to his designs. He kept a similar hold on James II.; and when the expedition of the prince of Orange was in preparation, endeavoured to rouse the English king to a sense of his danger, and proffered his assistance, but without success. On the expulsion of the Stewart dynasty and the accession to the throne of William III., the inveterate enemy of France, a new coalition was formed against the French king on the part of England, Spain, Holland, and Savoy, the empire and federation of Germany. Louis zealously supported the cause of James II.,

and sent a powerful expedition to Ireland to reinforce his adherents in that country; but the victory of William at the Boyne and the surrender of Limerick completely crushed the Stewart party, and James was compelled once more to take refuge in France, where he was treated with great kindness. Meanwhile Louis, at the instigation of his minister Louvois, had caused the palatinate to be laid waste, with circumstances of unparalleled atrocity. A population of half a million were driven from their homes in the depth of winter; a fertile province more than thirty miles in length was ravaged and plundered; its hamlets, villages, and towns were burnt to the ground; its palaces, churches, and monasteries laid in ruins, and the whole country was left a blackened waste. A cry of execration and vengeance resounded throughout Europe, and Louis found when too late that he had been guilty of a great blunder, as well as of an atrocious crime. At the commencement of the war Louis proved himself a match for the formidable coalition by which he was menaced. The allies were tardy in their movements, and divided by petty jealousies and quarrels. The French monarch was absolute master of a united, compact, and powerful kingdom, and was prompt as well as bold and skilful in his movements. The important fortresses of Mons (1691) and Namur (1692) were besieged and taken by Louis in person before the allies could take the field for their relief; and though these successes were counterbalanced by the great naval victory of La Hogue, yet on the whole the advantage remained with the French. They were victorious in the bloody battles of Steinkirk (1692) and Landen (1693) but Namur was retaken by William in 1695; and France was now suffering great distress in consequence of the faithless and merciless policy of its ruler. The miseries of this protracted war, which had now been raging during eight campaigns, were at length brought to a close in 1697 by the peace of Ryswick, by which Louis relinquished the conquests he had made in the course of the war, restored Lorraine to its own duke, gave back Luxemburg to Spain, and acknowledged William as king of Great Britain.

Peace, however, was not of long duration. The death of Charles II. of Spain without issue, in 1700, led to a renewal of hostilities between the French king and the allies. Two years before, in anticipation of the death of the Spanish king and the fierce contest to which it was likely to give rise, the celebrated partition treaty had been concluded between France, England, and Holland, by which Louis agreed to waive his claims on the Spanish crown, on condition that he should obtain the Milanese. Notwithstanding of this treaty, the French monarch, by his crafty intrigues and lavish bribes, succeeded in wringing from the imbecile king of Spain, shortly before his death, a will bequeathing his kingdom to Philip, duke of Anjou. As might have been expected, Louis at once broke through all the obligations of the partition treaty, and sent his grandson with all speed to take possession of the Spanish throne. At this critical juncture he roused the indignation of all parties in England by his imprudent conduct in acknowledging the prince of Wales, son of James II., as king of Great Britain and Ireland. The insult was indignantly resented by the nation, as well as by the government. Another grand alliance of the European princes against the house of Bourbon was formed, and on the 15th May, 1702, war was proclaimed by concert at Vienna, at London, and at the Hague. The contest for the Spanish succession, which convulsed all Europe, lasted twelve years, and broke the power and humbled the pride of the French monarch. His best generals were dead, and their successors were totally incapable of contending with Marlborough and Eugene. Fortress after fortress was captured, and his armies were defeated in a succession of great battles fought in Germany, in Italy, and in the Netherlands, and driven back from the Danube and the Po into their own country. A mighty force, flushed with victory, was on the borders of his kingdom. His finances were exhausted, his subjects worn out with war and heavy taxes, while he himself was broken down in health and spirits. "To be stripped of his hard-won conquests—to see the fabric of power raised in fifty toilsome and victorious years at last crumble into dust—to hear the exulting acclamations which used to greet his presence transformed to indignant murmurs of mortal silence—to be deprived by a sudden and mysterious death of nearly all the princes of his race, and left with no other male descendant for his successor than an infant great-grandson—to be a prey to grasping bastards, and to the widow of a deformed bull-dog—such

was the fate reserved for the vaunted conqueror of Mons, for the magnificent lord of Versailles." The vain and arrogant monarch was at length compelled humbly to sue for peace. He not only offered to abandon the cause of his grandson, but even to contribute funds to assist in dethroning him. The offer was rejected; but at this crisis he was saved from ruin by the overthrow of the whig ministry in England, and the accession to office of the Tories, who from base party motives concluded the treaty of Utrecht on terms much more favourable to Louis than he had any right to expect. He survived this event about two years, and died on the 1st of September, 1715, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. By his first wife he had one son, who died in 1711, and several natural children by his mistresses. He was succeeded by his great-grandson, Louis XV.

Louis was possessed of some amiable, and even great qualities. His abilities were highly respectable, and his industry most exemplary. He was an able administrator himself, and possessed in a remarkable degree the invaluable talent of choosing his servants well, was ever ready to reward them for their services, though he generally contrived to appropriate to himself a large share of the credit due to their achievements. His manner was noble, his appearance prepossessing, and he acted the part of a powerful and magnificent sovereign with great dignity and grace. Though his education had been neglected and his acquirements were limited, he was a munificent patron of learning, science, and art. He encouraged manufactures and commerce, adorned the capital with not a few of its most splendid buildings, and founded many useful public institutions. If he was arrogant in prosperity, it must be admitted that he showed a brave front in the midst of his perils, and bore with great equanimity the disasters of his closing years. But he was inordinately ambitious, proud, and vain-glorious, and fond of absolute authority. He was intensely selfish, insolent, perfidious, and violent, and broke his promises and most solemn engagements without scruple or shame. His scandalous licentiousness, bigotry, and intolerance, and cruel persecution of the protestants and the jansenists, were productive of most disastrous results to his country, and have left a deep stain upon his memory.

The reign of Louis is regarded as the Augustan age of French history; and it was certainly adorned by a brilliant constellation of great men in every department of literature, science, and art. His councils were guided by Louvois and Torcy; his finances were managed by Colbert; his armies were led by Turenne, Condé, Luxembourg, Catinat, Boufflers, Vendôme, and Villars; and the genius of Vauban constructed his fortresses. His clergy could boast of Bossuet, Bourdaloue, Massillon, and Fenelon, and his lawyers of D'Aguesseau and Talon; while literature was enriched by the masterpieces of Corneille, Racine, Molière, La Fontaine, and La Bruyère. To Louis himself must be awarded the commendation due to a generous patron of those eminent men who have shed such a lustre on his reign.—J. T.

Louis XV. was the third son of Louis, duke of Burgundy, second dauphin, and Marie Adelaide of Savoy. He was the great-grandson of Louis XIV., and was born at Versailles, 15th February, 1710, and died there on the 10th May, 1774. He was only five years of age when he came to the throne, and the kingdom was placed under the regency of Philip, duke of Orleans. The young prince had for his tutor Fleury, afterwards cardinal, and for governor Marshal Villeroy, who taught him that the whole people of France belonged to him—a doctrine too easily believed by kings. An orphan from his birth, Louis placed his affections on Madame de Ventadour, whom he called his mother. He was declared major in 1723. The death of the duke of Orleans terminated the regency, and the duke of Bourbon came to the king and offered his services as minister. "In two minutes he was master of the kingdom," and one of his first acts was to send back the little Spanish princess to whom the king was affianced, and to plot a marriage with his own sister. The sister, however, would not entertain the project, and Louis was married to Maria Leszinska of Poland. In 1726 Fleury became minister, and great reforms were effected. Economy led to prosperity, such as France enjoyed at no other period during the century. In 1734 war broke out, France supporting the claims of Stanislaus, the queen's father, to the throne of Poland. This unsuccessful war was followed by another in 1740, when France opposed Maria Theresa, and suffered defeat. Fleury died in 1743, and Louis then took the management of affairs. He even placed himself at the head of

the army, accompanied by one of his mistresses, who endeavoured to rouse him from his indolence, and to infuse some ambition into his sluggish nature. At Metz he fell ill, and was smitten with religious remorse, which made him send his mistress away, only to be recalled when he recovered. On the 10th of May, 1745, he was present at the battle of Fontenoy, the first successful encounter with the English that a king of France had seen since the days of St. Louis. He became master of the Netherlands; and on the 13th of October, 1748, concluded the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. On his return to Paris his life was one of the utmost licentiousness. He was governed by women. The ladies of France, titled and untitled, competed for royal favour. Mistress succeeded to mistress. The marchioness of Pompadour, a butcher's daughter, went even farther. When her own influence waned, she kept her place by procuring other mistresses for the monarch. Extravagance was the natural result; new taxes were imposed; a deficit that could not be cured gradually began to show itself, and thus the corruption of the French court prepared the way for the terrible curative process of the French revolution. The clergy became discontented, and opposed the court. The people were indignant, and on the 6th of January, 1757, Louis was struck by the knife of Damiens as he was about to enter his carriage. The wound, however, was not dangerous. Foreign affairs went no better. England took the French colonies, and destroyed the French fleets. As Louis grew older he descended to lower depths, and took for favourite a woman called Du Barry, who was a scandal and reproach even among the Pompadours and Chateaux. With the wretched old monarch vice was a pursuit; and when the minister Choiseul fell and was exiled, there was nothing left to support the dignity of France. All was corruption and intrigue. Into this lazaret-house of infamy the brilliant Marie Antoinette was brought as the consort of the dauphin, both to pay by their death on the scaffold for the sins of one predecessor and the tyranny of another. The seeds of anarchy and convulsion were being sown broadcast over France. An "age of reason" had become necessary to sweep away an age of infamy. The pupil of Fenelon had shown the French what the old system ended in, and they were resolved to discover something new for themselves. Louis even foresaw that he was preparing the ruin of his successors. On the 28th of April, 1774, Louis was taken ill at Versailles; small-pox made itself known, and the danger was soon understood. On the 5th of May Louis confessed, on the 9th received extreme unction, and on the 10th expired. His body was carried to St. Denis and interred in that sepulchre of kings, the people insulting his memory as the cortege passed along. It may almost be said that the French monarchy expired with Louis XV. The following reign only shows us the funeral ceremony and interment.—P. E. D.

LOUIS XVI. was born at Versailles on the 23rd of August, 1754. His father, Louis, dauphin of France, was the eldest son of Louis XV. Louis XVI. received from nature a vigorous physical constitution, and an amiable disposition. His other qualifications for discharging the functions of the kingly office, especially under circumstances the most trying and difficult, were but slight. His intellect was moderate, his character was very deficient in energy and spirit, and personally he was without any of those royal gifts and graces which sometimes compensate for the absence of great qualities. His education had yielded him a tolerable acquaintance with history and geography, and he had a taste for the unkingly pursuit of lock-making. A strong wish for the prosperity and happiness of France cannot be denied him. At sixteen he was married to Maria Antoinette, daughter of Maria Theresa, a beautiful and spirited princess, but in whom courage was not sufficiently tempered by prudence and consideration. Over her husband she gained an ascendancy, which precipitated his fall. King by the death of Louis XV., on the 10th of May, 1774, Louis XVI. began his reign under circumstances partly favourable and partly unfavourable to its prosperity. On the one hand France hailed in him a young and well-conditioned successor to the worn-out debauchee of the Part-aux-Cerfs. On the other hand the finances of the country were in the most deplorable state; and the courtiers and connections by whom the new king was surrounded, and whose influence over his feeble mind was considerable, were opposed to the reforms called for by the strong and indignant public opinion which the writings of the French philosophers had contributed to create. Louis XVI. began well. If the old Maurepas, rigid and reckless

was his premier, he called to his councils the wise and philosophic Turgot, and the virtuous and patriotic Malesherbes. As controller-general Turgot grappled manfully with the financial difficulties of France, but his proposal to tax the privileged classes provoked a clamour from the courtiers, to which Louis yielded. "Il n'y a que vous et moi qui aimions le peuple"—it was thus that Louis addressed Turgot a few weeks before he consented to his dismissal, which was preceded by the withdrawal of Malesherbes. After a brief interval Turgot was succeeded by the inferior but the honest and well-meaning Necker (*q. v.*), who for five years continued the struggle, begun by Turgot, with extravagance in high places. His plans bore too strong a resemblance to those of Turgot, and in 1781 Louis was persuaded to dismiss him. Meanwhile the king, rather unwillingly, had been induced by the liberal public opinion, already powerful, to lend the aid of France to the insurgent Americans in their contest with England. The success of the American revolution reacted tellingly on France, and the honours paid to Lafayette were a sign of the growing strength of the democratic feeling under the "despotism tempered by epigrams." Necker's most notable successor in the management of the finances, was Calonne (appointed controller-general, November, 1783), who by a policy, one of extensive borrowing, the very reverse of Turgot's and Necker's, continued to keep up appearances for a time, and only a time. When with Calonne's system national bankruptcy was imminent, the French revolution was preluded by his convocation of the notables (February, 1787). The true state of affairs could not be concealed from this assembly, and Calonne was forced to resign. He was succeeded by Cardinal Loménie de Brienne, archbishop of Toulouse, with the title of prime minister. He involved the crown in a serious and damaging conflict with the parliaments, legal bodies, possessed of some prescriptive claim to register the financial edicts of the government—a claim which, supported as they now were by the nation, they asserted with a show of spirit. In despair Loménie advised the convocation of states-general, and withdrew, succeeded by the popular Necker, 24th August, 1788. On Monday the 4th of May, 1789, the states-general, for the first time since 1614, met at Versailles, and France at last had something that resembled a national parliament. Next day the king addressed the representatives of the three estates, the noblesse, the clergy, and the commons. It was the wish of the noblesse and the clergy that each of the estates should deliberate and vote separately, so that, by combining, they two could always outvote the third estate. The tiers-état refused to assent, and were joined by a number of the representatives of the clergy. The king now interfered in person. He announced a royal sitting for the 22nd of June, suspended till then the deliberations of the states-general, and sent troops to prevent the entry of the members into their hall of meeting. Thus obstructed, the representatives of the tiers-état assembled in a tennis court of Versailles, and took the celebrated oath, 20th June, 1789, by which they bound themselves to continue their meetings until they had made a constitution for their country. At the royal sitting Louis appeared, commanded the separate meeting of the three orders, and after withdrawing, sent an usher to bid the assembly disperse. It was now that Mirabeau made his memorable protest, and the tiers-état transformed itself into a national assembly. The king gave way in appearance, advising the noblesse to join the representatives of the other orders, and the national assembly was recognized. But troops were collected, arrangements made for a coup-d'état, and Necker was dismissed. On the 12th of July Paris rose in insurrection; on the 14th the Bastille was taken. Next day the king gave way, Necker was recalled, and the first emigration commenced. Embittered by the scarcity and dearth of provisions through the autumn, and indignant at the report of an imprudent banquet of military officers at Versailles on the 1st of October at which the queen was present and the national cockade trampled on, the populace of Paris rose again on the 5th October, and marched upon Versailles. Next day the palace was attacked, and the king and queen had to consent to be conducted by the mob back to Paris, where they took up their residence in the long-deserted Tuileries. From this ignominious return to his capital onwards, the public part played by Louis XVI. became a secondary one. France was revolutionized and transformed into a virtual republic, of which the king, little better than a prisoner in his palace, was only the nominal head. With his courtiers he meditated plans of escape from Paris, but had not resolution enough to realize them. As a last resource

Mirabeau, who saw now whither things were tending, was taken secretly into the royal councils. But the execution of Mirabeau's daring schemes of counter-revolution was cut short by his death, on 31st March, 1791. "I carry in my heart," he said in his dying moments, "the death-dirge of the French monarchy." On the 20th of June following, the carefully planned but clumsily executed flight of the king and queen to join Beaulieu at Metz was arrested at Varennes, whence they were reconducted to Paris, and kept in a captivity, though still nominal, even stricter than before. The deposition of the king now began to be talked of. He acquired a brief popularity by accepting the new constitution, after framing which the constituent assembly made way for the legislative assembly, 1st October, 1791. By an imprudent "self-denying ordinance" the members of the constituent assembly debarred themselves from entering the legislative, which accordingly swarmed with violent anti-monarchists. The king chose a "patriot" ministry, which included Roland, and continued his relations with such men as Barnave, who following the example of Mirabeau, and seeing whither the French revolution was tending, sought to strengthen the throne. But the courtiers looked askance at this connection with former revolutionists, and the irresolute Louis, swaying now this way now that, was left without a party in the country; for the mass of the loyal aristocracy had emigrated. The new constitution had bestowed on him a veto, and in accordance with the advice of his courtiers he vetoed the severe laws against refractory priests and emigrants, passed by the legislative assembly, and thus of course he incurred great unpopularity. The crisis evidently impending was hastened by the attitude of Europe. The assembly quarreled with the great powers of the continent, and on the 20th of April, 1792, Louis was forced to declare war. France was preparing to defend herself against the invader, when the king put the finishing stroke to his unpopularity by vetoing a decree for the establishment of a camp of twenty thousand men. The ultra-democratic party now resolved on insurrection. During the July of 1792, volunteers from all parts of the country, notably from Marseilles, marched towards Paris, carrying with them petitions for the deposition of the king; and on the 25th of the month, Brunswick, with the allied army of invasion, broke up from Coblenz and began his march. The mob of Paris had already, on the 20th of June, forced its way into the Tuileries, and menaced the king. A more formidable insurrection broke out on the famous 10th of August, when the Tuileries were attacked by the Marseillaise, and bravely defended by the king's Swiss body-guard. In the morning the king had taken refuge in the hall of the legislative assembly; and when the success of the insurrection was assured, that body in the afternoon pronounced his deposition, and summoned a national convention. A prisoner in reality, the king was now lodged in the Temple, and the frightful massacres of September were perpetrated. On the 20th of September the national convention met and pronounced the abolition of royalty. Soon afterwards the trial of the king was resolved on, and on the 11th of December he appeared at the bar of the convention. The charges of treason brought against him were of a very miscellaneous kind, and were met by him for the most part with simple negatives. Malesherbes and De Sèze were allowed him for counsel; their speeches on the 20th of December were followed by a few and simple words from the king himself. The Girondins, or more moderate party, succumbed to the feeling of the moment, and joined in the vote of the 16th January, by which sentence of death was passed on the unfortunate Louis. On the 21st January, 1793, he was guillotined in the Place de la Révolution. The accounts of his demeanour on the occasion vary. He attempted to address the people, but his voice was drowned by the drums of the soldiery; the executioners seized him, and bound him struggling to the plank, on which the fatal axe at once descended. "The allied kings threaten us," Danton had said; "as battle-gates we hurt at their feet the head of a king." In this sentence lies the motive for the execution of Louis XVI.—F. E.

LOUIS XVII. (LOUIS CHARLES DE FRANCE, in the Bourbon dynasty reckoned as) was the third of the four children born by Marie Antoinette to Louis XVI. He was born at Versailles on the 27th March, 1785, and died on the 8th June, 1795, in the Temple at Paris. He was baptized on the day of his birth, and received the title of the Duke of Normandy. At the death of his brother he became dauphin. On the 13th of August, 1793, he was imprisoned with the royal family in the Temple, and

there received instructions from Louis XVI. By the terrorists he was treated with incredible barbarity, and placed under charge of citizen cobbler Antoine Simon. Simon, however, found his place dull and resigned his office. The poor child was then condemned to utter solitude; for six months he was literally alone, supplied with some coarse food, which became the prey of the rats and other vermin that infested his dread abode. He never complained, and at last scarcely ever spoke, moved, or gave evidence of being—passing whole nights on a chair, with his elbows on the table. In the spring of 1795 his constitution had completely failed. The world faded, and another and better opened to this child of sorrow. He heard voices, or seemed to hear them, chaunting heavenly music; and then, without a struggle, he passed to the realm where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.—P. E. D.

LOUIS XVIII., brother of Louis XVI., and grandson of Louis XV., was born in 1755, and received the names of Louis Stanislas Xavier, with the title of Count of Provence. He displayed in his youth greater talents and courage than his brothers, and made respectable progress in his studies. In May, 1771, he married Louisa Marie Josephine of Savoy, by whom he had no issue. When the French revolution broke out Louis showed himself favourable to moderate and reasonable reforms; but the violence of the jacobins compelled him to leave the country in 1791. In 1798 he and his brother Charles entered France along with the Prussians; but their defeat at Valmy compelled him again to withdraw. He retired first to Westphalia and afterwards to Verona, which he was obliged to quit on the approach of the French troops under Bonaparte in 1796. After residing successively in various parts of Germany, he took up his residence in Mittau in Courland, whence he was hastily expelled in the depth of winter by the Czar Paul, in one of his mad freaks. He took refuge at Warsaw, but on the death of Paul returned to Mittau, where he continued to reside till the peace of Tilsit in 1807, when he was compelled to leave the continent and retire to England, the only country in Europe which could then afford him an asylum. He resided for the most part at Hanwell in Buckinghamshire, until the downfall of Napoleon in 1814 opened the way for his return to the throne of his ancestors. He entered Paris on the 3rd of May, amidst a concourse of spectators composed of all the nations of Europe. On the previous day he had issued a proclamation promising a representative government, a responsible ministry, and total oblivion of the past, and declaring the sale of national property to be irrevocable. On the 4th of June he laid before the senate and legislative body a charter securing the civil and religious rights of the people, and regulating the form of government and the powers of the legislature, which was unanimously accepted and became the fundamental law of the kingdom. The position of Louis at this juncture was exceedingly difficult and delicate, and it was no easy task to calm the passions of the multitude, to pacify the exasperated and humiliated Bonapartists and to satisfy the unreasonable expectations of the royalists. He was sincerely desirous to act with moderation and justice; but the violent and imprudent conduct of the extreme Bourbonists excited the hostility of the people. A conspiracy was hatched against Louis by the partisans of the exiled family, and on the return of Napoleon from Elba the Bourbons once more fled the country. Louis retired to Ghent, where he remained till the crowning victory of Waterloo and the march of the allies to Paris restored him to his throne. He was still disposed to govern with clemency and moderation; but the ultra-royalist party were now in the ascendant, and were bent on treating their fallen enemies with unsparing severity. All who had voted in the convention for the death of Louis XVI. or accepted office under Napoleon during the Hundred Days were banished, and Marshal Ney and some other officers were condemned to death. The Huguenots in the south of France were disgracefully ill-treated, and many of them murdered by a furious and fanatical rabble of Roman Catholics and ultra-royalists, and no attempt was made for some months to repress these excesses or to bring the offenders to judgment. The press was placed under a censorship, the polytechnic school was dissolved, and provincial courts were instituted, which in many cases shocked by their severity, and excited indignation by their injustice. Louis's first ministry, of which Talleyrand and Fouché were leading members, was soon obliged to resign, and a new cabinet was formed, of which the duke of Richelieu was named head. The chamber of deputies, which had

affected to be more royalist than the king himself, was dissolved in 1816, and the new elections were decidedly in favour of the moderate constitutional party. Liberal principles made a slow but steady advance, and in 1818 the duke of Richelieu retired from office, and was succeeded by Decazes, the personal favourite of the king, who relied for support on the liberals and moderate royalists. But his ministry was obnoxious to both the extreme parties. The assassination of the duke de Berry, the nephew of Louis, in February, 1820, alarmed the court; and the Count d'Artois and the Duchess d'Angoulême having demanded the dismissal of Decazes, his ministry was overthrown, and the duke of Richelieu returned to his former office. The law of election was altered, the censorship of the press was made more rigid, the power and privileges of the clergy were increased, and various other retrograde measures were adopted. In 1821 the premier once more resigned, and was succeeded by M. de Villele with a complete ultra-royalist cabinet, almost avowedly nominated by the Count d'Artois. Louis, who had become frail and feeble, now considered his reign as almost terminated—"Now that M. Villele triumphs," he said, "I regard myself as annihilated. Hitherto I have preserved the crown and defended the charter; if my brother imperils both, it is his affair." From this date, indeed, the Count d'Artois was the real king of France. At his instigation the restrictions on the liberty of the press were made more severe than ever, and a French army under the Duke d'Angoulême was sent into Spain in concert with the northern powers, to overthrow the constitution and to restore Ferdinand to the absolute power which he had agreed to lay aside. The expedition was successful in its object, but the ultimate results of this unwarrantable interference with the rights of the Spanish people were disastrous to all parties. The health of Louis, which had for some time been infirm, now completely gave way; suffering from a complication of disorders, he became quite lethargic and unable to walk. He expired on the 16th of September, 1824, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, with his dying breath bequeathing the charter to his brother as his best inheritance, and exhorting him to preserve it for his subjects and himself. "Do as I have done," he added, "and your reign will end in peace." Louis was possessed of considerable abilities, a well-cultivated mind, and a pleasing address. Considering his origin and training, his opinions must be pronounced both enlightened and liberal; and his success in steering between extreme hostile parties during one of the most critical periods of French history, proves that he was a man of sound judgment, great observation, and exquisite tact and discretion. He was on the whole a humane and benevolent, as well as judicious and prudent sovereign. His private character, however, was not blameless, and he was alleged, with apparent reason, to have been not free from dissimulation and self-seeking. Both in exile and on the throne he acted the part of a monarch with great dramatic effect. His well-known replies to the doge of Venice, when he was compelled to leave Verona; to Bonaparte, offering a liberal grant of territory if he would renounce his regal rights; and to the corporation of London, when invited to attend their banquet on the occasion of the French disasters in Russia—exhibited evidence of no mean histrionic talent mingled with considerable real dignity.—J. T.

LOUIS PHILIPPE, King of the French, was the eldest son of Philippe, duke of Orleans, the jacobin prince of the blood, and notorious "Egalité" of the first French revolution. Born at Paris on the 6th of October, 1773, he was styled Duke de Valois until 1785, and Duke de Chartres up to the date of his father's death by the guillotine, when he became Duke of Orleans. At the age of eleven he was placed under the care of Madame de Genlis, already charged with the education of his sister, the Princess Adelaide. The training of Madame de Genlis was based upon the system developed in Rousseau's *Emile*. It was practical, linguistic, physically invigorating, but deficient in the ethical element so much needed in the case of a clever and spirited boy, with a father of Philippe Egalité's shameless profligacy. With an education à l'Emile, and the example of his father, the young prince was naturally fascinated by the French revolution, and even enrolled himself in the jacobin club. Fortunately for him military duties called him away from the capital. In June, 1791, he became colonel of the 14th regiment of dragoons, and was sent to Vendôme to command his regiment. There he gave proofs of intrepidity, moral as well as physical, saving recalcitrant priests from the fury of a revolu-

tionary mob, and bravely rescuing a local engineer from drowning. As a lieutenant-general he commanded a division at Valmy (see KELLERMANN), where he displayed great coolness and courage. He was one of the heroes of Jemappes, 6th November, 1792, and had a horse shot under him at Neerwinden, 18th March, 1793. It seems to have been among Dumouriez's schemes to make the young prince king, and thus rescue France from the anarchy of democracy. Suspected and summoned to its bar by the convention, Dumouriez sought refuge within the Austrian lines, and was accompanied in his flight, 5th April, 1793, by the young duke of Orleans, whose father had been guillotined in Paris on the preceding 21st of January. Louis Philippe refused to enter the Austrian service and to fight against his country; he made his way to Switzerland, where he met his sister and Madame de Genlis. For some time, under a feigned name, he taught mathematics and geography at the college of Reichenau. After a tour in the north of Europe, he left Hamburg in the September of 1796 for the United States, an act which led the French directory to liberate his younger brothers, who joined him in America. Their visit to the United States was followed by a residence in England, where the three brothers, the duke of Orleans, the duke de Montpensier, and the Count de Beaujolais, took up their abode at Twickenham. Here they signed a declaration of fidelity to Louis XVIII.; but, in spite of this, there was no great cordiality between the elder and younger branches of the exiled Bourbon family. The Duke de Montpensier died in the May of 1807, and Louis Philippe accompanied Malta his other brother, the Count de Beaujolais, who had been ordered to a warmer climate, and who died there in June, 1808. Soon afterwards Louis Philippe proceeded to Messina, and was well received at the court of Palermo by Ferdinand IV., king of the Two Sicilies, whose Neapolitan throne was occupied by Murat. At Messina he wooed and won Ferdinand's daughter, the Princess Marie Amélie. The marriage was celebrated on the 25th of November, 1809, at Palermo, where, after a long separation, the duke of Orleans had been joined by his mother and sister. It was preceded and succeeded by some abortive attempts on his part to aid in person a Spanish movement against the French, and to profit politically by the successes of the English in Spain. After the relegation of Napoleon to Elba he returned to Paris, when his military rank and the Orleans property were restored to him. On the escape of Napoleon from Elba he was appointed by the king commander of the army in the north, but soon resigned his functions and withdrew to Twickenham. After Waterloo he returned to Paris, where he was not now received with favour by Louis XVIII. Taking his seat in the French house of peers, he distinguished himself by recommending a moderate policy, and was "advised" to leave France. He retired once more to Twickenham, returning, however, permanently to France and his chateau of Neuilly in 1817. During the later years of the restoration he was looked on as the hope of the constitutional and liberal cause. Though he lived in comparative seclusion, the political and literary chiefs of the moderate opposition were welcomed in his *salon*, and his name was popularized by journalists and pamphleteers. In spite of this he was regarded more kindly by Charles X. than by Louis XVIII., and was permitted to give the former some good advice, which was not taken. When the revolution of the Three Days, July 27-29, 1830, broke out, Louis Philippe took no part in it, and retired to Raincy. But when the doom of Charles X. was sealed, and Lafayette's influence triumphed (see LAFAYETTE, JACQUES), he consented to come to Paris, 30th July, and on the 31st to accept the office of lieutenant-general of the kingdom. On the 7th of August the chambers by great majorities offered him the crown, and on the 9th, as king of the French, Louis Philippe swore fidelity to the charter. The new king was on the verge of fifty-seven, strong in health, with a mind matured both by experience of the world and by study in retirement; affable in his manners; lively and piquant in conversation; and commanding general esteem by the purity of his private life and his domestic virtues. He ascended the throne under difficult circumstances. He had to curb the revolution which made him a king, and he had to soothe the jealousies of the European monarchs who looked upon his accession as the signal for general war or revolution. It was in the direction of foreign affairs, that during the first years of his reign he found most scope for his independent action. He refused more than a moral sympathy to Poland. He resisted

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the popular demand for the annexation of Belgium, and married his daughter to the English candidate for the throne of that new kingdom, Leopold of Saxo-Coburg. Hand in hand with England he procured the settlement of the Belgian question, and by his adhesion to the quadruple alliance he arranged with England the future of the Iberian peninsula. In Italy he behaved with spirit, and when the Austrians entered the legations, French troops occupied Ancona. At home, in suppressing at once the excesses of the revolution and the reactionary attempts of the Bourbonists, Louis Philippe had the potent support of his parliaments, and of such ministers as Broglie, Guizot, Thiers, Soult, and above all of the resolute Casimir Perier. With this aid dangerous insurrections in the capital and at Lyons were suppressed; risings, fomented by the Duchess de Berri, were nipped in the bud, and the activity both of the press and of political associations fettered by severe legislation. Providence protected the king from repeated attempts at assassination, such as that of Fieschi, 28th of July, 1835, and of Alixand, 25th June, 1836. It was from the latter year onward to 1840, that Louis Philippe became engaged in a new struggle, no longer with the revolution, but for supremacy with the chiefs of parliamentary parties. Between 1836 and 1840 there were no fewer than six administrations in France; and the solution of the question, who was to govern, the king or his ministers, occupied the country much more than the dynastic pretensions of Louis Napoleon, whose unsuccessful attempt at Strasburg, 28th October, 1836, was followed by his relegation to the United States, while his landing at Boulogne, 6th August, 1840, was punished by imprisonment in the castle of Ham. Louis Philippe's last and greatest struggle with a minister was that with M. Thiers during the latter's second administration, March to October, 1840. M. Thiers wished to support Mehmet Ali against the Porte in his claims to the possession of Syria and independent sovereignty of Egypt. Lord Palmerston defeated this scheme by negotiating a treaty between the other great powers, from which France was excluded. Thiers urged a war with England, but Louis Philippe was firm, and the bellicose minister fell, not to rise again. From the fall of Thiers to the revolution of February, 1848, the king and his trusted Guizot ruled France with the aid of an obedient parliamentary majority. Early in this period, however, the throne of the baronies lost one of its supports by the death of the heir-apparent, the popular duke of Orleans, 13th July, 1842. But the English alliance was consolidated for a time by the pacific policy of king and minister in the "affaire Fritchard." Queen Victoria went twice to En, and Louis Philippe paid a friendly visit to England. The French arms were successful in Algeria, and on its soil military laurels were reaped by Louis Philippe's sons. His rule seemed secure; France was flourishing and prosperous when the revolution came. The masses had been excited by a persistent democratic propagandism, conducted both by the press and by parliamentary orators. Political ardour had been heightened by the promulgation of the theories of socialism. The middle classes, prosperous materially, had been led to believe that the foreign policy of France lowered it in the eyes of Europe; and to this domestic dissatisfaction was added the rupture of the English alliance, caused by the trickery of Guizot in the affair of the Spanish marriages. Worst of all, Louis Philippe, in his desire to manage France, came to fancy that the end justified the means, and that corruption could be made the basis of a strong government. Electoral reform was refused, and the proceedings of courts of justice revealed cabinet ministers taking bribes. The refusal of the government to allow an electoral reform banquet in the February of 1848, was followed by the revolution of that month. The king could not bring himself to employ force to repress the insurrection, and fled to England. He took up his abode at Claremont, and lived in seclusion, much occupied with the composition of his memoirs. He had been ailing for some time, when, on the morning of the 26th August, 1850, he expired in the midst of his family. His only well-authenticated work is "Mon Journal: Evénements de 1815," Paris, 1846, narrating what he saw and did in the March of that year, when stationed in the north of France. His queen died in March, 1866. — F. R.

GERMANY.

LOUIS I., Emperor. See LOUIS I., King of France.

LOUIS II. and III., Emperors. See LOUIS II. and III., Emperors of Italy.

LOUIS LE GERMANIQUE, third son of Louis le Debonnaire, was born in 808. On the partition of his estates by his father

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he obtained Bavaria and the surrounding Slavonic districts, of which he undertook the government in 825. Several times he appeared openly in arms against his father, whose death was hastened by the last of these revolts in 840. After the death of his father, Louis vigorously combated the overweening ambition of his brother Lothaire, whom he signally defeated at the battle of Fontenay in 841. Ultimately the kingdom of Louis le Germanique consisted of the following estates:—Ancient France on the right bank of the Rhine, Saxony, Thuringia, Bavaria, the Grisons, and Lorraine, the two latter of which were acquired in 870. Louis died in 876, leaving three sons, Carloman, Louis, and Charles. He was, in point of courage and capacity, the best of the sons of Louis le Debonnaire; but in respect of moral qualities he was neither better nor worse than the rest of a family in which moral qualities were almost wanting.

LOUIS III., King of Germany, died at Frankfort on the 18th January, 882. He was the son of Louis le Germanique, on whose death he received by partition Eastern Franconia, Saxony, and Thuringia. Charles the Bald having invaded Germany in 876, Louis met him at Andernach and completely routed his army. He had many conflicts with the Northmen, who at that period were the troubleshooters of Europe.

LOUIS IV., King of Germany, was the son of the Emperor Arnulf, and was born in 893, and died in June, 911. He was called to the throne by the diet that met at Forchheim, and the archbishop of Mayence, wishing to secure more formal sanction, proceeded to Rome, and requested the confirmation of the pope. The pope declined, alleging that the election had been made without pontifical authority, a claim until that time altogether unheard of. He died suddenly, no chronicle telling us either the place or cause.

LOUIS V., Emperor of Germany, surnamed THE BAVARIAN, was born in 1282, and died on the 11th October, 1347. On the death of his father Louis the Severe, duke of Bavaria, he was sent to Vienna by his mother Matilda, daughter of Rudolph of Hapsburg. He was there brought up with his cousins, who afterwards became his greatest enemies. In 1298 he returned to Bavaria to undertake the government; and in 1314 engaged in a war with his cousin Frederick the Handsome. Frederick was elected emperor by one party and Louis by another. Louis was supported by the free towns and by the liberal portion of Germany; but it was several years before he could obtain any decisive advantage. The pope sided with Frederick, and Louis saw that strong measures were necessary. He marched into Italy and caused himself to be crowned emperor at Rome. He sided with the Ghibellines, declared John XXI. guilty of heresy, and nominated a new pope, who took the name of Nicholas V. This creation of an anti-pope was a grave political error, and involved Louis in many troubles. He returned to Germany, and some years later concluded a treaty with Edward III. of England to aid him in his wars with Philip of France. In September, 1338, he met Edward at Coblenz, where two thrones were erected in the market-place for the two monarchs. In 1341 he secured Lower Bavaria for his own family, to the exclusion of collaterals. In 1345 he was engaged in a war with John of Bohemia, and obliged to purchase peace. In 1346 he was nominally deposed by the electors, and died the year following from an attack of apoplexy while engaged in a bear hunt.—P. E. D.

HUNGARY.

LOUIS I., King of Hungary and Poland, called THE GREAT, was born on the 5th March, 1326, and died in 1382. He was the son of Carobert, king of Hungary, and in 1342 was elected to succeed his father, at the age of sixteen. He engaged in war with the king of Bohemia, and forced him to raise the siege of Cracow. He also drove back the Tartars, who had made an irruption into Transylvania. In 1345 he turned his army against the Croats. His brother Andrew having been strangled by order of his wife, Joan L., queen of Naples, he marched into Italy at the head of an army of thirty thousand men, but without effecting any great operation. In 1348 he again went to Italy. Joan fled, and Louis received the homage of the princes, and with them repaired to the balcony where the unfortunate Andrew had been deprived of life. Charles of Durazzo was put to death, and the other princes were placed in confinement. In 1370 he succeeded to the throne of Poland, and died while engaged in a war with Sweden.

LOUIS II., King of Hungary and Bohemia, was born on the

1st May, 1506, and was drowned on the 29th August, 1526. He was the son of Ladislaus, and succeeded his father at the age of ten. Soliman II. having sent ambassadors to him, Louis was guilty of the atrocity of cutting off their noses. Soliman was furious, captured Belgrade, Peterwarden, and some other towns, and defeated the Hungarians in a great battle on the plain of Mohacz. Two months after the body of the young king was found in a marsh, horse and rider having sunk together. In 1521 Louis had married Maria of Austria, sister of Charles V., but left no children.—P. E. D.

ITALY AND SICILY.

LOUIS II., son of Lothaire I., born about 822, was nominated to the throne of Italy in 844, became associated with his father in the empire in 849, succeeded to the imperial crown in 855, obtained from his brother Charles of Provence in 859 the cession of the country between the Jura and the Alps, and after the death of that prince in 863, he divided Provence with his other brother Lothaire II. In 866 Louis marched against the Saracens of the duchies of Benevento and Calabria, and continued the war for five years. In 871 he was taken prisoner by the duke of Benevento; and his last warlike effort was an attempt to punish that prince, which did not succeed. Louis died in 875.

LOUIS III., King or Emperor of Italy, surnamed L'Aveugle, grandson of the preceding, was born about 879. He was the son of Boson, king of Arles, and Hermengarde, daughter of Louis II. He succeeded his father in that kingdom in 887. In 899 he went into Italy to make war against Berengarius, and having worsted that prince, was crowned emperor at Rome in 900. Berengarius, however, afterwards took him prisoner in Verona in 905; and after putting out his eyes and depriving him of the imperial title, sent him back to Provence. Louis died in 929.

LOUIS OF TARENTUM, King of Naples, was born in 1320, and died 25th May, 1362. He was cousin of Queen Joan I., and probably had paid too great attention to that inconsiderate lady before she strangled her husband, Andrew of Hungary. He espoused her soon after without dispensation. He made his peace with the pope, however, and obtained in right of his wife, the title of King of Naples. In a battle fought with the Hungarians before Naples on the 6th June, 1349, Louis was defeated. The German mercenaries who had fought against him, not receiving their pay, revolted, and turned the tide of affairs. In May, 1352, Louis and Joan were crowned with great ceremony. The kingdom was ill-governed and in disorder, and Louis died without being able to regulate its affairs.

LOUIS OF ARRAGON, King of Sicily, was born on the 4th February, 1388, and died on the 16th or 17th October, 1355. He was the eldest son of Peter II. and Elizabeth of Carinthia. He succeeded his father in August, 1342, and on the 15th of September following was crowned at Palermo, his uncle John of Randazzo acting as regent. The people of Messina revolted and took the citadel; but the regent recovered it by assault, and hanged their leader, John Magna. This reign, if such it may be called, was characterized by anarchy and confusion, internal strife and petty civil war. Sicily did not fall under the yoke of the princes of Anjou, who were fully occupied in asserting their claim to Naples. Louis left two natural children, and was succeeded by his brother, Frederick III.

LOUIS I., King of Sicily or of Naples, Count of Provence, Duke of Anjou and of Maine, was born at Vincennes on the 28d July, 1389, and died on the 20th September, 1384. He was the second son of John II. king of France. At the battle of Poitiers, 19th September, 1356, he commanded the right wing of the second line, and was one of the first to fly. When John regained his liberty he erected Anjou into a duchy—an honour which had its drawback, as Louis was named one of the hostages for his father, and was sent to England. In 1363 he was allowed to cross the channel to visit his wife. He took the opportunity of breaking his parole, and remained in France. In 1364 he was present at the coronation of his brother Charles V. When Edward reclaimed his prisoner from the new monarch, Charles replied by naming his brother lieutenant of Languedoc. Louis took several towns from the English; but was principally known by the grievous taxation he imposed on his own subjects. In 1380, at the instigation of Pope Clement VII., Joan of Naples adopted Louis as her successor; but the anti-pope Urban declared Joan detested and gave the crown to Charles of Durazzo. At the death of Charles, Louis was named regent of France, and

office he turned to account by amassing money. On the 22d February, 1882, he went to Avignon, and received investiture as king of Naples. He took the title of king and marched south; but his army melted away from disease, and he died in a little town of Apulia.

LOUIS II., King of Naples, Sicily, and Jerusalem, Duke of Anjou, Count of Provence, &c., was born at Toulouse on the 7th October, 1377, and died on the 29th April, 1417. He was the son of Louis I. and succeeded his father in 1384. In 1389 he was crowned by Pope Clement VII. He then sailed for Italy, made himself master of Naples, and remained there eight years: He was then driven out by Ladislaus; and leaving Italy, he married a daughter of the king of Arragon. He made several attempts to recover his kingdom, but was unsuccessful. In 1415 he instituted the parliament of Aix, and greatly extended the privileges of the universities of Aix and Angers. He died at the latter town.

LOUIS III., King of Naples, Duke of Anjou and Touraine, &c., was born on the 25th September, 1403, and died at Cosenza on the 15th November, 1484. At the age of seven he was married to Catherine of Burgundy, who was ten years old. In 1418 the young lady was sent back to her father, which added new fuel to the war of factions in France. In 1420 he went to Naples to conquer his kingdom, and was very nearly successful, but was arrested by death at the age of thirty-one. He married Margaret of Savoy, but left no issue, and was succeeded by his brother René, called the Good.—P. E. D.

LOUIS (FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN), better known as Louis Ferdinand, Prince of Prussia, was born 18th November, 1772, and killed near Saalfeld, 10th October, 1806. He was the son of Prince Augustus Frederick, brother of Frederick the Great and Anne of Brandenburg. He made his first campaign against the French in 1792, and distinguished himself by great personal courage. In 1805 he was at Magdeburg, and vehemently opposed the peace party. He would make no terms with France. In 1806 war again commenced, and Louis met the French near Saalfeld. After performing prodigies of valour he was defeated, and was one of the last on the field. While retreating, a French hussar summoned him to surrender, but Louis replied by a cut with his sabre. The hussar parried, gave point, run the prince through, and he fell dead on the field.—P. E. D.

LOUIS. See LUDWIG.

LOUIS, ANTOINE, surgeon, born at Metz in 1723. He practised in Paris, where he became successively surgeon-major to the hospital La Charité, secretary of the Royal Academy of Surgery, consulting surgeon to his majesty's forces, &c. He attained great reputation in his profession, and is the author of several medical works. He died in 1792.—W. B.-d.

LOUIS, LOUIS DOMINIQUE, Baron, a distinguished French statesman, was born at Toul in 1755, and died in 1837. He was educated for the church and took orders; but his propensity for political science brought him into influential circles, and an active participation in public affairs. In 1798 he emigrated to England where he remained for some months, and on his return was employed in various offices. In 1811 he was nominated of the conseil d'état, and soon after created a baron by Napoleon, who greatly admired him, and was well served by him in the treasury department. In 1815 he was dismissed from office because he would not consent to indemnify the allied powers, but Louis XVIII. restored to him his position, and from that time till his death he exercised great influence, and assumed a prominent place at several important junctures. He is sometimes called the Abbé Louis.—B. H. C.

LOUISA, AUGUSTA WILHELMINA AMELIA, Queen of Prussia, was born at Hanover on the 10th March, 1776, and died 19th July, 1810. She was the daughter of Duke Charles of Mecklenburg and Frederika of Hesse Darmstadt. At the age of six she lost her mother, and was brought up by her grandmother the landgravine of Darmstadt. The prince-royal of Prussia met her at Frankfurt, and was so much struck with her beauty and the vivacity of her conversation that he offered her his hand. The marriage took place on the 24th December, 1793, and in 1797 the prince came to the throne of Prussia. She was exceedingly popular with the Prussians, especially because she encouraged her husband at all hazards to continue the war with France. The Emperor Alexander went to Potsdam, and at midnight, in the presence of the queen and at the tomb of Frederick the Great, the two sovereigns swore to

maintain their alliance. Napoleon, in the seventeenth bulletin of the campaign of 1805, caricatures this meeting, and with subtle malice compares the appearance of the queen to that of Lady Hamilton in the London engravings. He said that the result of the meeting had been the battle of Austerlitz and the evacuation of Germany by the Russian army in seven-league boots. The battles of Jena, Eylau, and Friedland appear to have broken her health. She met Napoleon at Tilsit, and was an unwilling party to the treaty bearing that name. In June, 1810, she was seriously indisposed, and in July died in the arms of the king. At Berlin she founded an educational establishment for girls, which still bears her name.—P. E. D.

LOUPOLOFF, PRASCOWIA, a Russian heroine of private life, whose filial devotion supplied Madame Cottin with the groundwork of Elizabeth, or the Exiles of Siberia, was born in 1785. Having voluntarily shared the sufferings of her father, a Russian officer exiled to Siberia, she performed alone, and on foot the journey from Tobolsk to St. Petersburg, where she procured from the Emperor Alexander her father's pardon. In accordance with a vow she then retired into a convent, and died in 1800.—F. E.

LOUTHERBOURGH, PHILIP JAMES, was born at Strassburg about 1780. Of his early career little is known. He probably spent some time at Marseilles, and here acquired his skill as a marine painter. He was a member of the Academy of Marseilles. Loutherbrough was distinguished also as a battle and landscape painter, and in 1768 was elected a member of the Academy of Painting at Paris. In 1771 he came to England, and settled in this country, and in 1779 was elected a member of the Royal Academy in London. He resided the latter part of his life at Chiswick, where he died on the 11th March, 1812. Among his principal works are—the "Destruction of the Spanish Armada;" the "Fire of London;" and "Lord Howe's Victory," 1st June, 1794. He also etched a few plates.—(Gault de St. Germain, *Trois Siècles de la Peinture*, &c.)—R. N. W.

LOUVETURE. See TOUSSAINT.

LOUVET DE COUVRAY, JEAN BAPTISTE, author and politician, was born at Paris on the 11th June, 1760. The son of a tradesman, he was imperfectly educated, and became the secretary or amanuensis of a mineralogist. Between 1787 and 1789 he published "Les Aventures du Chevalier de Fanblas," for which its shameless indecency procured a large circulation; a fact indicative of the state of the French mind just before the great convulsion of 1789. The Revolution found the author of "Fanblas" clerk to a bookseller. He engaged in politics; was an ardent republican, and started a journal. After the catastrophe of the 10th of August he entered the convention, and attached himself to the Girondin party. He shared in their proscription by the triumphant terrorists. His account of his adventures, and those of ten fellow-Girondins, when hiding and flying for life in Brittany and the region of the Gironde, is the most interesting of his writings. After the fall of Robespierre he returned to politics, and opened a book-shop in Paris. He died in 1797.—F. E.

LOUVOIS, FRANÇOIS MICHEL LE TELLIER, Marquis de, a famous French statesman, and for many years prime minister to Louis XIV., was born in 1641. His father, the Chancellor Le Tellier, had such influence at court that, in 1654, he induced the king to consent that the office of secretary-at-war, which Le Tellier then filled, should ultimately be conferred upon his son, who was then only fourteen years of age. The youth was in the meantime employed in the public service under his father's eye. He was at first idle and careless, but a remonstrance and threat on the part of the chancellor produced such an effect upon his mind, that he henceforth became remarkable for his diligence and attention to his duties. In 1662 he married Anne de Souvres, marquise de Courtenvaux, a lady of ancient family and vast wealth. He devoted himself with unwearied diligence to the discharge of his duties; brought to light and redressed many grievous abuses; and thus won the esteem and confidence of the king, who boasted that he had formed his great minister; while he on the other hand artfully flattered the Grand Monarque by hinting that he merely carried out the measures which Louis had devised. From 1665 until 1691 Louvois was administrator of war; the principal campaigns of Turbigo and Condé were directed by him, and the success of those wars which enlarged the French territory, and filled the world with the renown of the French arms, was due as much to his able and energetic arrangements as to the valour and military skill of those great generals. No abuse or mistake escaped his sleepless vigilance, and no labour

was too great for his superhuman industry. He made a complete revolution in the mode of disciplining, distributing, equipping, and provisioning the French armies, and left the stamp of his genius on the entire military organization of the kingdom. He was no less careful of the welfare of the French soldier than of the glory of his master. He founded and repaired hospitals and military schools, and provided asylums for aged officers. The celebrated *Hôtel des Invalides*, the erection of which began in 1671, owed its origin to him; and the magnificent buildings at Versailles, Trianon, and Marly, the Place Vendôme at Paris, and the aqueducts of Maintenon, were all constructed at his instigation, and in spite of the remonstrances of Colbert, who complained loudly of this lavish expenditure. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the great qualities of Louvois were mingled with grave defects. He was intolerably arrogant, harsh, cruel, and unscrupulous; and his imperious temper and boundless self-confidence led to frequent quarrels between him and the French generals, and made him unpopular both with the courtiers and the people. The atrocious destruction of the Palatinates, which filled Europe with horror, was justly attributed to his counsels, and he was mainly responsible for the infamous persecution of the protestants during the reign of Louis, and the repeal of the edict of Nantes. His pride and arrogance at length deeply offended Madame Maintenon, and ultimately rendered him odious to Louis himself. On the last occasion on which they transacted business together, the king was so enraged that, but for the intervention of his wife, he would have struck his favourite minister. On the following day, however, in accordance with her advice, Louvois presented himself at the royal closet as if nothing had happened; but he was evidently suffering great pain, and fainted in the council room. He was conveyed to his hotel, and died in the course of a few hours, 16th May, 1691, in the fifty-first year of his age, having been thirty-six years in the service of Louis. Louvois was a man of great talents and administrative capacity, and has been pronounced on high authority the greatest adjutant-general, the greatest quartermaster-general, and the greatest commissary-general that Europe has ever seen; but his nature was savage and obdurate, and his moral principles were low and selfish.—J. T.

LOVAT, SIMON FRASER, Lord, the chief of the powerful clan Fraser, was born in 1668. After completing his education at the university of Aberdeen, he obtained a commission as captain of a company in the Athol regiment, which he soon resigned, in consequence of a dispute with the marquis of Athol, who claimed the Fraser estates for his granddaughter. Simon formed a scheme for carrying off the young heiress, which nearly succeeded, but she escaped his grasp. Her mother, however, the dowager Lady Lovat, fell into his hands, and was forced to marry him. For this outrage Simon was outlawed and compelled to flee to France. Here he affected great zeal for the Jacobite cause; and to recommend himself to the court of St. Germain, he embraced the Romish faith, and in spite of his notoriously bad character was supplied with arms, ammunition, and money, and despatched in 1702 on an important mission to the friends of the exiled family in Britain. He betrayed his trust, however, and disclosed the plot to the duke of Queensberry. On his return to France his treachery was discovered, and he was committed a prisoner to the Bastille, where he remained for four years. In order to obtain his release, he offered to enter into holy orders; and having been set at liberty on the intercession of the papal nuncio, he assumed the priestly office and entered the Jesuit college at St. Omer. He returned to Scotland at the period of the rebellion of 1715; and finding that Mackenzie of Frasersdale, who had married the heiress of the Fraser estates, had embraced the Jacobite cause, Simon resolved to support the government. The greater part of the clan regarded him as their rightful chief, and at his summons at once withdrew from the Pretender's standard, and placed themselves under his command. With the assistance of some neighbouring whig clans he compelled the insurgents to evacuate Inverness, and thus deprived them of an important rallying point. For these valuable services Simon was rewarded with the title of Lord Lovat, and the grant of the forfeited Fraser estates. When the rebellion of 1746 broke out, Lovat, who had taken some offence at the government's intrigues with the Jacobites, with the hope of obtaining the title of duke, professing, however, great attachment to the royal cause. After long hesitation he at length sent his clan under the command of his son to join the standard of

Prince Charles Edward, pretending at the same time that this step had been taken without his authority. After the battle of Culloden Lovat took refuge in one of the western islands, but was discovered, and arrested and confined in the tower of London. He was brought to trial before the house of lords on the 9th of March, 1747. The trial lasted seven days; and though he defended himself with great dexterity, he was found guilty, and sentenced to be beheaded. His dauntless spirit, caustic wit, jesting, and buffoonery were maintained by him to the last moment. On quitting the bar, he exclaimed—"Farewell, my lords, we shall never all meet again in the same place." He met his death with great composure, and though in the eightieth year of his age, and so infirm that he had to obtain the assistance of two persons to mount the scaffold, his spirits never flagged. Repeating the celebrated line of Horace—"Dulce et decorum pro patria mori," he laid his head upon the block and received the fatal blow with unabated courage. He was the last of the martyrs, as the Jacobites termed them, and certainly the least deserving of pity.—J. T.

LOVE, CHRISTOPHER, a celebrated presbyterian minister, born at Cardiff in 1618. He studied at Oxford and took orders; but his convictions were not in harmony with those of Laud, whose canons relating to prelates and the prayer-book he refused to subscribe. He was therefore ejected from the church of St. Peter-le-Bailey at Oxford, where he had been preacher, and came to London. In 1644 he was appointed to Aldermanbury. The year following he caused great offence by preaching against the king's commissioners at Uxbridge. He was one of the members of the celebrated Westminster assembly of divines, and minister of St. Lawrence, Jewry. He was one of the London ministers who signed a declaration against the death of Charles I., and when he saw the Independents supreme, entered into a conspiracy, known as "Love's plot," for the purpose of bringing in Charles II. and the Scotch presbyterians. This plot cost him his life, for it was detected by the vigilance of Cromwell, and Love was apprehended, tried, and beheaded on Tower Hill in 1651. He does not appear to have been very ambitious of the honours of martyrdom, but he was attended at the scaffold by his eminent colleagues, Ashe, Calamy, and Manton, the last of whom preached his funeral sermon. The severity of his sentence was intended to strike terror into his party, and to deter them from any further attempts to displace the existing government. While, however, his own party called him a saint and a martyr, the episcopalians viewed him as the victim of retributive justice, and Clarendon, in particular, is very harsh in his judgment of him. His works display both piety and ability, and were mostly published after his death, in 1657-58; the first in quarto and the second in two volumes octavo, consisting of tracts, sermons, &c.—B. H. C.

LOVELACE, RICHARD, was the eldest son of Sir William Lovelace of Woolwich, Kent, and was born in 1618. He received his education at the Charter-house, and in 1634 became a gentleman commoner at Gloucester hall, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. in 1636. On quitting Oxford he went to court, was taken into the service of Lord Goring, and obtained a commission in the army, where he rose to the rank of captain. After the peace of Berwick he entered upon his Kentish estates, and lived for some time in affluence; but having been selected to present a petition from his county to the parliament he fell into disgrace, was confined to the Gate-house, and ultimately regained his freedom only as giving bail for £40,000 not to pass the line of communication without the permission of the speaker. An ardent royalist, Lovelace sacrificed a large part of his fortune to the cause of the king, and he still further impoverished himself by raising a regiment in 1646 for the French crown, which was placed under his own command. It was in this service that he was dangerously wounded at Dunkirk, and was obliged to return home. A report of his death had preceded him, and the lady whom he was about to marry had been consequently induced to transfer her affections to another suitor. Upon reaching England, Lovelace again fell into the hands of his persecutors, and was doomed to pine in captivity till the king's death. But he never recovered from the pecuniary embarrassments to which his loyalty and extravagance had exposed him, and this gallant Kentish gentleman, who has been described as one of the handsomest men of his time, died in an obscure lodging in Gunpowder Alley, near Shoe Lane, in 1658, and was interred in the west extremity of St. Bride's church. The poems of Lovelace, which are full of beauties though occasionally fantastic, consist

of two volumes—one published in 1649 by the author himself, under the name of his lost mistress, "Lucasta," supposed to have been a Miss Lucy Sacheverell; and the other printed in 1659 by his brother Dudley, with an appendix of elegies on the poet's death. Lovelace also produced "The Scholar," a comedy, and "The Soldier," a tragedy, neither extant.—W. C. H.

LOVER, SAMUEL, a painter and an eminent novelist, was born in Dublin in 1797. At a very early age he displayed strong tendencies for music, literature, and painting; and these were so little in accordance with the stockbroker's desk—to which his father had destined him as his successor—that the youth was suffered to take to painting as a profession. His social qualities and musical accomplishments procured him admission into good society; and a song of his, at a public dinner given to Moore in 1818, gained him the acquaintance and friendship of the poet. While pursuing his profession of miniature-painter, he did not fail to cultivate his gifts of music and poetry; and in 1831 produced the operatic drama of "Grana Uile, or the Island Queen," which was well received. In 1834 he went to London, where he was favourably known by his popular songs of "Under the Rose" and "Rory O'More." Madame Vestris patronized him; and for her he wrote the "Bean Ideal," and subsequently the mythological burlesque of the "Olympic Pic Nic," a decided success. During his temporary location in London he painted some persons of distinction. Meantime he had produced the first series of his "Legends and Stories," which elicited the praise of Miss Edgeworth. He now determined to establish himself in London as a miniature painter, and in 1835 exhibited his picture of the ambassador of the king of Oude; he also painted an admirable miniature of Lord Brougham. These established his reputation as an artist; and his songs gained him fame as a lyricist, and admission to the re-unions of Lady Blessington and of other distinguished persons. "The Angels' Whisper," "The May Dew," "Molly Carew," and above all, "Rory O'More," were amongst the most popular songs of the day. A second series of "Legends and Stories" appeared; and in 1836 he wrote the novel of "Rory O'More" for Bentley, which was subsequently dramatized by him for the Adelphi, where, in the hands of Tyrone Power, it had a run of one hundred and eight nights. His next piece, the "White Horse of the Peppers," written to bring out Power at the Haymarket, was a decided hit. Then came "The Happy Man," and the musical drama of "The Greek Boy," and "Il Paddy Whack in Italia." All this time he worked assiduously at his profession, illustrating his serials of "Handy Andy" and "Treasure Trove" with etchings on steel. At last his sight became so impaired that he had to abandon the art; and he conceived the idea of recitations of his own writings. The first of these was given in the Princess' concert-room in 1844. They were eminently successful, so that he went to America in 1846, where his reception was most flattering. On his return to London in 1848 he gave his American experiences in an entertainment called "Paddy's Portfolio." Subsequently Lover wrote many charming songs, replete with the humour and pathos which, like a true poet, he combined so happily. It is rarely that talents so varied are found united in one man. He was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy in 1836, and for a number of years had a pension from government, as a reward of his varied merits. He died on the 6th of July, 1868.—J. F. W.

LOW, DAVID, D.D., LL.D., a bishop of the Scotch episcopal church, was born in 1768, and was educated partly at Aberdeen and partly under Bishop Gleig at Stirling. He was ordained deacon in 1787, and began his ministerial career in Perth, from which he was three years afterwards translated to Pittenweem in Fife. In 1819 he was elected bishop of the united dioceses of Ross, Argyll, and the Isles, to which the diocese of Moray was added in 1838. He discharged the duties of his office with unwearied diligence and zeal until 1845, when, at his urgent request in consequence of his increasing infirmities, the diocese of Argyll and the Isles was erected into a separate see, and the magnificent sum of £8000 was devoted by him to its endowment. In 1851 he resigned the superintendence of Moray and Ross, and died in 1855 in the eighty-seventh year of his age. Bishop Low was distinguished for his piety and single-mindedness, the simplicity of his habits, and the extraordinary munificence of his donations, contrasted with his slender means.—J. T.

LOW, DAVID, a distinguished agriculturist, died at Edinburgh in 1859. In early life he devoted himself to the study of

practical and economical questions connected with the cultivation of the soil; and by his writings and lectures he did much to establish the great scientific principles on which the successful prosecution of agriculture rests. He was also much esteemed as an adviser and arbiter in matters connected with landed property. He was professor of agriculture in the university of Edinburgh from 1831 to 1854, when he resigned his office. He was a successful lecturer, and established an agricultural museum. He was a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society, and contributed papers to their journal.—J. H. B.

LOW, GEORGE, born at Edzell in Forfarshire in 1746. Educated at the colleges of Aberdeen and St. Andrews, in 1744 he was ordained minister of the parish of Birsay and Haray, on the mainland of Orkney. He fulfilled the duties of this charge till his death in 1795. His leisure time had always been devoted to the study of natural history; and while tutor to the family of Mr. Graham in Stromness, he became acquainted with Sir Joseph Banks. This celebrated man, along with Dr. Solander, touched at Stromness on their return from Captain Cook's last voyage; and finding Mr. Low possessed of a knowledge of natural history, they requested his company in their excursions through the Orkney and Shetland Isles. He afterwards became acquainted with Mr. Pennant, by whose advice he undertook a Fauna and a Flora Orcadensis. The first of these was published in 1813, forming a very interesting addition to the natural history of the British islands.—W. B.-d.

LOWE, SIR HUDSON, the warder of Napoleon's captivity at St. Helena, was born at Galway in July, 1769. His father, in the medical department of the army, died surgeon-major of the garrison of Gibraltar. Entering the army, Hudson Lowe served in the Mediterranean and in Portugal; organized at Minorca a corps of Corsican emigrants, in command of which he joined the army in Egypt, and fought in the battle of Alexandria and other engagements. In 1803 he was a permanent assistant quartermaster-general, and after having been employed in a secret mission in Portugal, raised another corps of Corsican rangers. With them he garrisoned the island of Capri, taken by Sir Sidney Smith in May, 1806; but in the following October he was compelled to surrender it to the French in superior force. He afterwards aided in expelling the French from the Ionian islands, and was for two years governor of Cephalonia and Ithaca. In 1813 he was sent to the north of Europe, to inspect first the German-Russian legion, and then the continental levies in British pay. Attached to Blücher, he remained with him from Leipzig to the entry of the allies into Paris; and bringing the news of the abdication of Napoleon to London, was knighted, and became a major-general. During the Hundred Days he was appointed quartermaster-general of the British troops in the Low Countries, and transferred to command the troops in Genoa destined to operate against Toulon. He had occupied Toulon after the battle of Waterloo, when he received the news of his nomination to the governorship of St. Helena, and wardership of Napoleon's person. He reached St. Helena in April, 1816. In his execution of his instructions he soon aroused the ire of Napoleon, and the result of one of their early interviews was that for five years the governor never again saw his captive alive. After the death of Napoleon, Sir Hudson Lowe returned to England, and his conduct at St. Helena was severely criticised, especially on the publication of O'Meara's Voice from St. Helena. His attempts to obtain legal redress failed, and the government seems to have supported him but coldly. In 1825 he was made commander of the forces at Ceylon, and resigned the appointment in 1831, disgusted that his claims to the governorship of the island were overlooked. He returned to England, and died in circumstances not affluent in January, 1844. The popular and unfavourable view of his character and conduct taken even by tory writers, such as Sir Walter Scott and Sir Archibald Alison, has been ably contested by Mr. W. Forsyth in his History of the Captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena, London, 1858, founded on Sir Hudson Lowe's letters and journals.—F. E.

LOWE, PETER, a Scottish surgeon, author of several medical works. He was a "doctor in the Faculty of Chirurgie" at Paris, and surgeon to Henry IV. of France. After practising twenty-two years in France and Flanders, he took up his abode in Glasgow, where he died in 1812.—W. B.-d.

LOWED, SIR WILLIAM, a lawyer living under Charles I. and Charles II., was a native of Truro in Cornwall. He was born about 1610, and died in 1662. During the civil wars he

chiefly resided at the Hague, where he published several of his books. Sir William has left five original dramas, a translation of the Horace of Cornelle, and the journal of Charles II.'s residence in Scotland, from the French. A list of his works may be found in Lowndes' Manual.—W. C. H.

* **LOWELL, JAMES RUSSELL**, one of the most original poets America has yet produced, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1819, the son of an eminent congregational minister there. He was educated at Harvard college, which he quitted in his twentieth year, that he might pursue the study of the law. He had no intention, however, to follow the legal profession, being entirely bent upon a literary career. His first appearance as an author was in 1839, when he printed a class poem recited at Cambridge, which remained unnoticed. Two years later he fairly challenged public opinion in a volume of poems entitled "A Year's Life," 1841. It was rich in promise, but showed that the author's conceptions were not as yet equalled by his power of execution. Another volume which he sent forth in 1844 exhibited a steady progress in the development of Mr. Lowell's poetical powers, "Prometheus" and "The Legend of Brittany" are two very remarkable pieces in this volume. His bold metrical experiments, not successful in all his lyrics, were continued in the volume published in 1848, which also gave evidence of a new and very important element in this poet's intellectual powers, to wit, a resolution to be an American poet, and not merely a follower of the long line of versifiers who illustrate English literature. The topics which possess a surpassing interest for the citizens of the United States are mostly political; and a writer who could express in nervous language sympathy with any national movement would be truly and in every sense of the word an American author. Thus Lowell, in the poem styled "The Present Crisis," "Anti-Texas," and other poems, showed his mastery of the language when used upon trite and prosaic subjects. The "American Keats," as he has been called, reached the climax of his satirical powers in "The Biglow Papers" (second series 1864), which with unsparring wit and humour, and in the vulgarst Yankee dialect, attacks some of the darling prejudices of the American nation. The facility with which this rude language is versified constitutes one of the wonders of the book. "The Fable for Critics," which also appeared in 1848, is a piece of rhymed sarcasm on the critics and authors among his contemporaries, extremely witty and not ill written. "The Vision of Sir Launfal" is a fantastic poem, that recalls at times, in the undulating flow of the verse, Coleridge's Christabel. In 1869 appeared "Under the Willows, and other poems," and "The Cathedral;" in 1870 a volume of essays entitled "Among my Books," and in 1871 "My Study Windows." A prose work he published in 1845, "Conversations on some of the old poets," indicates the author's favourite field of study. He has been a contributor to the *North American Review* (which he edited from 1868 to 1872), to the *Pioneer*, and to the *Anti-slavery Standard*. In 1855 he was appointed to the chair of modern languages and belles-lettres in Harvard college, and in 1874 received the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Cambridge.—R. H.

LOWER, RICHARD, physician and anatomist, born in Cornwall about 1631. He studied medicine at Oxford, and became coadjutor to the celebrated Dr. Willis in his dissections. In 1665 he took his degree of M.D., and soon afterwards removed to London, where he became a fellow of the Royal Society, and of the College of Physicians. He published some works which acquired for him considerable reputation, and brought him into extensive practice. Lower was perhaps the first who practised the transfusion of blood from the vessels of one living animal to those of another, though it had been suggested by Libavius as far back as 1615. Died in 1691.—W. B.-d.

LOWITZ, GEORG MORITZ, a German geographer and astronomer, was born at Fürth, near Nuremberg, on the 17th of February, 1722, and was murdered at Howla on the Volga, on the 24th of August, 1774. He was for some time a partner in a firm of publishers of maps, and in 1751 was appointed professor of mathematics and physics in the academy of Nuremberg and director of its observatory, which he quitted about 1758 or 1757 to become professor of practical mathematics in the university of Göttingen. He resigned that appointment in 1762, and about 1766 or 1767 he went to St. Petersburg, to become a member of the Academy of Sciences. Early in August, 1774, while travelling in Russia, in order to lay out the course of a canal which had been projected by Peter the Great for the

junction of the Don and the Wolga, he fell into the hands of the insurgent chief Pugatcheff, for whose amusement he was tortured, and, after several days' delay, put to death with horrible cruelty.—W. J. M. R.

LOWMAN, MOSKES, a learned dissenting minister, was born in London in 1680, and studied divinity in the universities of Utrecht and Leyden. In 1710 he began to preach, and in 1714 was ordained pastor of a congregation of dissenters assembling at Olapham. He attained no distinction as a preacher, and remained in charge of the same congregation till his death in 1752, but his writings were highly prized for their erudition and usefulness. He devoted himself with peculiar zeal to the study of Hebrew learning and antiquities, and he made use of the learning thus acquired to vindicate the scriptures against the attacks of the deists of that age. In 1718 he wrote against Collins "The argument from prophecy in proof that Jesus is the Messiah, vindicated," which, however, was not printed till 1733. His principal works were—"A Dissertation on the Civil Government of the Hebrews," in answer to Morgan's Moral Philosopher, which appeared in 1740; and "A Rationale of the Ritual of Hebrew worship," including a reply to objections, which was added as an appendix to the "Dissertation" in its second edition, published in 1745. His "Three Tracts on the Schechinah," &c., were posthumous.—P. L.

LOWNDES, WILLIAM THOMAS, bibliographer and bookseller, was a member of an old bookselling family of the metropolis. His father, who died in 1823, had a reputation for his knowledge of a certain class of old books. Mr. Lowndes began to publish in 1829 the "British Librarian," which was interrupted by his death under distressing circumstances in July, 1848. In 1834 he had published his "Bibliographer's Manual," a descriptive catalogue of rare and curious books in English literature. It at once took rank as the standard work in its department of bibliography. The issue of a new edition of it, with corrections and additions, was commenced in 1858 by Mr. Bohn.—F. E.

LOWTH, ROBERT, son of William Lowth, prebendary of Winchester, was born in the Close of Winchester, or at Bariton, Hants, on the 27th of November, 1710, and was educated at Winchester college and at New college, Oxford. He gave proof while still a boy of superior poetical gifts. As early as 1729, one of his school poems, "On the Genealogy of Christ," as represented on the window of Winchester college chapel, was published without his knowledge or consent—"a liberty no less flattering to the youthful poet than the high applause with which the publication was received." He took his degree of M.A. at Oxford in 1737, and in 1741 he was appointed professor of poetry. It was in this capacity that he delivered his celebrated "Prælectiones Academicæ de Sacra Poesi Hebræorum." They excited great admiration at the university on their first delivery; and when published in 1753 they elevated their author at once to the highest literary rank, in the estimation not only of British but of continental scholars. A rival scholar at Oxford, Dr. Townson, expressed the general opinion of the university in these terms:—"Quem de poetica sacra sic ex cathedra explicantem audivimus, ut omnibus ornari rebus videretur, quæ ant naturæ munera sunt aut instrumenta doctrine." He found a kind patron in Bishop Hoadley, who gave him in 1744 the rectory of Ovington in Hampshire; the archdeaconry of Winchester in 1750; and in 1758 the rectory of East Woodhay, in the same diocese. In 1755 he accompanied to Ireland in the capacity of first chaplain the marquis of Hartington, who had been appointed lord-lieutenant, and he had soon an offer of the see of Limerick from his new patron; but he preferred to make way to Dr. Leslie, prebendary of Durham and rector of Sedgfield, on the understanding that he should receive these preferments in lieu. In these offices he remained till 1766, when he was made bishop of St. David's, and a few months after bishop of Oxford, which latter see he held till 1777, when he succeeded Dr. Terriok in the see of London. In 1765 he had been elected fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Göttingen. In 1778 appeared his principal work, "Isaiah; a new Translation, with a preliminary Dissertation and Notes, critical, philological, and explanatory," in which his design was, "not only to give a more exact representation of the language and sense of the prophet, but to endeavour in some degree to imitate his manner also, and to afford an English reader some idea of the cast and character of the original." As observed by the latest of his biographers, Mr. Peter Hall, "this was certainly above all other

occupations that for which the mind, the acquirements, and the predilections of Lowth were best adapted. His critical acquaintance with the Hebrew tongue, and his appreciation of the style of oriental poetry, supported by the reputation already earned by his "Prælectiones" and his general character as a scholar and divine, all tended to raise the expectations of the learned to a degree which nothing short of consummate excellence could satisfy, and it is no mean praise that the work was hailed on its appearance with something more than general approval." It immediately took rank as a classical work, and was translated the very next year into German by Professor Koppe of Göttingen, with additional notes, as the "Prælectiones" had antecedently been by Professor J. D. Michaelis: The judgment of later scholars, however, has made some deductions from the indiscriminate praise which the work in the first instance called forth. The critical principles which Lowth applied to the correction of the Hebrew text of Isaiah have been justly censured as much too free and arbitrary; he indulged much too readily in the license of conjectural emendations of the original; and it is now generally allowed, that if he had understood Hebrew as accurately as the Hebraists of our own age have done, he would have been sensible that such freedoms were as unnecessary as they were unjustifiable. He was a greater master, after all, of English than of Hebrew grammar, and his "Short Introduction to English Grammar," published in 1762, was very often reprinted—of which Harris remarked in his *Philological Inquiries*, "that every lover of the English language, if he would write or even speak it with purity and precision, ought to study and understand Dr. Lowth's admirable tract." In addition to the works already named, Lowth was the author of several pieces of a controversial character. These were his "Larger Confutation of Bishop Hare's System of Hebrew Metre," published in 1766, in which he completely exploded the credit of that theory; and his "Letter to Warburton, in answer to the appendix to the fifth volume of the Divine Legation of Moses demonstrated," 1765. Warburton had attacked Lowth in an article concerning the book of Job, "in language of the most coarse and insolent contumely," and Lowth's reply excited the warmest interest in the literary and theological classes of the community. "The public at large, and even, it is said, the monarch, were pleased with its very faults, and welcomed the sallies of personal satire by which the giant and his underlings were overwhelmed." A war of personalities, however, ill became the dignity of eminent scholars and bishops, and the quarrel was afterwards made up between them, with expressions of mutual regret. In 1783 he had the offer of the primacy of Canterbury, but his advanced years and failing health obliged him to decline that dignity, whereupon he was invited, in conjunction with Bishop Hurd, to nominate a substitute, viz. Dr. Moore. He died at Fulham, full of years and honours, November 3, 1787, and was succeeded in his see by Beilby Porteus, who in his primary charge characterized the genius of his predecessor in the following terms:—"We may justly admire the universality of that genius which could apply itself, and with almost equal success, to so many different branches of literature—to poetry, to grammar, to criticism, to theology, to oriental learning. In each of these he has displayed the talents of a master, and the originality of true genius." His "Sermons and other Remains"—including several poems, epitaphs, &c.—were collected and published in 1834, with an Introductory Memoir by the Rev. Peter Hall, M.A., in which also will be found his "Larger Confutation" and his "Letter to the Clergy of his Diocese on the Laws of Simony."—P. L.

LOWTH, WILLIAM, a learned divine of the Church of England, was the son of William Lowth, a respectable apothecary in London, and was born in the parish of St. Martin, Ludgate, September 11, 1661. He was educated at Merchant Tailors' school and St. John's college, Oxford, where he took the degrees of M.A. and B.D. in 1683 and 1688. Dr. Peter Mew was then president of St. John's, and had a high opinion of his worth and learning, which he showed on his being elevated to the see of Winchester by making him his chaplain, and conferring upon him a prebend in his cathedral in 1696, and the rectory of Burton in Hants in 1699. In these offices he continued till his death, which took place on May 17, 1732. His learning was extensive and exact. "There was scarcely any ancient author—Greek or Latin, profane or ecclesiastical, especially the latter—but what he had read with a critical accuracy;

constantly accompanying his reading with critical and philological remarks, and of his collections in this way he was upon all occasions extremely communicative." Dr. Potter's edition of Clemens Alexandrinus, Hudson's Josephus, Reading's Ecclesiastical Historians, were all enriched with learned notes from his pen; and Bishop Chandler consulted him on many critical points of difficulty which he met with in preparing his Defence of Christianity from the Prophecies of the Old Testament. His own earliest publication was—"A Vindication of the Divine Authority and Inspiration of the Old and New Testament," which appeared in 1692, and was intended as a reply to Five Letters concerning the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, which had recently been translated from the French of Le Clerc. The second edition, published in 1699, contained a new preface, "wherein the antiquity of the Pentateuch is asserted and vindicated from some late objections." In 1708 appeared his "Directions for the Profitable Reading of the Holy Scriptures, together with some observations for the confirming of their divine authority, and illustrating the difficulties thereof," which passed through several editions. He also brought out a valuable series of commentaries on the Old Testament—on Isaiah, in 1714; on Jeremiah, in 1718; on Ezekiel, in 1723; and on Daniel and the Minor Prophets, in 1728, which were afterwards collected and republished with additions, in folio, as a continuation of Bishop Patrick's Commentary. He was also the author of a sermon on the "Characters of an Apostolical Church fulfilled in the Church of England, and our obligations to continue in the communion of it," 1722, which involved him in a controversy with Mr. John Norman, a dissenting minister of Portsmouth. The memoir of his life, inserted in the *Biographia Britannica*, was communicated by his more celebrated son, the subject of the preceding memoir.—P. L.

LOYOLA, IGNATIUS, or properly, INIGO DE RECALDE, the far-famed originator and general of the Society of Jesus, and the man whose fervour and genius, devoted to the service of the papacy at the moment of Luther's assault upon it, no doubt then took effect to stay the progress of the Reformation, and which in its results, through a century or more, gave force to that reaction in favour of Romanism, apart from which, not improbably, it would have fallen under the weight of its own abuses and corruptions. Loyola, with one or two of the more able of his colleagues, by their united energy and their unhesitating adherence to a single principle of action, breathed a new life into the decrepid body of the Romish system, imparting to it at once a moral intensity and the vigour of centralized action. At the same time this new order contributed to its treasurers a vast and various fund of learning and of various accomplishments. Every Roman catholic country—and this means Europe entire—westward of the borders of the Greek church, as well as the extensive possessions of Spain and Portugal in the two Indies, received their share of this new impulse, and each, on the strength of it, started anew upon the course of religious action.

In narrating what is known, or rather what is presumed to be known, of the personal history of the founder of jesuitism, a perplexity stands in our way; for these incidents of a story, of which scores quite as remarkable are found in the calendar of the saintly orders, offer to our curiosity little indeed which seems to indicate that we are coming into the presence of a mind of commanding and originative power. One is tempted to ask if it be so that this devotee, this untainted and passionate soul, can indeed be the man who was able to counterbalance the moral weight, and to circumvent the gigantic force, of Luther and his colleagues on the field of religious strife. In seeking a solution of this problem, the preliminary question presents itself—Are we indeed possessed of the *authentic* memorials of Loyola's personal history? do we know what were the doings, the sayings, the actual performances, of Ignatius Loyola in the creation and the government of the order of which he is the reputed founder? To this preliminary question an uncertain answer is the best that can be given. Loyola—let not the apparent selection of the phrase be blamed—is one of those worthies who has suffered canonization; and it was a canonization assisted under very peculiar influences, and brought about for affecting unusual purposes. In any instance, when the Church of Rome confers upon one of its favourites a diploma of *ecclesiastical* rank in the upper skies, the real man, or the real woman, is removed in this process from the domain of ordinary and reasonable history, and is led forward to take his position within a circle where the

distinctions between truth and fiction, between the genuine and the spurious, are not only lost in a glare, but are screened from reasonable inquiry. If it be so in any hundred instances of the canonized, it is peculiarly the case as to the few heroes of sanctity who head the monastic orders: so it is that Loyola stands on this unapproachable elevation, where the *nimbus* that encircles his head serves not merely as a glorification, but as a defiance of gainsaying.

Who those authors are on whom we must rely, and of what sort they are as to their trustworthiness, we shall presently say: meantime it is our only course to accept their narratives, such as we find them.

Inigo de Recalde Loyola, born in the year 1491, was of an ancient family, possessed of estates and a castle in Guipuscoa, one of the Basque provinces. In conformity with the usages of Spain in that age, the youth, handsome and aspiring, was sent to court, where he obtained position as a page to Ferdinand and Isabella. Ardent and ambitious, he quickly distinguished himself among his comrades in every accomplishment proper to his destined course of life; excluding, however, it is said, those false recommendations which would imply a laxity of moral principles. Correct he was in his conduct, scrupulously respectful of truth, and always respectful in his language and behaviour towards the church and its ministers. It is reported of him also that at a very early age he acquired a reputation for that sagacity and tact which brings other men to cluster around the possessor of those qualities, and to look to him as their chief. Ignatius, athirst always for glory, joined the Spanish forces in the war then raging between Spain and France, and at the siege of Pampeluna he was struck by a ball, which so shattered the leg as to threaten permanent disfigurement, the thought of which was intolerable. Unskilful surgery in the first treatment of his hurt, could be remedied in no other way than by a new fracture and a new setting of the bone, and to this torture the young soldier cheerfully submitted himself. After all, an imperfect cure was the best that could be effected—imperfect, notwithstanding the miraculous intervention (visibly afforded, so the sufferer affirmed) of “the Prince of the apostles.” The wearisome hours of several months’ confinement to his couch, the young soldier diverted by the perusal of books of romance and of piety; and among these were the lives of the saints, those “warriors of the faith” whose conflicts and triumphs in combating invisible powers of evil, turned his thoughts away from the pomps and perils of material warfare, and fixed his soul upon the glories and honours of the world unseen. The reality of this conversion need not be doubted. The chivalrous spirit of the youthful and court-bred Spaniard, emulous, most of all, of honours awarded by the smiles and plaudits of beauty, followed Ignatius onward through the crisis of his conversion, and thus it was that from the very first hour of this change to the last day of his public life, a romantic devotion to the “blessed Virgin” came to be emphatically his religion. This spiritual gallantry was at once the marked characteristic of the piety of the man, and it was the determinative feature of the religious system which he bequeathed to the church and the world. By the acknowledgment of its leaders at a later time, jesuitism is—“the religion of Mary.”

In the year 1522, a year memorable in the history of the German reformation, Loyola, in the most solemn manner, devoted himself to the service of the “blessed Mother of God;” and about the same time, so it is said, he composed the noted manual, the “Spiritual Exercises,” on which, as its basis, the society takes its stand. Soon afterwards a burning zeal to convert mahometan nations induced him to visit Palestine as a pilgrim, where his adventures, and they were many, ended in his discomfiture and his return to Spain in 1524. He had attained his thirtieth year when a new ambition—that of founding an order differing in principle and in practices from any which hitherto had been organized—possessed itself of his soul; and to this project his after years were devoted, and upon this every energy of his nature was concentrated. A very decisive proof of the intensity of this purpose was afforded when, for accomplishing it, he submitted himself to the humiliating drudgery of acquiring the elements of learning, classical and theological. With this view he graduated at the university of Paris, where he passed the required term of years in assiduous study, in religious exercises, and in forming and cementing friendships with men of his own age and turn of mind, whom he selected as best fitted for

the part he assigned them in realizing the proposed institute. Some of these, his colleagues, must be thought of as greatly his superiors, not only in learning, but also in worldly wisdom and intelligence. The most noted of these were Peter Faber, a Savoyard; the truly heroic Francis Xavier, the so-called apostle of India; James Lainez, who succeeded Loyola as general of the order; Alphonso Salmeron; Nicolas, surnamed Bobadilla; Simon Rodriguez, a Spaniard of noble birth; and, at a later time, Claude le Jay. It is this band of men—seven, Loyola himself included—who stand possessed of whatever honour is due to them as the authors and fathers of the order of jesuits. To two of them—Lainez and Faber—the society, as it seems, owed its constitutional structure and its internal coherence, much rather than to Loyola himself.

It was in the year 1534 that the society constituted itself as a religious order; but it then remained with the sovereign pontiff, Paul III., to give his sanction to the enterprise; and this warranty was not obtained until after the papal court had been wearied by often-repeated importunities. When at last granted in 1540, Loyola, by the unanimous vote of his colleagues, became general of the order, which in fact he governed with great tact and ability to the hour of his death. This occurred at Rome in 1556; he was then in his sixty-fifth year. In the course of these sixteen years the society had established itself in every European state which then adhered to the papacy; and it had, moreover, in consequence of its foreign missions, gained a footing wherever Spain or Portugal had conquered or colonized in India and in America. The centre establishment of this extensive spiritual empire was at Rome, where Loyola himself, as is affirmed, held the reigns of power; and yet, while doing so, he did not cease to exercise his functions as physician of souls, and as a popular preacher, and as the administrator of charities in the city. The society, by means of its perfect knowledge of every individual member, as to abilities, acquirements, and dispositions—and its members, drawn from all countries, were very numerous—was at all times able to find accomplished and devoted men, fit for every service or function which might come within its view. Thus it was that the jesuit professor in universities—the jesuit teacher in schools of a lower grade—the jesuit confessor of princes—and even the jesuit manager of trading enterprises—seldom if ever failed to approve himself to his employers, or to win the admiration and to secure the confidence of those who witnessed his performances. The jesuit who was a *regular* in relation to his superiors of the order, was at the same time a *secular* man in relation to the busy world around him; and thus he stood in a position which never before had been occupied, or even attempted to be realized, by any of the ancient monastic orders. Some of these institutions had indeed carried the principle of passive obedience to almost an equal degree of individual abnegation: but then this sort of obedience, which left to the individual monk no will, no reason, no conscience of his own, was exacted of a recluse who for the most part passed his days in the deep shade and the monotonous routine of the monastery; but the same passive obedience of the jesuit was that of a man who was conversant with the world, and was ever acting a part in the crowded resorts of common and of political life. Toward his superior he was always obedient and unreservedly communicative; toward all others—toward high and low alike—he was reticent, keenly observant, list of hearing, retentive of impressions, bland and insinuating in behaviour; and even when this jesuit was the most sincere and well-intentioned, yet so observant was he of that conventional demeanour which merges the natural characteristics, as well of honesty as of guile, that men of the world the most penetrating and cautious could never trust themselves in deciding whether the man whom they had admitted to their confidence was cordially their friend, or was in fact a spy and an enemy plotting their ruin. Suspicions of this kind, which too often were proved to be well founded, at length brought the society into disrepute in every country in which it had established itself. Especially had it aroused the jealousy of governments; and from each of these countries therefore, sooner or later, was it expelled and its establishments overthrown. Again and again it has recovered its footing in those same Roman catholic countries; but never has it been able to relieve itself from the obloquy of having furnished a new ethical term to every European language; for whenever in modern times there is occasion to denounce any course of conduct as *guiltless*, the

ingenious, or traitorous, the speaker or the writer gladly saves himself circumlocutions, and uses a phrase which is well understood, and within which all these meanings are condensed; and with sarcastic terseness he calls such a course of conduct—*Jesuitical*.

Whoever wishes to inform himself authentically as to what this far-famed jesuitism is, must seek the information he needs in those documents which the society itself has recognized, and which it appeals to as the exemplars of its doctrine and its discipline. These authorized canons of the society are the following:—The first to be named of these canons of the Jesuit Institute is the small book entitled "Spiritual Exercises," and which is believed to be Loyola's own composition, and which he put into the hands of his colleagues when first they engaged themselves in his service. The second is that epistle to the Portuguese members of the order, in which the doctrine of obedience, as it is understood within its pale, is advanced in terms the most explicit, and which are astounding to common sense. This epistle, as we have said, was understood to be Loyola's own, and it was written toward the close of his course and life. The third place in this list is due to the book of the Constitutions, with the comment or Directorium, which, as appears, were composed, or at least were digested and reduced to a system, by the fathers—Lainez, Faber, and Aquaviva. At a later time produced, and unduly published, were the *Moneta Secreta*, in which jesuit confessors found their guidance on difficult occasions when they were charged with the consciences of notable persons. These books are not scarce, either in catholic or protestant countries. The sources of so much information as may now be accessible bearing upon Loyola's personal history are the following books—or they are these chiefly:—The Bollandists, in their vast collections entitled *Acta Sanctorum*, brought together those materials of jesuit history which were then available. These materials were afterwards digested and amplified by Orlandinus; and his memoir of the founder of the society, which is very ample, has been accepted as authentic by the society itself. The jesuit John Peter Maffei, known as the author of a History of the Indies and of a Life of St. Francis Xavier, has left a Memoir of Loyola, which is agreeable in its style, and is condensed within moderate limits. This book appeared in 1586. Another of Loyola's personal friends—Ludovico Gonsalvo, a Spaniard—left memoirs of the earlier years of his master, which are recommended by their apparent truthfulness and simplicity. These memoirs were at a later time made use of by the jesuit Pietro Ribadeneira, whose Life of Loyola is the one most in esteem as authentic.—I. T.

* LUBBOCK, SIR JOHN, Baronet, an eminent English writer on paleontology, was born in London in 1834, the eldest son of the late Sir John William Lubbock. Sir John, well known as a banker in London, was educated at Eton, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1866. He began his parliamentary career in 1870 as representative of Maidstone. It is chiefly, however, as an author that he is distinguished. His most remarkable work, "Prehistoric Times," is founded on geological researches, and treats of the existence of man in ages far anterior to those recorded in history. A third edition, considerably enlarged, appeared in 1870. Sir John is vice-chancellor of the university of London.—R. H.

LUBBOCK, SIR JOHN WILLIAM, Baronet, a distinguished mathematician, astronomer, and physicist, was born on the 26th of March, 1803. He was the head of a well-known banking firm in London; a fellow of the Royal Society from 1829; a member of the senate of the university of London, and for five years one of its vice-chancellors. His writings consist of a series of papers, which appeared in the Philosophical Transactions from 1830, in the Transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society from 1831, and in the *Philosophical Magazine* from 1835; and of some separate publications, amongst which may be mentioned, "Mathematical Tracts," London, 1834; "Remarks on the Classification of the different Branches of Human Knowledge," London, 1838; "On the Computation of Eclipses and Occultations," London, 1835; "Elementary Treatise on the Tides," London, 1839. The greatest of his scientific labours consists of a long series of researches on the tides, which appeared in the Philosophical Transactions from 1830 till 1837 inclusive. He died in 1866.—R.

LUBIENIETZKI or LUBIENICZKI, STANISLAUS, known also by his Latinized name of Lubienietzki or Lubieniczius, an

eminent Polish Socinian minister and writer, was born at Cracow in 1625, or, according to some, at Racovia in 1623, and was the son of a minister who took much pains to have him properly educated. Sent to study at Thorn for two years, he associated with two of the Socinian deputies at the celebrated colloquy there in 1644. Of this colloquy he drew up a report. He afterwards travelled in Holland and France where he made the acquaintance of many learned men. In 1648 he lost his father and returned to Poland, where he married and became assistant minister at Siedliski, and soon after minister of Czar-covia. In 1657 he went on a mission to the king of Sweden, to seek an amnesty in favour of the Socinians who were under his protection. This journey brought him additional reputation, but was unsuccessful as to its main object; the treaty of peace was concluded, but no amnesty was granted to the Unitarians, and Lubienietzki was unable to return to Poland. He thereupon went to Copenhagen in 1660, thence to Pomerania, and finally to Hamburg, where he died of poison in 1676, just when he had received orders to quit the city. He made prodigious efforts to secure toleration for his sect, and to extend and consolidate it. The works he wrote are numerous, but very few of them were printed. He published in Latin a curious work on comets; and his "History of the Reformation in Poland" came out after his death, with a memoir of the author.—B. H. C.

LUBIN, EILHARD, a German scholar and divine, was born in Oldenburg in 1565; studied at several of the universities, and acquired considerable eminence for his knowledge of languages and literature. In 1595 he became professor of poetry at Rostock, and in 1603 professor of theology. He died in 1621, after a long illness. His publications are very numerous, comprising works in classical literature; commentaries on St. Paul's epistles; a "Harmony of the Gospels;" and above all, a work designed to account for the origin of sin and to explain its nature, entitled "Tractatus Hypermetaphysicus," and a defence of it called "Apologeticus."—B. H. C.

LUCA, GIOVANNI BATTISTA DI, Cardinal, born in Venosa, kingdom of Naples, 1614; died 5th February, 1683. Under Innocent XI. he held the offices of auditor, referendary of the two signatures, and secretary of memorials; and by the same pope was nominated cardinal in 1681. Amongst his works may be mentioned a huge legal compilation, "Theatrum Veritatis et Justitiæ," in 21 vols. folio. When near his end he bequeathed his property to the poor and to certain churches.—C. G. R.

LUCA SANTO, an old Italian painter, who lived at Florence at the end of the twelfth century; he is said to have been commonly called Santo or the Saint from his piety; and to him has been ascribed the old black pictures of Christ (in the Lateran palace), and of the Virgin (in the church of Santa Maria in Cosmedin in Rome), which vulgar tradition supposes to have been painted by St. Luke the evangelist. This painter is styled by Lami, "Uno servo di Dio, e di santa vita, nostro Fiorentino, il quale aveva a nome Luca, Santo volgarmente chiamato." The tradition, however, that St. Luke was a painter is older than the twelfth century; it is mentioned in the eighth century by Johannes Dama-scenus. There was also, it appears, a Greek hermit of the name of Lucas, who used to paint images of the Virgin; and hence the confusion of Luke the evangelist with Luke the hermit. It is very probable that the Byzantine picture of the Madonna on a panel of cypress, venerated as the work of St. Luke the evangelist in the church of Ara celi at Rome, is by this old Greek anchorite. So far from the Jews being painters, artists themselves were, according to Origen, excluded from the Jewish provinces. It is to this tradition that is due the fact of St. Luke being the common patron of painters; there are few academies of art that are not under his protection. The first was that of Florence, and it was founded in 1348 under the name of Compagnia di San Luca (Company of St. Luke). D. M. Manin, Tiraboschi, and Lanzi have all written on this subject. The first to oppose the absurd tradition was Manin in his treatise, *Dell' Errore che persiste di attribuir la Pittura al santo Evangelista*; but he committed the mistake of making Luca Santo the source of the tradition.—(Lanzi, *Storia, &c.*; Wornum, *Epochs of Painting, &c.* 1869).—B. H. W.

LUCAN, GEORGE CHARLES BISHOP, third earl of, was born in London in 1800, was educated at Westminster school, and in his sixteenth year entered the army as an ensign. He had just obtained the rank of major-general in 1853 when the war with Russia broke out, and Lord Lucan was sent to the

Crimea as commander in chief of the cavalry. The useless sacrifice of life in the desperate cavalry charge of Balaklava caused considerable excitement at home, and a general opinion prevailed that this disaster would not have occurred but for a misunderstanding between Lord Lucan and his relative Lord Cardigan, who held a subordinate command in the same division. An inquiry subsequently took place at Chelsea, and both generals were acquitted of blame. In 1855 Lord Lucan, who had been wounded before Sebastopol, was made K.C.B., and became colonel of the 8th dragoons. In 1859 he reached the rank of lieutenant-general. He has the somewhat singular honour of being a knight of St. Anne of Russia on the one part, and a commander of the legion of honour for his services against Russia on the other. He married in 1829 a sister of the earl of Cardigan, succeeded his father in the Irish peerage in 1839, was elected a representative peer of Ireland in 1840, and was made G.C.B. in 1869.—R. H.

LUCANUS, MARCUS ANNÆUS, the son of Annæus Mella, a Roman knight, was born at Cordova in Spain, A.D. 38, and was instructed at Rome in philosophy and literature by the most eminent preceptors of the age. Even in boyhood his talents were remarkable, and Seneca styles him "blandissimum puerum, ad cujus conspectum nulla potest durare tristitia." His first poetical efforts brought him under the notice of Nero, who treated him with familiarity and favour, and bestowed on him the office of quaestor. But the imperial kindness was only short-lived. It could not be expected that two natures so dissimilar as those of the patron and the protégé should long remain united by the bond of friendship. The ardent love of freedom that inspired the one, and the despotic passions that debased the other, came at last to an open rupture. Prompted by envy, indignation, and policy, Nero suppressed the writings of Lucanus, and peremptorily commanded him never to write poetry again. Listening to the whisper of revenge, the offended poet assumed a conspicuous part in the conspiracy of Piso for Nero's assassination. The plot being detected, Lucanus was condemned to death, on which he opened his veins, and died repeating some verses of the "Pharsalia" which describe the decease of a wounded soldier in circumstances similar to his own. This event occurred A.D. 65, in the twenty-seventh year of his age. Lucanus wrote many poems; but his only extant production is the well-known "Pharsalia," founded on the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey. Quintilian justly terms Lucanus "more of an orator than a poet;" and the "Pharsalia" is not properly a poem, it is rather rhetoric in rhythm. Yet that rhetoric is of the most impassioned kind. The reader is borne irresistibly along on the stream of fervid and fiery declamation; and withal there are occasional glimpses into the deeper life of poetry, which seem to indicate that, had his life been spared, his genius would have outgrown that tendency to the turgid, extravagant, and unnatural, which is so painfully apparent in many portions of the work.—J. J.

LUCAS, CHARLES, M.D., was born on the 16th September, 1713, probably in Dublin, where his father had come to reside from the county of Clare. Of the details of his early life little is known. He graduated in Trinity college, Dublin, and set up first as an apothecary, but afterwards took out a degree in medicine, and practised as a physician with considerable success. He was also a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. It is, however, as a politician that he is best known. His first appearance in that character was as a writer; and some of his opinions against the despotic principles of his day were expressed with such freedom, that he found it necessary to withdraw for a time to the continent. On his return to Dublin he was elected one of the common-council in the corporation, and set himself to resist the illegal encroachments of the board of aldermen. A series of spirited exertions on the part of Lucas made him so popular, that in 1740 he was invited to stand for the representation of the city. In the progress of the contest Lucas, both in his speeches and writings, made himself so obnoxious to the government that he and his printer were ordered to attend to be examined before a committee of the house of commons. Resolutions were passed affirming his guilt; and an order was made for his imprisonment for violating the privileges of the house. To escape this, and a threatened prosecution, Lucas once more fled, and remained in England till the storm passed over. After some time a vacancy again occurred in the representation for his native city, and once more returned, he offered himself as a candidate, and was successful. He at once signified himself by his advocacy of popular rights. On the first day of the session of

1761 he obtained leave to bring in a bill to limit the duration of parliaments, in analogy to the English septennial bill; and though the bill was lost, he did not relax his efforts, but procured a bill to be passed for better securing the freedom and independence of parliament, which, however, was modified in England. The rest of his life was spent in the endeavour to introduce measures for the benefit of his country, both in the house and as a writer. He died on the 4th November, 1771, and received the honour of a public funeral and a statue erected to his memory. As a politician Lucas was honest, fearless, and firm; his patriotism was untainted and unassailable. Frank, simple, and energetic, his want of coolness and caution often exposed him to just censure for violence and discourtesy; but his honesty has never been successfully impeached amidst all the rancour of political enmities. In his profession he was a successful and skilful practitioner, and has left several treatises, especially one upon the mineral waters of Bath, published in 1756.—J. F. W.

LUCAS, CHARLES, principal of the Royal Academy of Music, was born at Salisbury in 1808, where his father was a music-seller. At six years old he became a singing boy in the choir of Salisbury cathedral. In March, 1823, he entered the Royal Academy as a pupil of Lindley for the violoncello, and of Dr. Croft for harmony and composition; and a year afterwards he was appointed a sub-professor of the latter study. He was made director of the academy orchestra in 1832, and was placed at the head of our national musical seminary in 1859. He was appointed organist at Hanover chapel in 1839, and for many years he took advantage of his position in the academy to maintain a choir, consisting of the pupils, for the service of this church, which was, however, broken up on the appointment of a new incumbent. While yet a student, he played the violoncello in the orchestras of the Italian opera and of the Philharmonic Society; and he succeeded his master Lindley as principal violoncellist in both of these establishments. Also while in the academy, he was much distinguished as a composer; he gained a prize given by Leopold, king of the Belgians, for the finale of an Italian opera, and wrote three symphonies, which were tried, but not performed, by the Philharmonic Society, the production of which elsewhere showed their merit to the world. He also wrote and published an opera called "The Regicide," which has not, however, been given on the stage. On the organization of Queen Adelaide's private band in 1830, he was appointed composer and chief-violoncellist, which offices he held until the band was dissolved at King William's death. In 1856 he became a partner in the publishing firm of Addison & Co., and was thus as closely identified with the commercial affairs of music as he was with its artistic pursuit. Lucas' qualifications for his important position as principal of the academy consisted in his very extensive theoretical and practical knowledge of music. A sound harmonist, a good executant, having familiarity with the mechanism of almost every instrument, being greatly experienced in public performance of music of every school and style, he proved a skilful teacher and an able director. He died on the 23rd of March, 1869.—G. A. M.

LUCAS, FRANCISCUS BRUGENSIS, properly FRANÇOIS LUC of Bruges, an eminent Flemish theologian, born in 1549. For the period in which he lived he had an extraordinary acquaintance with Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Greek; and he devoted a vast amount of labour to the collection of copies of the Latin Vulgate. His biblical studies were very diversified, and are not fully represented by his original publications, although numerous and important. He died at St. Omer in 1619.—B. H. C.

LUCAS, FREDERICK, journalist and politician, was born in Westminster in 1812 of a well-known Quaker family. He was called to the bar in 1838, and in 1839 became a Roman catholic, publishing in the same year his "Reasons for becoming a Roman Catholic," addressed to the Society of Friends. Founding, and until his death editing in very strenuous fashion, the *Tablet*, a vehement organ of Roman catholicism (its place of publication was transferred in 1849 from London to Dublin), he opposed the insurrectionary schemes of his personal friends of the "Young Ireland" party, while warmly co-operating with them in their demands for such measures as tenant-right. He was for some time one of the secretaries of the Irish tenant-right league. His estimate of the high value of the political action of the Roman catholic priesthood was not approved by the ecclesiastical heads of Irish Romanism; and, like Lamennais, Mr. Lucas proceeded in 1854 to Rome to invoke in behalf of his views the influence

of the pope. He died in the October of 1855. From 1852 he had represented Meath in the house of commons.—F. E.

LUCAS, PAUL, a distinguished French traveller, a native of Rouen, was born in 1664. Having a partiality for travel, he at an early age visited Greece, Turkey, Egypt, and other countries. During his stay abroad he entered the service of the Venetians against the Turks in 1688; at length, however, in 1696, he returned home, bringing a precious collection of medals and other curiosities, which he deposited in the cabinet of the king, who named him his own antiquary in 1704, and commanded him to write an account of his travels. In 1723 Louis XV. sent him again to the Levant which he had visited already several times, and he returned with valuable manuscripts and other rarities. In 1736 he visited Spain, and died at Madrid the following year. The accounts of his travels are comprised in several volumes, published at different times, and it is said were mainly composed by other persons. Some of his statements were very severely criticised, and there is no doubt that he is often guilty of gross exaggeration. His works are, however, both curious and amusing, and contain information of permanent value. In one place he speaks of a pyramid a thousand feet high which he saw; and he also boasted of having seen the demon Asmodeus in Upper Egypt. His chief merit was that of an indefatigable collector of curiosities.—B. H. C.

LUCAS, RICHARD, D.D., a religious and ethical writer, was born in Radnorshire in 1648. Educated at Jesus college, Oxford, he entered the church, and after having been master of the free school at Abergavenny, was appointed for his gifts as a preacher vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, London, and lecturer of St. Olave's, Southwark. "Blindish when young," says Anthony Wood, "he completely lost in his old age the use of his sight." He published many sermons. Of his other works the best remembered are his "Enquiry after Happiness," 1685, which has been several times reprinted; and his "Practical Christianity," 1700. He died in June, 1715.—F. E.

LUCAS, SAMUEL, editor and critic, born at Bristol in 1818, was educated at Bath and at the university of Oxford; he distinguished himself at the latter, and specially by his powers of composition both in prose and verse. His Oxford prize poem, "The Sandwich Islands," was published in 1841; and his prize essay, "The Causes and Consequences of National Revolutions among the Ancients and Moderns compared," in 1845. Mr. Lucas was the first editor of the *Press*, founded in 1853 as the organ of the neo-conservative party. After the death of Samuel Phillips in 1846, he became the chief literary critic of the *Times*. In 1859, on the establishment of *Once a Week*, he also accepted the post of editor of that periodical. Mr. Lucas published, with an introduction, "Charters of the old English Colonies in America," 1850; "History as a Condition of Social Progress," 1853; several pamphlets on colonial and Indian subjects, including "Dacoitee in Excelesis, or the spoliation of Oude;" and contributed various articles to the *Quarterly*, *Edinburgh*, &c. He died November 27, 1868.—F. E.

LUCATELLI or LOCATELLI, ANDREA, a distinguished Italian landscape painter, was born at Rome about 1860, and was the son and pupil of Pietro Lucatelli, a scholar of Ciro Ferri. He imitated Van Bloemen or Orizzonte in his landscapes, but he painted also genre pictures and battle-pieces, and excelled in views of ruins. Some of his works are in the Doria gallery in Rome, and some are in the Dresden gallery. Lucatelli sometimes painted in conjunction with Paolo Anesi at Milau. He died in Rome in 1741.—(Lanzi).—R. N. W.

LUCENA, JOAO DE, a Portuguese jesuit, born in 1548; died in 1600. He was famous as a preacher, and still more so as the author of an excellent "Life of Francisco de Xavier," which has been frequently reprinted and translated, and maintains its place as a classical work.—F. M. W.

LUCETTO DA GENOVA. See CAMBIASO, LUCA.

LUCIAN, a Greek writer, was born at Samosata, the capital of Commagene, about 120. His parents were poor, and he was apprenticed to an uncle who was a statuery. But he ran away, after having been severely chastised for his first unsuccessful attempt in the art. Having wandered about for some time in Ionia, we find him afterwards at Antioch, practising as an advocate. A good part of his life was spent in travelling through Greece, Italy, Gaul, and other places, where he carried on the profession of a rhetorician with considerable success. He seems to have remained longest in Athens, and to have gained most

enolument in Gaul. It is unlikely that he continued long at Rome. When he was about forty years of age he returned to his native land, and abandoned his former profession. His love of foreign travel, however, did not forsake him, as he visited Achaia, Ionia, and Paplagonia; in which last place he went to the oracle of Alexander the impostor and tried to detect his artifices. He incurred his hatred by advising Rutilianus not to marry his daughter. After being dismissed by Alexander with gifts, and provided with the loan of a vessel, he learnt at sea that the master and crew had received orders to throw their passenger into the deep. But the master saved his life. He was put ashore at Egialus, and afterwards got on board a ship to Amastria. In the latter part of his life, having lost all his property, he obtained the situation of procurator of Egypt from Severus; and held it under Commodus till his death. It is thought that he was married; he himself mentions a son. We cannot tell whether he died of gout or not; but it is certain that he lived to old age. That he was torn to pieces by dogs as a punishment for his impiety, or that he was an apostate from christianity or ridiculed the scriptures, are statements which appear to be the pure invention of enemies. Gesner has proved that he was not the author of Philopatris, and therefore he was no apostate. If his own account of himself is to be believed, he hated pride, falsehood, vain-glory; and loved truth, simplicity, and plain speaking. But we cannot rely on this statement implicitly; that his taste was rather impure, may be inferred from some of his pieces. His works are very numerous, though some have been falsely attributed to him. They have been classed under different heads, the rhetorical, the critical, the biographical, romances, dialogues, miscellanies, poems. The most important, and those on which his fame rests, are the dialogues, which were meant to throw ridicule on philosophy and religion. Lucian possessed an inexhaustible fountain of humour and wit to expose the crimes and follies of his age, particularly the moral degeneracy and superstition of the people, as well as the pride and imposture of the philosophers. With severe mockery he holds them up to ridicule; and does not spare even the most prominent characters. His language is simple, graceful, and tolerably pure; a most successful imitation of the best attic. Among the later Greek writers his style is the purest. The best edition of his works is that of Bekker, in 2 vols. 8vo, 1853.—S. D.

LUCIAN of Antioch was born at Samosata in the third century. He was a learned and pious man, though exposed to the charge of heterodoxy, and excommunicated by three bishops of Antioch. His death in 311 was caused by tortures and starvation at Nicomedia, during the Diocletian persecution. He was the author of various tracts and letters, as also of a confession of faith extant in Socrates' H. E., ii. 10.—S. D.

LUCIFER, Bishop of Cagliari in the fourth century, a violent opponent of Arianism, introduced discord into the church at Antioch by ordaining Paulinus bishop in opposition to Meletius. He died about 370. The little sect called from him Luciferians renounced intercourse with bishops belonging to the Arian party, as well as with the bishops who absolved those bishops after confessing their fault. Lucifer was a vigorous polemic.—S. D.

LUCILIUS, CAIUS ENNIUS, a Roman knight, was born at Suessa 148 B.C., and died at Naples 103 B.C. In one sense he may be called the founder of Roman satire, because he first gave it the form which was developed by Horace, Juvenal, and Persius. The fragments of his satires, which were highly valued by the old grammarians, have been best edited by Gerlach, Basle, 1846.—S. D.

LUCILIUS JUNIOR, a friend of Seneca, who has addressed to him his epistles and other works, was procurator of Sicily. A poem entitled "Ætne," consisting of six hundred and forty hexameters, which attempts to account for the phenomena which volcanoes exhibit, has by some editors been assigned to Lucilius, but not upon sufficient grounds.—D. W. R.

LUCIUS, Bishop of Rome or Pope, in 552-53 is said to have suffered martyrdom under Galla. A letter of Cyprian addresses him as a confessor; and one Isidorian letter is attributed to him. Nothing is known of his life or proceedings.—S. D.

LUCIUS II., Pope, 1144-45, had to encounter the storms which Arnold of Brescia raised against the temporal power of the papacy. He was killed by a paving stone at the attack upon the capitol; for he felt obliged to lead out troops against the people. Some letters of his are extant.—S. D.

LUCIUS III., Pope, 1181-86, born at Lucina, ascended the chair at a time when Rome was internally agitated by commo-

tions. While Frederick I. was strengthening his power in Italy, Lucius was often compelled to wander as a fugitive. The conflict between him and the emperor was increased by the choice of a bishop at Treves. A conference between them in 1184 at Verona came to no result; and Lucius increased the disturbances in the church by pronouncing sentence of excommunication on the Waldenses.—S. D.

LÜCKE, GOTTFRIED CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH, was born at Egel, near Magdeburg, 24th August, 1791, and was educated at the universities of Halle and Göttingen. At Halle he derived most impulse from the teaching of Knapp, and at Göttingen from that of Planck; and under these two masters he developed an early preference for the exegetical and historical branches of theology. In 1816 he went to Berlin as privat-docent; and in the following year he published his "Grundriss des Neutestamentlichen Hermeneutik und ihrer Geschichte"—a work which marks him out as one of the founders of that modern believing school of German theology which derived its earliest inspiration from the teaching of Schleiermacher. In 1818 he was appointed professor extraordinarius in the new university of Bonn, where he continued till 1827, when he was removed to Göttingen. He had subsequent offers of chairs in six other universities, but he preferred to remain at Göttingen till the end of his days. He died there, 14th February, 1855. His principal work was his commentary on the writings of the apostle John, which appeared in successive portions between 1820 and 1832, and the several editions of which were all in part new works. He wrote also a good many occasional pieces, which were all of permanent value. One of these was on the "original form and true sense" of the famous irenic maxim, "In necessariis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus caritas." He contributed largely to the theological journals, and took a lively interest in the practical ecclesiastical questions of his age. His influence as a teacher and writer upon the evangelical churches of Germany was highly important, and that influence was all on the side of faith and the revival of christian and ecclesiastical life. His dogmatic views were materially defective, though a great improvement upon those of Schleiermacher. But his spirit and tone were quite opposed to a hard and heartless and unbelieving rationalism. His ground tone was love; his soul was in deep accord with the soul of "the disciple whom Jesus loved;" and to find "the Logos—the Word made flesh"—in the scriptures, was the one great aim of his strictly scientific and exact exegesis.—P. L.

LÜCKNER, NICOLAS, General, was born at Campen in Bavaria in 1722, of a noble but poor family. At an early age he entered the Prussian service, was made a colonel of hussars, and commanded a corps of light troops under Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' war. He was afterwards induced, however, by the offer of advantageous terms, to enter the French service, and was appointed a lieutenant-general. When the Revolution broke out he embraced the democratic cause, had all his pensions confirmed to him, and in 1791 received the baton of a marshal of France. When war was proclaimed between the French and the allied powers, Luckner was appointed to the command of the army of the north, and was subsequently nominated commander-in-chief. He fell under the suspicions of the revolutionary party, and was deprived of his office in 1792. Along with several other generals he was guillotined in January, 1794.—J. T.

LUCRETIA, a Roman lady of noble family and distinguished virtue, whose name is inseparably identified with the foundation of the republic. Lucretia was married to Collatinus, a relation of King Tarquin, and during her husband's temporary absence on one occasion, Sextus Tarquinius, the king's son, obtained access to her chamber, offered her violence, and placed a slave by her side to give colour to the story which he propagated of her adultery. Lucretia, upon the return of her husband, related what had happened and then stabbed herself. The vengeance of her family and her connections followed the ravisher, and the consequence was that a party headed by Brutus expelled the Tarquins, and established, A.U.C. 244, the republican and consular government.—W. C. H.

LUCRETIUS, TITUS CAMPS, a Roman poet, was born about 99 B.C., and died, according to some, in 52 or 51; according to others, in 55 B.C. It is said that he put an end to his own existence during a fit of melancholy into which he had fallen. Others, however, say that his death was caused by a love poison. He died in the 40th year of his age. There is little foundation for these tales, which seem to have been fabricated by some

enemy of the Epicureans. Lucretius devoted himself almost exclusively to the study of the Epicurean philosophy; and probably went to Athens with that view, where he laid a good foundation. He is known to fame as the author of a philosophical, didactic poem, in heroic hexameters, divided into six books, and addressed to C. Memmius Gemellus, who was prætor 58 B.C. The poem is entitled "De Rerum Natura." In it the metaphysical principles of the Epicurean philosophy are unfolded with great perspicuity and skill. His object was to show that there is nothing in the condition or history of the world which does not admit of explanation, without having recourse to the interposition of the gods. He maintained that the gods lived in perpetual and absolute peace, unmoved by the passions which disturb mankind; alike indifferent to their virtues and vices. He meant to remove the apprehensions which fear of the gods produced, and thus to promote the tranquillity of the mind. The views advocated are material and atheistic; but the skill and ability with which they are set forth is great. The language is animated, lofty, dignified, noble, and musical. Never were the thoughts of an uninspired man clothed in finer verse. The materials he had to deal with were abstract and unpoetical; but he has thrown attractive colours about them, and clothed them with the charms of a sonorous and powerful diction which a master of the Latin language alone could produce. The description of human misery, and the frightful plague in Greece, are masterly specimens of the poet's power. The first edition was published at Brescia about 1470 in folio, by Thomas Fernandus. By far the best edition is that of Lachmann, with his critical commentaries, Berlin, 1850, two volumes. Metrical translations into English were published by Creech, Goode, and Busby, and into German by Knebel. De Pongerville made a French, and Marchetti an Italian version. Cardinal Melchior von Polignac published a poem in Latin in opposition to the "De Rerum Natura," entitled *Anti-Lucretius*, 2 vols., Paris, 1747; but it has no poetical merit.—S. D.

LUCULLUS, LUCIUS LICINIUS, a Roman of high family, was born about 115 B.C. In very early life he had the good fortune to obtain the friendship of Sulla, who employed him though young in several confidential capacities, and intrusted to him many responsible duties. He served under his patron with great distinction in the Marsian war, and was created ædile during his absence. In 74 B.C. he was elected consul, and the management of the war in Pontus was assigned to him. During his command in Asia Lucullus amassed a colossal fortune and gained some honours; but he was too severe to please the soldiers, and the popular party succeeded in supplanting him 66 B.C. After his return he abstained from mixing in public affairs, and gave himself up to luxury and the cultivation of the fine arts. He died about 48 B.C., having, it is said, survived his mental faculties. Lucullus possessed several splendid villas in different parts of Italy, and was the owner of a magnificent library, which he dedicated to the use of the learned and the amusement of the curious.—W. C. H.

LUDEN, HENRICH, a German historian of note, was born at Lockstedt, near Bremen, 10th April, 1780, and studied at Göttingen. In 1806 he became professor of history at Jena, where till his death on the 23rd May, 1847, he distinguished himself as a most efficient teacher, and a stout defender of national independence and liberty. His great work is his "History of the German Nation," in 12 vols.—K. E.

LUDLOW, EDMUND, one of the principal leaders of the republican party during the great civil war, was descended from an old and wealthy family, and was born at Maiden-Bradley in Wiltshire about 1620. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, and then removed to London to study law. His father, Sir Henry Ludlow, member for Wiltshire in the Long parliament, having embraced the liberal cause, his son attached himself to the democratic party, and joined as a volunteer the life-guards of the earl of Essex. He fought with distinguished courage at the battle of Edgehill; commanded the force which besieged and took Wardour castle, of which he was made governor; and was subsequently taken prisoner when the castle was regained by the royalists after a siege of ten months. He was afterwards nominated high-sheriff of Wiltshire, and fought at the second battle of Newbury and various other engagements. He was chosen member for his native county in 1645, in the room of his father, and took an active part in the councils and proceedings of the republican party. He was a strenuous promoter of the expulsion of the presbyterian members by General Pride;

was one of the king's judges; and zealously aided in the abolition of the house of lords. He refused, however, to countenance the ambitious designs of Cromwell, who sent him to Ireland in 1650 as lieutenant-general of the horse, probably for the purpose of keeping him out of the way. When Cromwell assumed the office of Protector, Ludlow protested against his elevation, and on leaving Ireland refused to promise unconditional submission to the Protector's authority. His brother, Thomas Ludlow, however, privately gave security that Edmund should not take any hostile steps against the government, and he was in consequence permitted to retire into Essex, where he resided until the death of Cromwell. He then returned to public life; joined the Wallingford house party; became a member of the committee of supply and of the council of state; and was induced to resume his command in Ireland. At the Restoration, knowing that he was highly obnoxious to the royalists, he made his escape to the continent, and ultimately took up his residence at Vevay in Switzerland, where, through his own precautions and the vigilance of the magistrates of Berne, he was shielded from the vengeance of the Stewarts. After the Revolution of 1688 he ventured to leave his asylum and to return to London; but the commons requested the king to issue a proclamation for his arrest, and he was compelled to take refuge again at Vevay, where he died in 1693, and where his tomb is still shown. Over the doorway of his house he placed the inscription, "Omne solum forti patria quia patris." Ludlow was possessed of indomitable courage and a vigorous though narrow understanding. He was a thoroughly honest man, "firm as brass or oak timber," says Carlyle; and true to his principles through good report and through bad report. His "Memoirs," in 3 vols.—two of which appeared in 1698, and the third in the following year—are interesting and valuable.—J. T.

LUDOLF, HEINRICH WILHELM, nephew of Job Ludolf, was born at Erfurt in 1655. His uncle directed his education, and he was attached to the Dutch embassy to London as secretary. He was also secretary to Prince George of Denmark. He travelled in Russia and in the East, and laboured earnestly to promote the welfare of the Greek church, not only by his own writings, but by printing the New Testament in modern Greek. He died in London in 1710.—B. H. C.

LUDOLF, JOH, an eminent German orientalist, was born at Erfurt, 15th June, 1624. Almost without the assistance of teachers he acquired the principal ancient and modern languages, and in 1645 went to Leyden, where he devoted himself to the study of law and medicine. As tutor to a young nobleman he travelled in France, whence he was sent to Rome on some literary mission. He then followed the Swedish ambassador at Paris to Stockholm, and after an absence of seven years returned to Gotha. Here the duke appointed him governor to the young princes, from which office Ludolf retired to Frankfort-on-the-Maine, where he acted as commissioner to the duke of Gotha, and other German princes. Being convinced that an alliance and commercial intercourse with Abyssinia, the language and history of which country had always formed his favourite study, would prove of the greatest advantages, he addressed the emperor on this subject, but was referred by that monarch to the English and Dutch governments. He accordingly in 1683 proceeded to England and Holland, but did not succeed in his plans. He returned to Frankfort, where he died, 8th April, 1704. He is said to have understood no less than twenty-five languages, and has left a number of most important works on the Abyssinian language and similar subjects. We mention his "Historia Æthiopica," which was translated into English, French, Dutch, and Russian; his grammars of the Ethiopic and Amharic languages; his "Lexicon Æthiopico-Latinum," &c. He also translated the Psalms into Ethiopic, and published several addresses to the Abyssinians, written in their language. The correspondence of Ludolf with Leibnitz has been edited by A. B. Michaelis, 1755. (See *Vita Ludolfi*, by Christian Juncker, Leipzig, 1710.)—K. E.

LUDWIG or LOUIS I., CHARLES AUGUSTUS, ex-king of Bavaria, was born at Strasburg on the 25th August, 1786. He was the son of Maximilian, count-palatine, who commanded the troops of Alsace, in the service of France. When he was born, the grenadiers of his father's regiment cut their beards and moustaches to make a hair mattress for their little comrade, who was made colonel by Louis XVI. At the Revolution his father was obliged to retire to Germany. In 1803 Ludwig was at the university of Göttingen, and afterwards went to Italy to

complete his studies. After the battle of Austerlitz his father acquired the throne of Bavaria, and in 1806 and 1807 Ludwig served under Jerome Bonaparte. In 1809 he married the Princess Theresa of Saxe-Hildburghausen. He came to the throne on the 12th October, 1825, and speedily introduced many useful reforms. He also contributed large sums to the cause of Greek independence. He erected many public edifices and monuments; encouraged learning, and especially the fine arts; introduced railways, and was the first to place a steam-vessel on the Lake of Constance. In 1818 he projected the German union, known as the Zollverein. After 1830 he was one of the champions of reaction, until his ultramontane views were modified by Lola Montes, whom he created Countess of Lansfeldt. The popular excitement induced him to abdicate on the 20th March, 1848, from which time he lived in retirement. In 1829 he published two volumes of poetry, and in 1839 a third; but they have no great merit. He died in 1868.—P. E. D.

LUDWIG, CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB, a distinguished German botanist and medical man, was born at Brieg in Silesia on the 30th April, 1709, and died at Leipzig on 7th May, 1778. His early taste for natural history was encouraged by a society of naturalists which was founded by Hebenstreit. He was elected professor of botany in the university of Leipzig in 1747, and he continued to discharge the duties of that office until his death. He was a philosophical botanist, and acquired a high reputation in science. Linnæus named a genus of Onagraceæ, Ludwigia after him. He wrote on marine plants; on the sexes of plants; definitions of plants, for the use of students; botanical aphorisms; "Institutiones historico-physicæ regni vegetabilis;" "Ecotypa vegetabilium usus medicis præcipue destinatarum;" on reducing the genera and species of plants; on officinal roots; on the colours of plants, and on their medical qualities. He also published works on pathology and clinical medicine, medical jurisprudence, and surgery.—J. H. B.

LUGO, JUAN DE, a celebrated Spanish cardinal, was born at Madrid in 1583, and early distinguished himself for his ability. In 1603 he joined the jesuits, and after being professor in Spain, became professor of theology at Rome, where Urban VIII. made him cardinal, and otherwise honoured him. He died in 1660, leaving us many works as make seven volumes in folio.—FRANCISCO DE LUGO, his elder brother, was also a jesuit, born in 1580, and after teaching in Mexico, was employed at Rome and in Spain, where he died in 1652. He wrote a "Commentary on Thomas Aquinas," and sundry other books.—B. H. C.

LUINI or LOVINI, BERNARDINO, one of the most distinguished of the Milanese painters, was born at Luino on the Lago Maggiore, about the year 1470. He is assumed to have studied in the school of Leonardo da Vinci at Milan, but this is doubtful. He was, however, one of the followers of Leonardo, and of these the most distinguished; and so close an imitator of that great painter, that many of his works have long passed for works of Leonardo, though Luini wants Leonardo's exquisite tone and grandeur of style. Such is assumed to be the case with "Christ disputing with the Doctors," in the National gallery; and "Vanity and Modesty," in the Sciarra palace at Rome. He excelled in painting women, and in representing the more amiable qualities of human nature. This is true of Luini's frescoes as well as his oil pictures. But in his frescoes his style resembles more that of Mantegna than Leonardo, and in his earlier works; and in some he has approached the style of Raphael. His colouring is rich, and his light and shade forcible; but that want of freedom which characterizes Luini's oil pictures, altogether disappears in his frescoes. As a fresco painter he was one of the very greatest artists that has appeared in Italy. His execution is skilful, and must have been very rapid; his shadows are the pure colour laid on thickly, while his lights are the same colours driven very thinly with a little white, the outlines being strongly indicated in a dark warm colour. In his faces the features are often merely indicated by straight lines, and yet many of his female heads, painted upon such a slight basis, are among the most beautiful in the Italian frescoes. Luini was also a great decorator, as may still be seen in some of his work of this class preserved in the Certosa di Pavia. The comparative scarcity of his name hitherto, or within the last few years, is partly owing to his having been overlooked by Vasari, or only slightly mentioned under the designation of Bernardino da Luino; and partly to his best works being attributed to Leonardo da Vinci. The gallery of the Ippolito at Milan possesses some excellent examples

of his oil pictures, and many fragments of his frescoes transferred to wood or canvass from their original walls for which they were painted. There are other frescoes still well preserved in some of the palaces of Milan, as in Casa Silva. But his principal works are the series from the History of the Virgin and the Life of Christ in the church of the Madonna at Saronno, some of which were completed in 1525. There is another great series in the Franciscan convent at Lugano, but now somewhat injured. Several of the European galleries, foreign and Italian, possess good examples of Luini's oil paintings. The date of his death is not known; he was still living in 1580, and may have survived that date several years.—His son, AURELIO, who is said to have assisted his father in some of his works, was also a good painter—the best of his time in Milan, according to Lomazzo—and was skilled in perspective and landscape. He died in 1593, aged only sixty-three, according to tradition.—EVANGELISTA, another son, was a good decorative painter, who was still living in 1586. If these two painters assisted their father in his works, they must have been born long before 1530, or their father must have long survived 1530.—(Lomazzo, *Trattato*, &c.; Lanzi, *Storia Pittorica*, &c.)—R. N. W.

LUITPRAND. See LIUTPRAND.

LUKASZEWITCH, JOSEPH, a Polish historian, born about 1800. In 1820 he was named librarian to the Racinski library at Posen. He there made great efforts to popularize Polish literature, and founded two journals, one literary, the other political and liberal. His historical works are held in high esteem, being based on a careful study of original documents.

LUKIN, LIONEL, inventor of the life-boat, was a native of Essex, and born about 1742. He was for many years a prosperous coach-builder in Long Acre, London. In November, 1785, he took out a patent for the first life-boat, having previously tested its efficacy. Its main defect lay in its liability to be disabled by the staving in of the sides, a defect remedied in the life-boat of Mr. Greathed, invented soon afterwards. The priority of Mr. Lukin's invention was contested, and in 1806 he published the "Invention, construction, and uses of Unimmergible Boats, stated in a Letter to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," afterwards George IV., who had shown some degree of interest in his life-boat. Mr. Lukin died in London in 1834.—F. E.

LULLY or LULLI, JEAN BAPTISTE DE, the musician pre-eminent in the foundation of the French opera, was born at or near Florence in 1658; he died at Paris, March 22, 1687. Guichard, who was concerned with Cambert and Perrin in the original establishment of the Académie Royale, and was interested to depreciate Lully because the patent had been transferred to him, states him to have been the son of a poor miller. He is, on the contrary, mentioned in the *Gazette de France* of May, 1661, which announces his appointment as "surintendant et compositeur de la musique du roi," as Sieur Lully, a Florentine gentleman; which account is corroborated by his letters of naturalization dated in the following December, wherein he is stated to be the son of Laurent Lully, a Florentine gentleman, and of Catherine del Seta; and is further confirmed by his marriage contract of July, 1662, which is signed by the king, the queen, and the queen-mother, and which gives the same description of him. While we make due allowance for the resentment of Guichard, we must also admit the possibility of Lully's having misrepresented his own genealogy, in order not to shock the sensitiveness of his royal patron, by acknowledging the obscurity of his family. As an Italian, his name of course must have been Lulli; but he always signed himself Lully, and his name is so spelled in the documents above referred to, and in the contemporaneous prints. Lully learned to read and write of a Franciscan friar, who taught him also the rudiments of music, and showed him how to play on the guitar. The boy's natural vivacity attracted the notice of the Chevalier de Grise, who was travelling in Italy in 1644, and who induced Lully's parents, whether gentle or simple, to let him take him to Paris, to serve as page to the king's niece, Mlle. de Montpensier. The princess, little pleased with the appearance of the young Italian, would not allow him to be about her person, and so made him, instead of a page, an under-servant. He soiled himself in this menial condition with an old fiddle, on which he used to play song and dance tunes for his own amusement, and to the diversion of his kitchen comrades. He was afterwards, as a musician, who described his musical talent to his mistress, and she had him placed under proper instruction.

Besides practising the violin, Lully now applied himself to the study of the clavier and of composition, in which his teachers were Metru, Roberdet, and Gigault—all organists of the church of St. Nicolas-des-Champs. His progress was rapid and he was soon admitted into the princess' band of musicians; but he lost this appointment, for setting to music an indecent epigram upon his mistress. Lully's disgrace did not long hinder his preferment. In the year 1652 he was appointed one of the king's "Grande bande de 24 violons," and he so signalized himself in this capacity by his playing and by his composition of airs for the performance of the band, that a new band was instituted, to be under his direction, which, for distinction from the other, was called "Les petits violons." He was a severe taskmaster over this band, whom he had to teach almost entirely from the commencement; and was so violent in his temper, that he would break a player's instrument about his shoulders, who played out of tune. But his ambition was so great, and his teaching so effectual, that before long this new band more than rivalled the other. He composed the music for several Diverissements—a species of masque comprising singing and dancing, in which the king and the court used to perform; and he occasionally took part in the representation of these, either as a dancer on the stage (when he appeared under the name of Baptiste), or as a player in the orchestra. He became a great favourite of Louis XIV., who appointed him his private secretary, besides conferring upon him the important advantages before cited. He married the daughter of Michel Lambert, a lutenist and teacher of singing, whose lessons were immensely in vogue; he was also a composer of chansons, greatly esteemed at that time. He was born in 1610, and died in 1696. In 1664 Lully made the friendship of Moliere, and wrote from that time the music for his comedies. He also occasionally acted comic parts in these pieces, for which he evinced great talent; his effective performance of *M. de Pourceaugnac* having once been the means of his regaining the king's countenance, when he had been for a time out of favour. The successful attempt of Cambert, in conjunction with the Abbé Perrin and the Marquis de Sourdis, in 1669, to institute a French opera on the model of the Italian performances which Cardinal Mazarin had introduced in Paris, was naturally a stimulus to Lully's ambition. Accordingly, he took advantage of a quarrel between the marquis and his partners, to obtain a reversion of the patent in his own favour, which is dated March, 1672, and which rendered permanent the establishment of the Académie Royale de Musique. The first production of Lully's undertaking was the opera of "Les Fêtes de l'Amour et de Bacchus," which seems to have been put together in haste for the opening of the theatre, since it is chiefly composed of pieces that had been written for Moliere's comedies. This was followed in successive seasons by eighteen other works of the same class, none of which were unadmired, and some obtained the utmost popularity, and held possession of the stage for at least a hundred years. It was of course an advantage to the composer to have the co-operation in these operas mostly of Quinault; and when not of him, of Corneille or Fontaine, whose literary pre-eminence gave importance to every production in which they were concerned. He was, however, so despotic in the enforcement of his own views of dramatic effect, that he would oblige even these distinguished men sometimes to rewrite a scene again and again—it is said to the number of twenty times—before he would set it to music; and to this positive requisition of words which entirely suited his purpose, may largely be attributed the great merit of his dramatic productions. It must have been sufficiently vexatious to men whom the world acknowledged as poets, after having passed through the twofold ordeal, first, of the king's approval of their subject, and second, of the approbation of their finished poem by the Académie de France, to be obliged to reconstruct their work; and the more so, as their credit for the production was to be almost wholly absorbed in that of the composer. No musician, however, can work conscientiously upon an opera who has not free range for his ideas, and the concessions of these famous dramatists is therefore an example to all lyrical writers for the stage. Lully further exerted himself to secure completeness and unity of effect in his operas, by designing the dances and teaching the dancers. He arranged also the scenic contrivances, and instructed the singers, who, at a time when music was not generally cultivated, had scarcely any qualifications for performance besides their fine voices, until the composer had fitted them for the task. When

he was thus extensively occupied, it was his practice to write only his voice parts and basses, and to make his pupils Lalouette and Colasse (who both acquired reputation as composers) fill up his scores. It must be remembered that the art of instrumentation was utterly undeveloped at the period, and thus it detracts nothing from the composer's merit that he employed such assistance. Lully's operas, though they were the origin, and are indeed the models of the modern French grand opera, are of extremely simple construction. Their dramatic element is almost entirely confined to the recitative and the incidental ballets; the numerous songs, which are chiefly episodic, having a conventional character of grace calculated rather to meet the taste of the court than to realize the action of the scene. He is to be particularly noticed for the great advance upon all previous instrumental music displayed in the form and in the character of his overtures. These attained to such wide esteem, that for a long time it became common for Italian composers to adopt them as preludes to their operas. Lully wrote extensively for the church; but his ecclesiastical music, though greatly admired in France, seems never to have been played out of that country. Rigorous and exacting as he was in his capacity of director, he appears to have played the part of courtier to the king, with almost servile deference. He behaved, however, with the greatest haughtiness to the ministers and other men in authority, save only if he happened to be out of favour with the monarch, and needed their influence to regain him his position. He is said to have been avaricious, the proofs of which are, that he left an immense sum of money at his death; and that though he received large parties of persons in the highest rank, he spent nothing on their entertainment, alleging that it would be unbefitting in him to attempt to vie with the magnificence of the nobility. He was eminently superstitious, but could still accommodate his conscience to his convenience: for example—he had a severe illness in 1686, when, despairing of his life, he sent for his confessor, who refused him absolution except he would, as an act of penance for the past, and in token of his renunciation of all earthly vanities, destroy the score of his opera of "Armide," which he had lately finished, and which was in course of rehearsal. He burned the MS.; his sins were absolved; but he kept a transcript of the opera, and recovered in time to direct its successful production. He was addicted to the pleasures of the table, the effect of which upon his constitution was such as to render him susceptible of injury, from causes which might else have been harmless. To this may be ascribed his death, which was thus induced: he had written a Te Deum to celebrate the king's restoration from sickness; being greatly excited at the rehearsal of this work, he was beating the time vehemently with a stick upon the floor, and accidentally once struck his foot instead. The blow produced mortification; he refused to have his limb amputated; an empiric undertook his cure for a large reward that was offered by the Marquis de Carrette, but failed in his attempts, and Lully expired after great suffering. Lully left three sons—Louis, born in 1664, succeeded his brother, Jean Louis, as superintendent of music and composer to the king; he wrote an opera in conjunction with each of his brothers, and some other pieces of small effect. He died in 1713.—JEAN BAPTISTE, born in 1665, after sharing with Louis the composition of the opera of Orphée in 1690, was presented by the king with the abbacy of St. Hilaire, near Narbonne, for which his education had qualified him. He died in 1701.—JEAN LOUIS, born in 1667, succeeded to his father's appointment, which his early death left vacant for his brother; he died in 1688. Lully had also three daughters.—G. A. M.

LULLY, RAYMOND, surnamed DOCTOR ILLUMINATUS, was born at Palma in the island of Majorca in 1284 or 1285, where his father, a Spanish nobleman, held the office of seneschal to James I. of Arragon. Entering the army, he became celebrated at once for his valour and his gallantries. All at once he threw up his military rank, withdrew from court, and gave himself up to science and devotion. He graduated at the university of Paris, and studied alchemy under Arnold de Villanova. He appears to have made very extensive chemical researches, and to have been acquainted with a considerable number of important bodies. He had some crude notion of chemical analysis, and is reported to have invented the kind of furnace known as *athanor*, of which modifications are still in use. He came forward also as a philosophic reformer, having been connected either as pupil or friend with Roger Bacon. Though devoutly religious, accord-

ing to the light of his age, he sought to free philosophy from the sway of theology. He contends that reason, instead of being chained to faith, should set out from doubt, and seek to know rather than to believe. In opposition to the doctrines of the schools, he issued his "Ars Magna," a system of mechanical logic or process by which men might argue upon all imaginable topics without laborious thought or a knowledge of the facts, and yet arrive at truth. It need scarcely be said that this was a delusion. Amidst these philosophic pursuits he travelled by land and sea, visiting not only the whole of civilized Europe, but many parts of Africa and the East, and meeting with strange adventures. Sometimes he preached a new crusade to Palestine, and sometimes he made missionary expeditions in mahomedan countries, and engaged in public discussion with the doctors of Islam. Some say that he was stoned to death in Algeria in 1315; others that he died peaceably in his Majorcan home, having previously fallen into dotage; others again maintain that he was alive in England as late as 1332. He is said to have given one of the three first kings, Edward of England, six million pieces of gold—the fruits of his alchemical labours—to defray the cost of a crusade against the Saracens, a story which scarcely needs refutation. From the vast extent and heterogeneous character of his writings, joined to his varied and adventurous life, some have supposed that there were two Raymond Lullys, whom tradition has fused into one. The works ascribed to him, however, agree in style; and, as Dumas observes, his studies were not more heterogeneous than those of Dr. Priestley. His works have been collected and published by Salzinger under the title—"Raymondi Lullii Opera Omnia," 10 vols. folio, Mainz, 1721-42.—J. W. S.

LUMLEY, JOANNA, Lady, was the wife of John Lord Lumley, a nobleman of liberal tastes and of a cultivated mind, and the daughter of Henry Fitzalan, earl of Arundel. This learned lady has left behind her a translation of the *Iphigenia* of Euripides, and a Latin version of three of the orations of Isocrates, both in MS. She died in 1620.—W. C. H.

LUMSDEN, MATTHEW, an eminent orientalist, was born in the county of Aberdeen in 1777, and educated at King's college, Aberdeen. At seventeen he went to India to join his brother, who was in the service of the East India Company. He is variously stated to have after his arrival entered an indigo factory, and to have been employed in the company's stationery office. However this may be, he devoted his leisure to the study of Persian, and afterwards of Arabic. His knowledge of these languages having been made available in connection with the Calcutta courts of justice and otherwise, he was appointed about 1801 assistant-professor of Persian and Arabic at the college of Fort-William, and in 1805 professor-in-chief. Other and trying employments were added to this, and in 1820 he came to England with shattered health. Finding no opening at home, he returned to India in 1821, and was appointed to his old professorship in 1822. He resigned finally in 1825, and coming home abandoned philology, and lived in retirement until his death in 1835. He is best known by his "Grammar of the Persian Language," Calcutta, 1810; and by vol. 1. of a "Grammar of the Arabic Language," 1811. He published a first volume only of his projected edition of Firdusi's *Shah Nameh*.—F. E.

LUNA, ALVARO DE, favourite and minister of John II. of Castile, was born about 1392, being the illegitimate son of a gentleman of rank in Arragon, Don Alvaro de Jovera. At eighteen he became a page in the household of the king, then only three years old, and soon gained that ascendancy over his weak mind which endured through life. On the king's being declared of age in 1418, the power of the favourite was assailed by the Infante Don Enrique, and his brother Juan, afterwards king of Navarre. The king fled with his favourite to the castle of Montavan, and a struggle ensued, the result of which was that De Luna was elevated to the post of constable of Castile, in the place of Davalos, one of the conspirators, in 1423. For long the king was compelled to banish the favourite, but speedily recalled him. The wars in Italy gave some degree of tranquillity to Castile. In 1429 a war against the Moors was decided upon, and De Luna prepared to take the chief command; but once more the quarrels between the three kingdoms broke out, and the kings of Arragon and Navarre invaded Castile. A truce was, however, agreed on, through the exertions of the queen of Arragon, and from 1430 to 1439 the peace of the kingdom and the influence of his constable continued. In that year the Infante

Enrique and the king of Navarre, reinforced by the king's son, Prince Enrique, formed a league which compelled the monarch to banish his minister for a term of six years. It is probable that the real strength of the confederacy lay in the discontent which had been excited among the Castilian nobles by the constant aggressions attempted by the king and his minister on the prerogatives of the Castilian parliament. Another demerit, though less obvious, was De Luna's neglect of his trust as tutor and afterwards governor of the young Prince Enrique, whose vices and incapacity are to be traced to his education. The prince at first took part against the favourite, but in later years was active in bringing about his restoration. The king of Navarre soon reduced the unfortunate John to an honourable captivity; but Prince Enrique, in conjunction with the constable, raised a force sufficient to defy the usurpation, and at the battle of Olmedo the Infante Don Enrique was mortally wounded, and several of his principal supporters killed. The return of De Luna to power was not signalized by any act of revenge against his opponents, but the last stretch of his authority proved fatal to him. The king having lost his first wife, was on the point of concluding a match with the daughter of the king of France; but the minister had already, without consulting him, arranged a union with Isabel of Portugal, which would appear to have been in a political sense far more eligible. The king submitted, and married the Portuguese princess; but the constable failed to rule the king's domestic relations as he had done in the time of the first queen. He soon lost the favour of the sovereigns, and a plot was already matured against him when he gave but too valid a pretext for his condemnation, by causing Alonzo Perez, who had been unfaithful to him, to be thrown headlong from a tower. A speedy arrest and a mock trial followed; and after much vacillation on the part of the king, he was publicly executed at Valladolid, June, 1453. The reputation of Alvaro de Luna is literary as well as political; he was a patron of literature, and wrote many of the *entremeses*, or interludes, which were then in vogue; also a short poem, and an unpublished work on virtuous and famous women. The chronicle of his life, by an unknown ecclesiastic, is a master-piece in its kind.—F. M. W.

LUNDEN, SIR ALAN, a great Scottish magnate, was born about the beginning of the thirteenth century. He married at an early age the illegitimate daughter of Alexander II.; and before 1233 succeeded his father in the office of king's hostiarius or door-ward. In 1243 he was appointed grand justiciar of Scotland; but he was deprived of this office in 1249, on account of his attempt to obtain from the council the legitimization of his wife, so that, on failure of the legal heirs, she might succeed to the crown. On this he joined Henry III. of England, and served under him in France. But at length in 1255 he was reinstated in his office through the influence of Henry. Two years later he was replaced by Comyn. On his death in 1275 his three daughters carried his great possessions into other families.—J. T.

LUPSET, THOMAS, an eminent English scholar, was born in London in 1498, and studied at St. Paul's school, at Cambridge, and at Paris. In 1519 he became lecturer on rhetoric at Oxford; he accompanied Richard Pace to Italy as his secretary, and became tutor to Cardinal Wolsey's son, Thomas Winter. In 1529 he received the living of St. Martin's, Ludgate, and in 1530 a prebend at Salisbury. He died in 1532. He was held in much estimation for his learning, piety, and humility. He wrote a treatise on charity; an exhortation to young men; and a treatise teaching how to die well, besides some Latin letters, and sundry translations from the Greek and Latin.—B. H. C.

LUPTON, DANIEL, of whose life little is known, published in 1637 "The History of the Modern Protestant Divines, faithfully translated out of Latin"—according to Alexander Chalmers, that of Holland's *Herologia* and Verheiden's *Effigies*. The work, which is a scarce one, includes biographies, British and foreign, from Berengarius and Huss to Perkins and Whitaker. Another of Lupton's avowed works is "London and the Country carbanded and quartered into several characters," London, 1632—a curious little volume, worth a glance for the traits which it contains of contemporary manners and character. It is dedicated to Lord Goring, and in the dedication Lupton speaks of having been with his lordship's brother "in the waives abroad."—F. E.

LUPUS SERVATUS or LOUP DE FERRIÈRES, a French ecclesiastic and author, was born about 835, and died after 882. He studied under Kalanus Maurus at Pavia, where he is supposed to have made great progress in all sorts of learning. On

his return to France he became a great favourite in the court of Louis the Meek and his son Charles. In 841 he was appointed abbot of Ferrières, a celebrated benedictine monastery. In 843 he attended a synod at Germigny, and in 844 was taken prisoner by Pepin of Aquitaine, who defeated him in his attempt to lead some troops to the assistance of Charles; but he was speedily released, and attended the synod of Verneuil the same year, where he drew up the canons. In 853 he was at the council of Soissons, in 855 at the council of Bonceil, and in 859 he attended the synod of Toul. In 861 he fled from Ferrières through fear of the Normans, and in 862 appeared at a council at Soissons, after which no more is heard of him. He chiefly claims our regard for his writings, which were published in a collected form by Baluze in 1664; they consist of letters, theological treatises, and lives of saints. The letters throw much light upon his own character, and also illustrate the age to which he belonged. The treatises "De Tribus Questionibus," on predestination, grace, and free-will, are valuable to the student of the history of theological controversy.—B. H. C.

LUPUS or WOLF, CHRISTIAN, a learned monk of ultramontane principles, was born at Ypres in 1612. His works were published at Venice in 6 vols. folio, in 1724-29. The most important of these is entitled "Synodorum generalium et provincialium statuta et canones." He died at Louvain in 1681.

LUSHINGTON, STEPHEN, D.C.L., distinguished as a civilian, and for the important part he took in the work of negro emancipation, was born in 1782. His father, Sir Stephen Lushington, baronet, was chairman of the East India company. He received his early education at Eton, and in 1799 went to Oxford, where he graduated B.A. and M.A. at All Souls' college, of which he became a fellow. He took the degrees of bachelor and doctor of laws, and was called to the bar of the Inner temple in 1806, and in 1808 was admitted an advocate of Doctors Commons. His parliamentary career commenced in 1807, when he was returned member for Great Yarmouth; and during a period of thirty-four years from that time, he took an active and independent part in the deliberations of the house of commons. He represented successively, in the old parliament, the boroughs of Tregony, Yarmouth, Ilchester, and other places; and in the first reformed house of commons, in 1831, he was chosen for the Tower Hamlets, which he continued to represent until 1841. The year that Dr. Lushington entered parliament, the act for the abolition of the slave-trade was brought before the house; and Mr. Wilberforce and his friends, after having struggled to obtain it for twenty years, had the satisfaction of seeing it become the law of the land. Dr. Lushington, who supported the administration of Fox and Grenville, during which the abolition act was passed, voted in its favour, though he was the owner of considerable property in the West Indies. Throughout the long and arduous labours which led to the total abolition of slavery, Dr. Lushington's quick perceptions, his spirit, energy, and indefatigable perseverance, with his legal accomplishments, his well trained mind and parliamentary experience, were of invaluable service. In 1823 Dr. Lushington brought in a bill to consolidate the abolition acts; it passed the commons' house, but was thrown out by the lords. He brought it forward again in 1825, with clauses to abolish the inter-colonial trade; it passed the legislature, and the same year an act declaring the slave trade piracy was obtained. But, perhaps, the most anxious and arduous portion of Dr. Lushington's antislavery labours, was performed in the few months previous to the final triumph of the cause. He had been throughout closely connected with Mr. Buxton in this great work, and on them rested the care and responsibility attendant on its completion. To their far-seeing policy it is probable the slaves were indebted for the boon of freedom, at an earlier date than would have been practicable without the guidance which they bestowed upon the measure. Their concession to the compensation clause, in opposition to the popular demand for "unconditional emancipation," was made to insure the passage of the act in the parliament of 1833; for their experience had taught them that delay was dangerous, and the course they took was the result of the most profound and anxious deliberation, after repeated negotiations with the government. Dr. Lushington's parliamentary course on other questions was characterized by the same principles which he exhibited in the antislavery cause. In 1820, he moved in parliament the recognition of the South American republics, in opposition to Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning. In 1831 he

voted for the complete civil emancipation of the Jews. Dr. Lushington was one of the counsel of Queen Caroline in her celebrated trial. In 1828 he was made judge of the consistory court, and in 1838 became judge of the admiralty and member of the privy council; the former of these two appointments disqualifying him from sitting in parliament he resigned his seat. He was chancellor of the dioceses of London and Rochester, and commissary of Westminster, Essex, and Herts. His legal sagacity placed him in a very high position; and his authority in ecclesiastical law was often appealed to in matters of controversy concerning the doctrine, discipline, and ritual of the established church. He died August 5, 1868.—R. M.

LUSIGNAN, GUY DE, King of Jerusalem and first king of Cyprus, was born about 1140, and was descended from the ancient French family of Limousin. Like several of his ancestors he took part in one of the crusades, and was selected in 1186 by Sybilla, sister of Baldwin IV., king of Jerusalem, for her second husband, after the suspicious death of her infant son, Baldwin V. As Guy's only recommendation was his handsome person, this choice excited general dissatisfaction; and even his own brother was heard to exclaim—"Since they have made him a king, surely they would have made me a god." War soon after broke out between the crusaders and Saladin. The mahometans laid siege to Tobenas, and the christians, in an attempt to relieve that important place, were defeated with the loss of thirty thousand men, and Lusignan himself and many other knights were taken prisoners. He regained his liberty on surrendering the stronghold of Ascalon; but Jerusalem soon after, October 2, 1187, fell into the hands of Saladin. In 1192 the weak and unfortunate Lusignan resigned his regal honours to Richard Cœur de Lion, and received in return the sovereignty of Cyprus, which he repopulated with refugees from Syria and Palestine. He died in 1194 after a reign of only two years, but the dynasty which he founded lasted for three centuries.—J. T.

LUTHER, MARTIN, the great German reformer, was born at Eisleben on the evening of the 10th of November, 1483. As he was born on St. Martin's Eve, and baptized on the following day, he received the christian name of Martin. His mother, Margaret, a peasant, and his father a poor miner, left Eisleben for Mansfeld when their babe was but a few months old. Here the industrious labourer so prospered that he became possessor of two furnaces, and was enabled thereby to give his son a good early education. After attending the Latin school he was, at the age of fourteen, sent to Magdeburg, to the seminary of the Franciscans. During his residence in this city his poverty forced him to traverse the neighbouring villages, and sing hymns for bread. Next year he removed to Eisenach, and was still pinched with similar straits, till a lady named Cotta, attracted by his appearance and singing, took him under her roof. No wonder that the memory of this early period deeply impressed the mind of Luther, and that many years afterwards he sometimes requested his hearers not to despise the poor boys who sing from door to door and ask bread for the love of God. The elder Luther, who saw the rising talent of his son, was anxious that he should study law, and accordingly he entered the university of Erfurt in 1501. The classics and the schoolmen divided his attention—"the whole university admired his genius"—and he took his degree in 1505. But in the second year of his sojourn at Erfurt, as he was ransacking the volumes in the college library, he found a copy of the Vulgate, a book which he had not seen before, and which contained greatly more portions of scripture than were found in the church lectionaries. He read it, and again and again returned to read it, with strange and rapturous sensations. The spiritual conflict commenced within him; a new realm, lying far beyond intellectual pursuits and gratifications, was laid bare to his vision; and the cravings of his soul were awakened, though for a period they were not to be satisfied. About this time, too, his severe studies threw him into an alarming illness, which quickened all his serious impressions, and these again were deepened through the sudden death of a fellow-student and friend by a stroke of lightning. His religious convictions grew so overpowering that he resolved, according to the custom of the time, to abandon the world and devote himself as a monk to God. After a very brief interval, he summoned his friends to a jovial supper, at which there was no lack of student merrymaking; and no sooner had his companions gone, than, leaving the rest of his property, and taking his Virgil and Plautus under his arm, he entered the convent of the hermits of

St. Augustine. Having been enrolled as a novice he soon felt the degradation of his lot; but he shrunk not from it, for he had deliberately chosen it. The master of arts was forced to be a menial drudge, sweeping the rooms, acting as porter, begging for bread, and doing other unnameable offices for his lazy and exacting superiors. By the patronizing interference of the university he was at length enabled to resume his studies, comprising the scholastic philosophy and the diligent perusal of the Bible and Augustine. But he was far from obtaining that spiritual peace and sanctity which he had so earnestly anticipated. He worshipped, prayed, fasted, and did penance in vain. His melancholy grew yet gloomier, so that on one occasion, and because of his non-appearance for some time, the door of his cell was burst open, and the poor pale monk was found on the floor in helpless and unconscious exhaustion, out of which he was charmed only by the song of the choir. So much did "the sorrows of death compass him, and the pains of hell got hold upon him," that his fancy bodied out his guilty fears in the shape of some awful tormentor who was ever haunting him day and night—and ever ready to arraign him or summon him to judgment and doom. There was no salve for his soul in monastic routine or ascetic services. In thorough earnest was he all the while, for his salvation was felt by him to be at stake; and long afterwards he would honestly say—"If ever monk could have won heaven by monkery, that monk was I." But clouds and darkness were not always to lie in thick folds on his spirit, and the conversation of Staupitz, the new vicar-general, who had come on an official visit to Erfurt, greatly relieved him. Yet though the day had dawned, the mist often returned. The letters and counsels of Staupitz, however, had their influence, and at last the kind and pointed words of an aged monk so truly went home in peace and joy to his heart that he exclaimed—"I felt as if I had been born anew." In his twenty-fourth year, in 1507, Luther was ordained a priest, and celebrated his first mass. Thus ends the first period of Luther's life, his formal consecration to the service of that system which he was soon to challenge and overthrow in Germany and northern Europe.

About this period Frederick, the elector of Saxony, had founded a university in Wittenberg; and in 1508, and by the influence of Staupitz, Luther was invited to fill the chair of philosophy in it. The dialectics which he now taught had little charm for him. They might furnish a salutary mental discipline; but theological truth entranced him. It was no evanescent subtlety, but a living and fresh reality, which scripture unfolded, and his soul could apprehend and rely on. So that in the second year of his professorship, Luther, on becoming a bachelor of theology, set himself to the exposition of the divine word, obtaining at the same time more spiritual serenity and deeper and more comprehensive views of the plan of redemption. His new opinions startled not a few among his colleagues; but as long as they were confined in their utterance to the chair they were comparatively harmless in result. His good genius Staupitz again interfered; and seeing his popular gifts—his earnestness, imagination, and fire—urged him to preach. At length, with great reluctance, and with a solemn sense of responsibility, he rose from the chair into the pulpit. At last had he reached his right place—his throne of power, as a public teacher of a christianity drawn directly from the word of God and realized in his own spiritual history—a christianity fresh as spring leaves when contrasted with the faded foliage and dry faggots of the mediæval theology. His popularity was great and immediate; the college chapel was found at once to be too small; and on the invitation of the civic council he removed to the parish church. His audiences were enchained while they were startled; the oratory of the open-minded and noble-souled Teuton could not but tell on the masses; for his words, born in his own heart, reached with magnetic quickness and sureness the responding sympathies of all hearts before him. But as yet, like Staupitz, he was only an evangelist within the church, and imagined that the gospel as proclaimed by him was the true lesson of that church to the people, though, as he innocently supposed, many preachers had not risen to the full proclamation of it.

Luther had now got his first lesson as to evangelical freedom, and he had longed and striven for it; but his next lessons, which led him to revolt against what he felt to be ecclesiastical delusion and domination, were his providence forced upon him. Either in 1510 or 1511 he was sent to Rome, probably on

business connected with the religious order he belonged to, and perhaps, as some say, in fulfilment also of some religious vow. His ardent mind longed to see the metropolis of Christendom, and to join in that august worship which his Holiness, his cardinals, and the highest prelates and dignitaries glorified by their presence or participation. But his visit left deep and solemn impressions upon him. The monasteries he visited on his journey revealed the luxury of the inmates, and even on Friday they practised no abstinence from animal food. Herrings and bread had been his usual repast, and he could in no way sympathize with the sumptuous fare of his Benedictine entertainers in Lombardy. As he approached the city his spirit bounded with emotion; and at his first glimpse of it he threw himself in transport on the ground, crying, "Holy Rome! I salute thee." The pilgrim devoutly made a circuit of the churches, drank in all the legends, and thought himself privileged beyond measure; nay, he almost wished that his parents had been dead, so that by masses and prayer he might then and there free them from purgatory. But the profanity of the priests annoyed and disgusted him. On one occasion seven masses were said around him before he had said one. "Get on," cried one of the priests, "and let our Lady have her son again." Prelates were as deficient in faith and gravity as common priests. Luther could hardly credit them when he found them boasting that, instead of the awful words of the sacramental formula, some of them had said, *Panis es, et panis manebis; vinum es, et vinum manebis*—Bread thou art, and bread thou shalt remain; wine thou art, and wine thou shalt remain. How shocked he was at finding hypocrisy and profanity, idleness and sensuality, where he had expected holiness and faith! The *Scala santa*, or holy stair of twenty-eight steps, is said to be that on which Jesus ascended when he appeared before Pilate, and to have been transported by angels from Jerusalem to Rome. Luther joined the bands ascending it, kissing each step as they mounted; but he soon felt the degradation, and his conscience awoke with a voice shouting in his ear, "The just shall live by faith." This visit to Rome had a decided formative power on Luther's mind. "Not for a hundred thousand florins would I have missed seeing Rome;" for his experience had been, "the nearer one gets to Rome, the more bad Christians does he find." On his return to Wittenberg he was, much against his will, made a doctor of divinity, the vicar-general Staupitz insisting that "the Lord had need of young and vigorous doctors." The expense, fifty florins, was defrayed by the elector. He was made Doctor Biblicus, his oath being "Juro me veritatem evangelicam viriliter defensurum"—an oath which he kept at all hazards, and against all forms of scholastic and Pelagian errors. Luther now preached with renewed ardour, kindling into still greater eloquence, exhibiting still mightier energy, and basing his statements, appeals, and denunciations more and more closely on the holy scriptures. At this period, and in room of Staupitz, he made an inspection of forty monasteries in Misnia and Thuringia, his old abode at Erfurt being among the number. He found much during this six months' tour to appal and move him; the impression made on him at Rome was sadly confirmed; the corruption had spread from the heart to the extremities.

The crisis had now come. The court of Rome, to aid in building St. Peter's, had commissioned agents to sell indulgences in Germany. The traffic was carried on with the utmost effrontery, and under a regular tariff. In particular a trafficker, named John Tetzel, a Dominican friar, carried on this commerce with unblushing levity and volubility of tongue, affirming that "repentance was unnecessary to forgiveness;" "that as soon as the money chinked in the strong box the soul escaped from purgatory;" and that he had "saved more souls by his indulgences, than Peter had done by his preaching." Rumours of such scandals were spreading on all hands; and some citizens of Wittenberg, who had been in the habit of confessing to Luther, refused to abandon their sins and pleaded the power of the indulgences which they had bought at Tetzel's sales. The spirit of Luther was fired, and he thundered against indulgences. Tetzel replied, the reformer waxed in boldness, and on the 31st of October, 1517, the eve of All Saints, he nailed to the church door ninety-five theses against the doctrine of indulgences, and declared his eagerness to defend them against all impugnors. In this challenge Luther did not question the authority of the pope, but believed sincerely he was doing what served the church. The news spread everywhere. The monks were indignant. Tetzel published counter-theses, attacking

Hutten, and others, were filled with joy at the commotion. Dr. Eck of Ingolstadt next challenged Luther, and was not sparing in his denunciations. "Friar Martin," said Leo at first, "was a man of genius, the outcry against him being monkish jealousy." In the meantime Luther went down to Heidelberg, and, according to the fashion of the time, held a disputation there against five doctors, and in defence of several theses which he termed "paradoxes." Bucer, then a Dominican friar, listened to the dispute, and became a convert to Luther's opinions. But alarm at length prevailed in the papal court, and Luther was summoned to appear at Rome within sixty days; Sylvester Prierias, a virulent opponent, being put at the head of the tribunal appointed to try him. But it was claimed by the elector, who was well aware of what would be the fatal result if Luther should venture into Italy, that he should be tried in his own country; and accordingly he was ordered to appear at Augsburg before the papal legate, Cardinal Cajetan, who, while professing to conduct a fair inquiry, had secret orders to treat him as a heretic, without mercy, and to invoke for this purpose the secular arm. Luther attended; and his earnest convictions perplexed the courtly Italian. Unless the German would say, "I retract," the cardinal could show him no favour. "Revoca," cried the cardinal at length, or "return no more." The four days' dispute came to an end; no power could dislodge the intrepid German from his position. "I leave the place," writes Luther to his Eminence, "in the name of the Lord, and appeal from Leo misinformed to Leo to be better informed." The cardinal was confounded; "the beast," said he, "has deep eyes, and his head is full of speculation." The monk returned in safety to his cell and lecture-room. The sensation created by the occurrence was deep and overawing, and Luther thought of France as a place of refuge. "I am," said he, "in the hands of God and my friends." But the elector would not hear of his leaving Wittenberg, as his departure would be a sad blow to the rising university. Another attempt at conciliation was soon made; Militz, a Saxon, was appointed to preside at the conference, and a meeting took place at Altenberg. The legate at the end of a repast kissed the monk—"a Judas kiss," thought Luther; but he was so wrought on that he framed a humble and apologetic letter to the pope. He did not see his way as yet to break off finally; nay, he did not contemplate such an issue. But his letter was unheeded; he became more keenly alive to the errors of the church, and his dispute with Eck at Leipsic urged him onward to attack the primacy of the pope. Luther now took advantage of the press, and his works flew into wide circulation. The heart of the nation was roused; his voice was heard in huts and palaces, colleges and monasteries; and his address to the "Christian Nobles of Germany," 26th June, 1520, pealed like a thunder-clap over the country. During October of the same year he published the "Babylonian Captivity of the Church," a book of trenchant assault, showing that the breach had become so wide as to admit of no compromise. Militz met Luther privately at Lichtenberg and strongly urged him to silence, which Luther agreed to in the meantime if his enemies would let him alone. But the bull anathematizing him was already in Germany. After being posted up in several of the towns, Eck, who had been intrusted with the publication of it, boasted at Leipsic that now he would bring that "strange fellow to his senses;" but the students mobbed him, and he was glad to escape with his life. Tumultuous excitement was felt everywhere. The bull was brought to Wittenberg, and in presence of a notary and five witnesses Luther protested and said, "I appeal from Leo as a rash and unjust judge who condemns me unheard, to a future universal christian council." The bold monk rose into sublime defiance, when on the 10th of December, and at nine in the morning, he led a band of professors, doctors, and students to the gate of the city, and threw into a bonfire, kindled for the purpose, the canon law, the decretals, the Clementines, and the Extravagantes of the popes, tossing after them into the flames, the papal bull, with the declaration—"As thou hast grieved the saints of God, so mayest thou be consumed in everlasting fire." In an address he added—"Hitherto I have merely tested with the pope; the serious struggle now begins." Thus ended the second great epoch of Luther's life, in a defiant separation from the Church of Rome.

Charles V. had been recently crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, and his first Germanic diet was summoned to assemble at Worms in 1521—another epoch of the meeting being to "check the pro-

gress of new and dangerous opinions." The papal party, headed by Aleander, induced the young emperor to issue an edict for the destruction of Luther's books. But the Estates refused to publish the decree unless Luther were heard in his own defence, and a safe-conduct granted under which he might come to Worms; Aleander meekly pleading that he should not be put under the protection of the public faith. Luther was therefore summoned to Worms by the emperor under the titles, *honorabilis, dilecte, et devote*—mere words of form. This was what Luther longed for—to proclaim the truth to the congregated princes and nobles of Germany. While his friends hesitated and trembled, and conjured up all manner of dangers, he at once resolved to go, though he learned that he had just been cursed at Rome with great ceremony. On seeing the suspense and anguish of his advisers, he bravely exclaimed, "It is not my coming to Worms, but my condemnation and death that the papists want. I despise them while I live, and by my death I will triumph over them." In the resolute spirit of a martyr he bade his colleagues farewell, and on the 2nd of April set out on his journey, a carriage being provided for him by the civic authorities. His journey from town to town resembled a triumphal procession; even Fallavini admits that the crowds everywhere rushed to him during his progress. His enemies were alarmed at his coming, for they scarcely expected it, and strove in various ways to prevent or intimidate him. Spalatin also ventured by a messenger to forewarn and remonstrate, but Luther's intrepid reply was, "Go tell your master, that though there were as many devils in Worms as there are tiles upon the houses, I will enter it." On the 16th of April he reached the city, and attired in his monk's frock, passed through its streets attended by two thousand persons. On the morning of the 19th his faith seemed to fail him, for men of his temperament are liable to such recoils; bitter thoughts rose in his mind, but prayer gained the ascendancy. Alone he wrestled—"Stand by me, O God, the cause is thine. . . . Hast thou chosen me for this? I ask from thee assurance. . . . My soul is thine, O God, keep thou me." These and other broken sentences fell upon the ears of his friends. Luther was at length ushered into the august presence. The assembly was the most magnificent that Europe could furnish. Two hundred and four judges were there; the emperor, six electors, eighty dukes, eight margraves, thirty prelates, seven ambassadors, and hosts of princes and deputies. Alone he faced this tribunal; pale and emaciated, he stood before them in solitary grandeur. The combat began. Luther's calmness returned, nay, his courage rose to the occasion. Boldly and fully did he vindicate his past procedure, uniformly appealing to the authority of scripture. As Luther himself describes the scene, the contest turned on two questions—"Are those writings yours?" Yea. "Will you retract them?" Nay. "Begone then!" At the close of one of his answers he uttered those mighty words, "Here am I; I cannot do otherwise; so help me God. Amen." On the 26th Luther left Worms. An imperial edict was immediately issued against him—styled in the writ the "evil fiend in human form"—and he was put under the ban of the empire. But his friends had concerted measures for his safety, and he was warned that for a season his liberty might be abridged. Leaving Worms, he went to Mora to see his aged grandmother, and one can easily imagine the mingled awe and admiration with which she must have regarded her grandchild, who had single-handed been a match for pope and emperor. Next day he resumed his journey, and when he was in the depths of the Thuringian forest he was roughly seized by five horsemen and carried off from his companions to the castle of Wartburg. Here he assumed the dress of a knight, and spent a year in its solitude, mourned by many of his friends who were not in the secret. Yet this period of forced retirement was not misspent; several tracts were composed by him, and he did a portion of his great work—translated the New Testament into German. The version was published in 1522. But he had to wrestle with morbid and nervous sensations produced by his confinement and sedentary life. The Evil One, as he imagined, often troubled him; and on one occasion, in the form of a buzzing moth, so annoyed him as he was in the act of translating, that he hurled his fist at the tempter, and the strange missile left a mark on the wall of his chamber which the visitor is still invited to inspect. Leaving his Patmos, he returned to Wittenberg; his unquailing energy carried all before it, and in 1524 he abandoned the monastic dress—the last relic of his connection with Rome. Carlstadt and his party were driving matters to an extreme and damaging

the cause, and he had to crush them. Henry VIII. of England answered his "Babylonish Captivity," and Luther replied in his own fierce style. A set of enthusiasts, Stubner and the prophets, rose up in and around Zwicken and in other places, who soon turned liberty into licentiousness, and in a brief space excited the peasants to war—a political revolt resting, however, on many grievances, which Luther strove hard to moderate. He bewailed those excesses as far more hurtful to his cause than papal persecution, and his enemies blamed him and his doctrines as being the source of them. On the 11th June, 1525, Luther was married by Pomeranus to Catherine von Bora, who had left her convent about two years before. According to some accounts the lady herself had some hand in forwarding the arrangement. Luther had destined her for another person, but that person she bluntly declared she would not have, adding that she far preferred Luther to him; and to him such an appeal was irresistible. His friends were alarmed at this step, and many critics and historians have needlessly condemned it. It was his father's will, he argued, and God's will too. His lovely "Kathä" proved an excellent wife, and the happiness of Luther was vastly increased, though he sportively calls his spouse occasionally "my Lord Kate." A new fountain of tenderness was opened in his nature by the domestic relationship of wife and ultimately four children.

The controversy with Erasmus on the Will was an unhappy one. The technical dispute may cease to interest us, but its nature and tendency are quite palpable. The great scholar felt not the spiritual want of the age—its deep craving was for something more than literary taste and classic refinement, which might, indeed, coexist with scepticism and sensuality. Erasmus played upon the surface of the waters, and tossed about the laughing billows; Luther went down into the depths, in which it is true he sometimes lost himself before he hastily emerged. The one was expert at external appliances—the herbs and flowers of Parnassus—the other strove to reach the inner seat of the moral malady, and heal it with the balm of Gilead.—(See ERASMUS.) Luther's labours from this time forward were incessant. The publication of the new German translation of scripture embodied the divine word to princes and people, and forms an epoch in the formation and history of the German tongue. By the year 1533 seventeen editions of it had been printed at Wittenberg; thirteen at Augsburg; thirteen at Strasburg; with reprints at Erfurt and Leipzig. "The care of all the churches" was now upon the reformer, for many of the German states were embracing his doctrine. From 1517 to 1526 every year saw some book or tract from his pen. The translation of the Hebrew scriptures occupied a large portion of his time, and he wrote commentaries on nearly all the books of the Bible. In 1526 a council was held at Augsburg, which adjourned to Spire in 1526, and at it a general council was demanded. In 1529 another diet met at the same place; and the imperial and popish party having got the mastery, resolved to suppress the Reformation by force. Against this decree the deputies solemnly protested, and acquired therefore the appropriate name of Protestants. At this period occurred the famous sacramentarian controversy about the presence of Christ in the eucharist. Luther held to the traditional dogma of a real bodily presence, and when worsted in argument still repeated the words, "This is my body." By appointment of the landgrave of Hesse, Luther and Zwingli met at Marburg for discussion. But it was fruitless; Zwingli's arguments as to bodily locality Luther contemptuously called "mathematics." It was found that prior to the conference, Luther had chalked on the velvet table-cloth, "This is my body." Luther's dislike of the Swiss reformers was wholly unworthy of him. The famous diet of Augsburg took place in 1530; the confession prepared by Melancthon was laid before it and was formally accepted. To be in the neighbourhood if any crisis arose or consultation was needed, Luther went to sojourn at Coburg for a season. To animate his drooping friends on the occasion, Luther composed and sang his noted hymn, "Ein feste Berg ist unser Gott." The highest point had been gained. Protestantism, at first a secret conflict in the soul of an unknown and solitary monk, and which had demonstrated its vitality by conquering so many obstacles and triumphing over so many dangers—which had not yielded at the urgings of the pope, nor been paralyzed by the ban of the emperor—was now established among the German nations. The excesses of the anabaptists vexed the reformer greatly, and his heart was smitten at the thought of a new religious war waged by the

emperor against the German princes. Then came the scandal with the landgrave of Hesse, who wished to repudiate his wife and marry another. Whatever Luther's fault in this matter or in the advice he tendered, it is wholly contrary to his own repeated statements to maintain, as Sir William Hamilton does, that he held "polygamy as a religious speculation." Luther remained at Wittenberg amidst many labours, till, in his sixty-second year, his health began to give way. On the 23rd of January, 1546, he left Wittenberg for Eisleben, in order to compose some differences among the lords or counts of Mansfeld. This last journey brought upon him the blessing of the peacemaker, a fitting prelude to his retirement to that land where all is serenity and love. The river Issel being swollen he was five days on the road. On the 17th of February, 1546, he complained of excessive pain in the chest; only three days before he had written to his wife that his work of peace was well-nigh brought to an end. Some presentiment appears to have haunted him, for, according to Jonas, he said—"I was born and baptized here at Eisleben; what if I should remain or even die here?" In the night he was attacked again, and next day he gradually sank. Thrice he offered the prayer, "Into thy hand I commend my spirit; O God of truth, thou hast redeemed me." Jonas asked him, "Do you die in the faith of Christ, and the doctrines you have preached?" "Yes," was the reply, as his great spirit departed. His disease is supposed to have been angina pectoris, but according to others, cancer in the stomach. The most absurd stories were circulated about his death by his popish enemies. On the 19th his body was inclosed in a leaden coffin and carried into the church prior to its removal, and on the 22nd the hearse arrived at Wittenberg, where the whole city stood around in the deepest sorrow and lamentation. Luther was buried in the Schlosskirche, and Melancthon pronounced the funeral oration amidst the sobs and wallings of the vast assemblage. Many a traveller has read the simple inscription on his tomb.

Luther was one of the mighty; his earnest and manly nature was a stranger alike to dissimulation or cowardice. That he spoke roughly sometimes, and wrote harshly too, no one knew better than himself. "I was born," said he, "to fight with devils and storms, and hence it is that my writings are so boisterous and stormy." His life is not only marks, but makes an epoch in the world; for though many previous causes had been in operation, the German reformation was the work of one age, and to a great extent of one man. He had a far more adequate conception of the work needed for his period, than either Erasmus and the revivers of learning on the one hand, or Hutten and the political patriots on the other. In his broad and balanced theology in which objective and subjective have each its place and position, he passed beyond the earlier mystics, who, in doing so much to foster the spiritual life, perpetuated a protest against dead ecclesiasticism. Providence had largely endowed him for his gigantic enterprise; and when the time was ripe, the man was ready, brought step after step unconsciously to his awful position. Even his culture in childhood was full of stern discipline. The restless and unruly boy is said to have been sometimes flogged above a dozen times in a day, and at home the rod was applied to him with such severity, that as himself confesses, "the blood came." He did not indulge in speculation; largeness, breadth, or profundity of thought, did not characterize him. He had, neither the classic culture of Melancthon, nor the logical mastery and sobriety of Calvin. He was a man of action, and his quick sense of duty was coincident with the doing of it. True to every conviction, he shrank not from the expression of it, or from embodying it in a decided and unwavering course of conduct. Intellect and passion were powerful by turns within him; his conclusions were sometimes the fruit of irresistible impulse, rather than of calm and logical thought. So much was he formed to lead opinion that he could not easily bear contradiction. When he could not see through a hard problem, he knit his brows and scowled. At those moments he uttered and wrote those extreme opinions which have the semblance of paradoxes, and of which Hallam and Hamilton have given us a one-sided and depreciatory criticism. Luther was no recluse; his voice was the sound of no hidden oracle. He was a genial, hearty man; and after his marriage some of the noblest qualities of his nature were fully developed; more tenderness, more sympathy with what was human, and less of that isolated and more intellectual individuality which monks tend to foster. He lived happily, and rejoiced to uphold. How happy and

cheerful was he with his wife and family; how playful and loving are his letters to her and his children! He denies being "on fire" prior to his marriage, probably understating it against some objector desirous to trace his union to violent attachment. But his affection never slept, and it sheds its fragrance over many of his letters. Not long before his death, he sends his wife "his poor old love in the first place"—"I love her more than I do myself," said he on a previous occasion. The humour that so often accompanies genius flashes now broadly, and now peeps out slyly, through his conversation and writings. Fond of music from boyhood, he composed many hymns and set them to music; forty-two original tunes were composed by himself and his associates. Luther's system of theology is not perfect, yet the theology of the Augsburg Confession is in its most essential points based on scripture; and if the words of scripture are to be interpreted in their plain significance, the great Lutheran dogma of justification by faith, or that man becomes right before God through his personal acceptance of the righteousness of Christ, is beyond cavil or suspicion. His imperishable monument is the translation of the scriptures. He asked assistance from all quarters, from the physician Sturciad on plants and animals, and from Spalatin on minerals. He attended the manipulations of the butcher in order to comprehend more distinctly the sacrificial terms in the Mosaic code. In their meetings for the translation of the Old Testament, Luther presided over his theological colleagues, with his Bible and the Vulgate before him; Melancthon at his right hand being appealed to for assistance from the Greek version, Cruciger on his left throwing in the aid of the Targums, while Pomeranus gave them help from the rabbinical writings. That band of scholars did their work so faithfully that they have been known to return fourteen successive days to the reconsideration of some obscure clause or doubtful word. In a word, Luther excelled in many spheres; his mind was many-sided. Well might Melancthon say—"Pomeranus is exegetic, I am a dialectician, Jonas is an orator; but Luther surpasses us all." Luther, after recovery from monkish emaciation, stands before us as a man of compact, physical frame, with a firm set mouth and a massive brow, broad shoulders, and a "brave rotundity" in his more advanced years. His Tischreden or Table Talk, so well known, is not all genuine. The best edition of his letters is by De Wette. Many lives of him have been written, and the last edition of his works occupies sixty volumes.—J. E.

LUTHER, PAUL, a German chemist, born at Wittenberg in 1533. He was the son of the celebrated reformer, Martin Luther. He studied medicine, and was nominated one of the professors at Jena. He was afterwards called to the court of the elector of Saxony, who made him director of his chemical laboratory. After the death of his patron he was compelled, through some angry discussions connected with the opinions of his father, to retire from that court. William Frederick, however, recalled him, and named him his physician. The only work he has left is a treatise on the regimen to be observed in the time of plague. Died in 1593.—W. B.-d.

LUTI, CAVALIERE BENEDETTO, a celebrated Italian painter, born at Florence in 1666, was a scholar of A. D. Gabbiani. In 1696 he went to Rome, and there settled. He formed for himself an eclectic style, which differed much from that of his master. It was greatly admired by contemporary and succeeding critics, and Luti was named the last of the Florentines. But his style is characterized by the feeble elegance of form and colour which commonly belong to a declining school of art. He was much patronized by Pope Clement XI., by whom he was knighted. Among his best works are an "Isaiah" in the Lateran; a "St. Anthony" in the church of the Apostles, Rome; a "S. Ranieri" in Pisa cathedral; a "Magdalena" in S. Caterina Magna Napoli; and a "Psyche" in the Capitoline gallery. Besides painting in fresco and oil, Luti executed many subjects in crayons. These indeed were so much in request that, as Lanzi expresses it, "he inundated all Europe" with them. Many of his pictures have been well engraved. Died in 1724.—J. T.-e.

LÜTKE, PETER LUDWIG, German landscape painter, was born at Berlin in 1759. In 1785 he went to Italy, and studied for some time under Philip Hackert. He returned to Germany in 1788, and the following year was appointed professor of landscape painting in the Berlin academy. Lütke was a diligent student of nature, had some acquaintance with the natural history sciences, and finished his pictures with great care. His

landscapes are correct, though often cold and formal. Some of his largest and best works are in the palaces of Berlin and Potsdam. He died in 1831.—His son, **LUDWIG EDUARD LÜTKE**, born at Berlin in 1801, is a much esteemed painter and lithographer of landscapes, &c.—J. T.-e.

LUTTRELL, NARCISSE, a diarist and collector of some note, was descended from the ancient family of the Luttrells of Dunstan castle in Somersetshire. He lived very privately and pennuriously, and died at Little Chelsea on the 27th of June, 1732. He had collected a curious library of English history, antiquities, and miscellanies, and had purchased for it as each came out every poetical tract from the time of Charles II. to that of George I. This collection is referred to by Sir Walter Scott as having been turned to account by him in his edition of Dryden. Seventeen volumes of Luttrell's MS. diary of public events and gossip, commencing in September, 1678, and terminating abruptly with the 1st of April, 1714, are preserved in the library of All Souls college, to which they were bequeathed by Dr. Luttrell Wynne, a relative of the writer, and a former fellow of the college. In its manuscript form it was much consulted by Lord Macaulay, who frequently refers to it in his History of England. The celebrity thus bestowed on it led to its publication at the press of the university as "A brief historical relation of State Affairs, from September, 1678, to April, 1714," 6 vols., Oxford, 1857.—F. E.

LUTZELBURGER, HANS, a very celebrated wood-engraver of Basle in Switzerland, of whom little more is known than that he flourished in the first half of the sixteenth century. He is by many good recent authorities believed to be the engraver of the famous Dance of Death, published at Lyons in 1538, of which the designs, and by some the engraving, are attributed to Holbein. There appears to be less doubt that the cuts of Holbein's Alphabet of Death are by Lützelburger; and though each cut measures only a square inch, they are even more exquisite examples of wood-engraving than the larger Dance. Lützelburger engraved others of Holbein's designs; a Decollation of the Baptist, and one or two more of Albert Dürer's; a famous print of peasants by the Master N.H.; and others which are highly esteemed. His dated prints, or those of which the dates are ascertained, range between 1522 and 1539. Hans Lützelburger's is an important name in the early history of wood-engraving, as much from the obscurity which envelopes the evidence as to the designer and engraver of so many admirable works, as from the beauty of the works themselves. The various writers on the early history of engraving have consequently examined at great length the points here only indicated. The works of Bartsch, Massman, Zani, Rumohr, Elissen, A. de Montaignon, Fortoul, and Passavant, may be referred to for further information.—J. T.-e.

LUXEMBURG, FRANÇOIS-HENRI DE MONTMORENCY, Duc de, one of the greatest generals of his age, was descended from the ancient and famous house of Montmorency, which has given to France a long and splendid succession of constables and marshals. He was born in 1628, and was the posthumous son of the Count de Bouteville, who was beheaded for fighting a duel. The Princess de Condé took a deep interest in young De Bouteville, introduced him at court, and obtained for him the appointment of aid-de-camp to her son, the great Condé. Under that famous soldier, whom he resembled in many of his best qualities, young De Bouteville learned the art of war, and soon showed that in ability and courage he was not inferior to any of his illustrious race. His first campaign, which was in Catalonia in 1647, under the Duke d'Enguien, was unfortunate; but he greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Lens in 1648, and was rewarded with the rank of major-general when he was little more than twenty years of age. His connection with Condé involved him in the political quarrels of that erratic genius. In the civil wars which distracted France during the minority of Louis XIV. he fought under Condé against Mazarin and the Fronde, was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Rethel in 1650, and was for some months confined in a dungeon at Vincennes. He fought with Condé on the side of Spain in the war with France in 1654-59; but after the treaty of the Pyrenees in 1660 he made his peace with Louis, and was allowed to return to his native country. He served as a volunteer under Turenne in the conquest of Franche-Comté in 1667, and was elevated to the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1671 he married the heiress of the great house of Luxembourg, and united her name and arms with his own. In the following year he was

commissioned by Louis to chastise the Dutch; he gained several battles, took many towns, and inflicted upon them such cruelties as greatly to tarnish his reputation. At the close of the campaign in 1673, at the head of twenty thousand men, opposed by more than three times that number, he effected a masterly retreat which added greatly to his reputation. He distinguished himself in another campaign in Franche-Comté in 1674, and took part in the battle of Seneffe. In the following year he was created a marshal of France. He obtained several brilliant successes in the campaign of 1677, but he was disliked, both by Louis and his powerful minister Louvois; and at the instigation, it is alleged, of the latter, the victorious general was accused of trafficking with sorcerers and with vendors of poison, and was confined in the Bastille for fourteen months. But when France was involved in war with the allied powers in 1690, Louis was fain to avail himself of the services of the general whom he had ill-used, and whom he detested. Luxembourg revenged himself on his ungrateful master and his minister, by rendering the most signal services to the state. He defeated Prince Waldeck in a decisive engagement at Fleurus, 1st July, and King William in the famous and bloody battle of Steinkirk, July, 1692, and again at Landen in 1693, when nearly twenty thousand men were left on the battle-field. In the following year he made a forced march in the presence of a superior army—the last important act of his life—which excited the admiration of military critics, and frustrated the plans of his opponents. Worn out by his toils and by vicious indulgences, he died 5th January, 1695, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. The death of Luxembourg put an end to the success of Louis. He left no equal or worthy successor among the French generals. His stature was diminutive, his features harsh, and his person deformed. But he was possessed of unerring sagacity, a clear judgment, great energy and presence of mind, and wonderful military skill. He was deficient, however, in vigilance and diligence, and is alleged not to have had the art of improving a victory.—J. T.

LUXEMBURG, LOUIS DE, Count of Saint Pol, Constable of France, was born in 1418, and beheaded on the Place de Grève, at Paris, on the 19th December, 1475. He was the son of Count Peter, whom he succeeded at the age of fifteen. In the wars with the English he first adhered to the English side, but changed his allegiance, and was admitted to the councils of Charles VII. He was a distinguished and skilful soldier, and was highly esteemed for his gallantry. In 1464 he was summoned by Louis XI., and paid homage to that king. Soon after the king to secure his fidelity gave him his sister-in-law in marriage; but the count was generally more willing to take the part of Burgundy than that of France. He even sent information to the duke of Burgundy of the preparations made by the king of France and the earl of Warwick against Edward IV. His territories were placed between France and Burgundy, and his policy was to foment mischief between the two powers in the hope of gaining on both sides; but the duke of Burgundy arrested him, and for his own purposes sold him to France, and the parliament of Paris condemned him to death. His eldest son, John, was killed at the battle of Morat; but his second son, Pierre, procured restoration of the family estates.—P. E. D.

LUXFORD, GEORGE, an English botanist, was born at Sutton in Surrey, on 7th April, 1807, and died at Walsworth on 12th June, 1855, in the forty-eighth year of his age. In his early days he was sent to Reigate, where he acquired his elementary education. In 1834 he removed to Birmingham, but retired to Reigate in 1837, and at same time commenced business as a printer in London. He published a "Flora of Reigate," and was associated with Mr. Newman in the editing of a monthly botanical periodical called the *Phytologist*. For some years he was sub-editor of the *Westminster Review*. In 1846 he was appointed lecturer on botany in St. Thomas' hospital; but in 1851 he resigned this office and entered Mr. Newman's printing establishment as "reader."—J. H. B.

LUTYNS, CHARLES MARQUIS D'ARREBER, Duke of Constance of France, was born in Langedoc on the 5th August, 1578, and died at Guienne on the 16th December, 1621. He was at first a page to Henry IV., but was afterwards attached to the household of the dauphin, who became Louis XIII. Louis was fond of hawking, and Lutyne appears to have possessed some special talent for the management of birds, so that he soon gained his master's good graces and became a favourite. He was made captain of the Louvre, councillor of state, and

grand-falconer. He used his influence for evil, and instigated Louis to allow the assassination of the Marechal d'Ancre. He then became chief favourite, and was made constable of France. His only military operations were against the protestants of the kingdom. He died of camp fever.—P. E. D.

LUZAN, IGNACIO DE, a Spanish poet and critic, was born in 1702, and spent eighteen years in Italy, enjoying the friendship of Maffei and Metastasio. Returning to Spain in 1733, he set himself to reform the literary taste of his countrymen on the classical model then prevalent in France, and wrote a work entitled "La Poetica," 1737, with a view "to bring Spanish poetry under the control of those rules which are observed among polished nations"—an object which to a great extent he achieved. He was secretary to the Spanish embassy at Paris from 1747 to 1750, and died suddenly in 1754.—F. M. W.

LYALL, WILLIAM ROWE, D.D., editor and author, born in London in February, 1788, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and entered the church, in which he obtained various distinguished preferments, and was when he died in February, 1857, dean of Canterbury. About 1815 he became editor of the *British Critic*. In 1820 at the instance of Dr. Howley, the late archbishop of Canterbury, and of Dr. Blomfield, afterwards bishop of London, he undertook the editorship of the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, then in abeyance; and, says the memoir of him in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, "he laid the foundation of its success on a solid basis, and transferred its management to Dr. Smedley." Lyall published in 1840 his "Propædia Prophetica, on the use and design of the Old Testament," &c.—F. E.

LYCOPHRON, a native of Chalcis in Eubœa, a son of Soetes, was a Greek poet and grammarian at the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus. Lycophron flourished from 280 to 250 B.C., and is reported to have been killed by an arrow. He wrote several plays, but the only one which has come down to us is his "Cassandra," printed by Aldus in 1513, and translated by Lord Royston, Cambridge, 1806, 4to. The best edition of the original is that of Oxford, 1697, folio.—W. C. H.

LYCURGUS, the Spartan legislator. The life of this celebrated man is hopelessly surrounded with fable. According to Aristotle he lived 884 B.C.; but Xenophon places him upwards of two hundred years earlier. At a time when Sparta was distracted by the tyranny of its kings and the restlessness of the people, Polydectes, Lycurgus' brother, died, leaving his queen pregnant. After she had given birth to a son, Lycurgus proclaimed him king, and became the child's guardian. He afterwards left Sparta in order to silence the insinuations of his enemies charging him with ambitious designs, and travelled over many countries, Crete, Asia Minor, Egypt, Libya, Iberia, India, &c. Having returned to Sparta with great knowledge of laws, manners, philosophy, and human nature, he was intrusted with the task of rectifying the disorders of the state. In doing so he met with considerable opposition; but he had a powerful party on his side, who aided him in the work of reform. A new constitution, civil and military, was established; on which Lycurgus, having got a promise from the citizens not to change any of his laws, left Sparta and died in some unknown place. After his death he was worshipped as a god in a temple where sacrifices were yearly offered. It is difficult to determine the exact nature of the Spartan constitution, which is always assigned to Lycurgus as its founder. It had the aristocratical and democratic elements in different proportions; the latter however predominated. All authority was ultimately derived from the people. The popular assembly included all Spartans, of thirty years of age, of good character. Though the senate originated measures, they had always to be submitted to the assembled people, who either approved or rejected them. At the same time, the Spartans were a nation of soldiers; military life overpowered the more peaceful and beneficial occupations of the agriculturist and trader. Yet the Spartan wars were defensive, having for their object the maintenance of what was already acquired. There is little doubt that far too much has been ascribed to Lycurgus. Most of the regulations and laws he is said to have originated, were independent of him. The essential part of the Spartan constitution did not proceed from him; it was a gradual development. But that he improved the constitution, we cannot reasonably doubt. He was a judicious, wise, and patriotic counsellor, to whom his countrymen looked up with respect. He amended old laws, and exerted a permanent influence on the Spartan institutions.—S. D.

LYDIA, a native of Sardis, was born at Athens about 330

B.C. He studied philosophy in the schools of Plato and Isocrates; and was three times manager of the public revenue; the duties of which office he discharged most faithfully. He exerted himself against Philip and Alexander; and when the latter demanded that the Athenians should deliver him up, the Macedonian was met by a refusal. It would appear that he was always intrusted with responsible public offices, in which he acted with disinterestedness, integrity, and justice. He died in the year 323 B.C., leaving three sons by Callisto his wife. Of his numerous orations only one is extant entire; there are but fragments of others. His style seems to have been inelegant; but the moral tendency of the orations is a fair reflection of the man. The best edition is Maetzner's, Berlin, 1886.—S. D.

LYDGATE, JOHN, an old English poet, one of the immediate successors of Chaucer and Gower, was born probably about 1370, and, as he has recorded in his testament, at Lidgate, from which presumably he derived his name. He was a monk of the benedictine abbey of Bury St. Edmunds; and it is also certain that he was ordained a subdeacon in 1389, a deacon in 1393, and a priest in 1397. After studying at Oxford, he repaired to the universities of Paris and Padua, and mastered French and Italian,—his favourite authors in which languages were Alain Chartier, Dante, and Boccaccio. He was a man of varied learning and accomplishments, and after his return to England opened in his monastery a "school of humanity" for the sons of the nobility. He died probably about 1460. Of his works, extremely numerous, there is a list of no fewer than two hundred and fifty-one in Ritson's *Bibliographia Poetica*. "He was," says Warton, "not only the poet of his monastery, but of the world in general." His chief works are his "Fall of Princes," his "Story of Thebes," and his "Troy-book"—the last a paraphrase of Guido di Colonna's *Historia Trojana*, as the first is of a French version of Boccaccio's *De Casibus Virorum*. Of his minor poems, a selection from which was edited in 1840 for the Percy Society, by Mr. J. O. Halliwell, one of the most curious is the "London Lyckpenny," a picture of metropolitan life in the first half of the fifteenth century. Lydgate is prolix, but clear. "An easy versifier," says Mr. Hallam, "he served to make poetry familiar to the many, and may sometimes please the few."—P. E.

LYDIAT, THOMAS, an English clergyman, mathematician, and chronologer, was born at Okerton, near Banbury, in Oxfordshire, on the 27th of March, 1572, and died there on the 18th of April, 1646. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford, and appointed chronologer and geographer to Henry prince of Wales, son of James I. After the death of the prince he went for a short time to Dublin, whence he finally returned to his native place on being appointed rector of the parish. He suffered heavy losses through unfortunate literary undertakings; was fined and imprisoned for his attachment to Charles I.; and died in poverty. He carried on for some time an active controversy against Scaliger on some points of chronology.—W. J. M. R.

LYDUS (the Lydian) or LAURENTIUS, JOHANNES, was born at Philadelphia in Lydia in 490. At the age of twenty-one he went to Constantinople, where he studied philosophy, and for forty years was engaged in an official career. Of his works we possess the greater part of two treatises—"De Magistratibus Reipublice Romanæ," Paris, 1811; and "De Ostentis," Paris, 1828; and two analyses of another, "De Mensibus."—D. W. R.

LYE, EDWARD, an English clergyman of great celebrity as an Anglo-Saxon and Gothic scholar, and an antiquarian of a superior order, was the son of a schoolmaster at Totnes in Devonshire, where he was born in 1694. His early education was conducted by his father, who sent him to Hertford college, Oxford. Having taken orders, in 1719 he was nominated incumbent of Little Houghton, near Northampton. In this retreat he found time to prosecute without interruption his study of the Anglo-Saxon and other languages. Here also he prepared for publication the *Etymologium Anglicanum* of Francis Junius from the author's original manuscript preserved in the Bodleian library. To this work he added numerous observations of his own, and prefixed a grammar of the Anglo-Saxon language. By this publication Lye conferred an immense boon upon the learned world, who received it with much favour. In 1759 he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and the earl of Northampton presented him to the living of Yardley Hastings, on which occasion he resigned his charge at Houghton. Benjamin, archbishop of Upsal, next stimulated him to publish an edition of the remains of the curious *Beowulf*

version of the New Testament by Ulphilas, which appeared at Oxford in 1750, preceded by a grammar of the Gothic language. His last great labour was the compilation of a comprehensive dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic languages. This work he lived to complete, but not to publish; it was in the printer's hands when he died in 1767, leaving it to the care of his friend, Owen Manning, who brought it out in 1772, in two folio volumes, with grammars of both languages and other matter.—B. H. C.

LYELL, CHARLES, of Kinnordy in Forfarshire, a Scottish botanist, was born on 7th March, 1767, and died on the 8th of November, 1840. He was educated first at St. Andrews and then at Cambridge. He resided for many years in England, where he cultivated botany and made a collection of British plants. He also studied the mediæval literature of Italy, and published several editions of Dante's lyrical poems with English translations. He was vice-lieutenant of the county of Forfar, and a fellow of the Linnean Society. A genus of mosses was named after him by Brown. His eldest son is the distinguished geologist Sir Charles Lyell.—J. H. B.

LYELL, SIR CHARLES, son of the preceding, was born at Kinnordy in the county of Forfar, Scotland, in 1797. He received his early education at Midhurst in Sussex, and afterwards entered Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1821. Agreeably to the wishes of his parents, he studied law, and in due time was called to the bar. He practised his profession for a short time; but finding legal studies dry and uninteresting, and not having any necessity for following out a profession, he soon abandoned it for a more congenial pursuit. While at Oxford he had the advantage of attending the lectures of the celebrated geologist, Professor Buckland, and to the study of geology he now turned with the greatest ardour. To extend his knowledge in this department of science he travelled during the year 1824, and again in 1828-31, over the greater part of the continent of Europe, and made himself personally acquainted with the most prominent points of the geology of the regions he visited. After his return from his first excursion, a number of papers in the Transactions of the Geological Society of London, Brewster's *Edinburgh Journal*, and the *Quarterly Review*, attest the zeal with which he had prosecuted his favourite science, and announced in the young writer powers of observation and comparison of a high order. In 1830 he published the first volume of his great work, the "Principles of Geology," which was amazingly well received by the public, and this was followed in the succeeding year by a second volume. His reputation as a scientific geologist was now established, and in 1832, at the opening of King's college, London, he was appointed professor of geology in that establishment. This post, however, he very soon relinquished, though without in any degree abandoning his scientific investigations. The third volume of his "Principles" appeared in 1833; but such an impression had this work produced upon the public mind, that a second edition of the two first volumes was called for before the third and concluding volume was printed. In 1834 a third edition was published, and the work extended to four volumes; and in 1840 it was translated into French by Madame Tullia Meulien, under the immediate superintendence of M. Arago. A fourth edition in 1835 was quickly succeeded in 1837 by a fifth, which contained numerous alterations and additions. This work was divided into two parts, which, as materials accumulated and rendered new editions necessary, the author was induced to separate and publish as two distinct works; the one retaining the name of the "Principles of Geology," and containing a view of the modern changes of the earth and its inhabitants; the other, taking the title of the "Elements of Geology," and relating to the monuments of ancient changes. The former has gone through ten editions, and the latter, after going through several editions, was recast and enlarged, and entitled the "Manual of Elementary Geology." Of the scope and bearing of these two works, which have more than any other influenced the progress and development of geological science, and which he was particularly anxious should not be confounded with each other, the author himself thus speaks—"The 'Principles' treat of such portions of the economy of existing nature, animate and inanimate, as are illustrative of geology, so as to comprise an investigation of the permanent effects of causes now in action, which may serve as records to after ages of the present condition of the globe and its inhabitants. Such effects are the enduring monuments of the ever-varying state of the physical geography

of the globe—the lasting signs of its destruction and renovation, and the monuments of the equally fluctuating condition of the organic world. They may be regarded as a systematic language, in which the earth's autobiography is written. In the 'Manual of Elementary Geology,' on the other hand, I have treated briefly of the component materials of the earth's crust, their arrangement and relative position, and their organic contents, which, when deciphered by aid of the key supplied by the study of the modern changes above alluded to, reveal to us the annals of a grand succession of past events—a series of revolutions which the solid exterior of the globe and its living inhabitants have experienced in times antecedent to the creation of man." The main object of the "Principles" is to show "that the past changes of the earth's surface result from causes now in operation," and has received the appellation of metamorphism, or gradual transformation. This theory, when first broached, met with great opposition from many conscientious men, who imagined that it interfered with the authoritative declarations of scripture, and who appealed from human observation to infallible authority. It led to considerable controversy, but it has gained ground, and men like Hugh Miller have been won over to its side, and have striven, not without effect, to reconcile the doctrine with the Mosaic account of the creation. Of the theory of the "Progressive development of organic life," Lyell was a consistent opponent. It has often been maintained that the various forms of animals and plants which inhabit or have inhabited the earth are modifications of one common form, and that the more complicated have grown out of, or been developed from, the simpler forms of animal and vegetable life. Lamarck and Oken, amongst the more modern writers on the continent, and the author of the *Vestiges of Creation*, and more especially Mr. Darwin in this country, maintain this view. Lyell not only combated this theory, but contended that the exploration of the various strata of the earth have not furnished proof that the inferior animals appeared only at the commencement of creation; but that, on the contrary, we actually find vertebrated animals and plants of the most perfect organization in strata of very high antiquity. Since the first edition of the "Principles" was published, reptiles have been found in the lower silurian in Canada, in the old red sandstone of Morayshire, in the devonian of Scotland, and in the lower carboniferous rocks of the United States of North America; whilst mammalia have been discovered in the bone breccia of Württemberg, between the lias and the keuper; gastropodous molluscs in the chalk of Denmark and France, and dicotyledonous plants in the lower cretaceous strata. The only fact which can, he maintained, be alleged in favour of the hypothesis of development, is the tardy appearance of man upon the globe. In 1851 he thus briefly summed up in regard to this question:—"I shall conclude by observing, that if the doctrine of successive development had been palæontologically true, as the new discoveries above enumerated show that it is not; if the sponge, the cephalopod, the fish, the reptile, the bird, and the mammifer had followed each other in regular chronological order, the creation of each class being separated from the other by vast intervals of time; and if it were admitted that man was created last of all, still we should by no means be able to recognize in his entrance upon the earth, the last term of one and the same series of progressive developments. For the superiority of man, as compared to the irrational mammalia, is one of kind—rather than of degree—consisting in a rational and moral nature, with an intellect capable of indefinite progression, and not in the perfection of his physical organization or those instincts in which he resembles the brutes. He may be considered as a link in the same unbroken chain of being, if we regard him simply as a new species—a member of the animal kingdom—subject, like other species, to certain fixed and invariable laws, and adapted like them to the state of the animate and inanimate world prevailing at the time of his creation. Physically considered, he may form part of an indefinite series of terrestrial changes past, present, and to come; but morally and intellectually, he may belong to another system of things—of things immaterial—a system which is not permitted to interrupt or disturb the course of the material world, or the laws which govern its changes." In addition to his scientific travels and geological explorations in various parts of continental Europe, Sir Charles Lyell twice visited North America. His first journey was to the Northern States, Canada, and Nova Scotia, during which his attention was particularly devoted to

the geology of these countries. The results of his observations were at different times published in the Proceedings and Transactions of the Geological Society of London, in the Reports of the British Association, and in Silliman's *Journal of American Science*; and soon after his return to England in 1841 he published an account of his travels in 2 vols. 8vo. These volumes contained his impressions of the various parts of the country he visited, mingled with personal incident, and reflections on the institutions of the country. In 1845 he published his "Second Visit to the United States." In this work he recorded his views particularly of the Southern States, and treated the subject socially as well as geologically. In 1863 appeared his "Antiquity of Man proved from Geology." We have not space to enumerate the great number of papers which Sir Charles published in various journals. In 1886 he was elected president of the Geological Society, and was re-elected in 1890. He was from its origin an active member of the British Association, and was a fellow of the Royal Society, as well as many other learned associations in this and foreign countries. He was for many years a deputy-lieutenant of Forfarshire. In 1848 he received the honour of knighthood on account of his scientific labours, and in 1855 the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws. He died February 22, 1875, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.—W. B. d.

LYFORD, WILLIAM, an English divine of the seventeenth century, the son of a minister near Newbury in Berks, was born about 1598, and studied at Oxford, where he became a fellow of Magdalen college. After taking orders, he became incumbent of Sherborne in Dorsetshire, where he continued till his death in 1653. Lyford is highly commended for the methodical appropriation of his time, and for the faithful discharge of his ministerial duties. His principles were Calvinistic, and his tendencies presbyterian; his exemplary life and excellent writings have won for him the praise of all parties. His works are of a practical character.—B. H. C.

LYLLY. See LILLY.

LYNCH, DOMINICK, D.D., or LINZE, as he was called in Spain, a learned divine, born in Galway in Ireland in the seventeenth century. He went early to Spain, where he entered the order of the dominicans, obtained a high reputation for learning, and became a synodical judge under the archbishop of Seville. He rose to the highest position in the university of Seville, being made principal regent and professor of divinity. He wrote many books on natural philosophy, and holds a high rank amongst Spanish authors. He died in 1697.—J. F. W.

LYNCH, JOHN, was born in the town of Galway about the year 1599, where he was educated by the jesuits; and on the suppression of their schools in 1615 he went to France, where we find him engaged in the study of humanities at Dieppe in 1618. He took priest's orders in 1622. Returning to Galway, he set up a school there, and acquired a great reputation for classical learning. On the surrender of the town to the parliamentary forces in 1652, he fled to France with others of the Roman catholic clergy, where he devoted himself to literature. After the Restoration Lynch returned to Ireland, where he remained until his death, which occurred about 1674. Some of his biographers incorrectly state that he was made bishop of Killala. He was a distinguished scholar and a man of high principle. His first work was a translation of Keating's History of Ireland into elegant Latin, which was followed by the great labour of his life, "Cambrensis Eversus," in 1662, written also in Latin, and translated into English for the Celtic Society by the Rev. Matthew Kelly—"a work," says Harris, "showing a great compass of knowledge in the history of his own country and other polite literature." In 1659 he published the "Alithinologia," in 4 vols. He was the author of several other works and some poems.—J. F. W.

LYNDE, SIR HUMPHREY, was born in Dorsetshire in 1579 of an excellent family, and was educated at Oxford. James I. knighted him in 1613, and made him a justice of the peace; he was also for a considerable time a member of parliament. He was a zealous promoter and defender of the protestant religion, as is shown by his writings, which gained him considerable reputation, and some of which were translated into other languages. The most famous are his "Via Tuta" and the "Vin Delia" (the Brevary). He died in 1636.—B. H. C.

LYNDHURST, JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, first baron, a zealous politician and lawyer, who had been three lord chancellor of England, was the son of the late Mr. Copley, the eminent

historical painter.—(See COPLEY, JOHN SINGLETON.) He was born at Boston, U.S., on the 21st of May, 1772, and brought when two years old to England by his father. Educated privately, he went to Trinity college, Cambridge, where in 1794 he was second wrangler and Smith's junior mathematical prizeman. After being elected a fellow of his college, he was appointed one of the travelling bachelors of the university, and as such visited the United States. On returning to England he studied for the bar, to which he was called in 1804 by the Society of Lincoln's inn. He went the midland circuit, and rose, although slowly, to be its leader. He was first brought into general notice as counsel with the late Sir Charles Wetherell for the defence in the trials of Watson and Thistlewood for high treason in 1817, when his clients were acquitted, and "Copley and liberty" became a popular cry. In the same year, however, he was employed by the government in the prosecution of Brandreth and his associates, executed at Derby for rioting; and Mr. Copley, whose politics had previously been liberal, was marked out for promotion by Lord Liverpool. Under the auspices of the ministry he was elected member for Ashburton in 1818. In the same year he was appointed chief justice of Chester, and in July, 1819, solicitor-general. As solicitor-general he was prominent in the prosecution of Thistlewood, who, for complicity in the Cato Street conspiracy of 1820, did not on this occasion escape; and in the proceedings against Queen Caroline. In 1824 he was appointed attorney-general, and master of the rolls in 1826, when he became for a brief period the colleague of Lord Palmerston in the representation of the alma mater of both, the university of Cambridge. In 1827 he was raised to the peerage and appointed lord chancellor, and retained the office until the fall of the Wellington ministry in November, 1830. On the eve of this event he introduced a regency bill, so ably framed and explained by him that it was unhesitatingly adopted by Lord Grey and accepted by parliament. Lord Lyndhurst's legal ability was so incontestable that he was appointed by Lord Grey in 1831 chief baron of the exchequer, which did not prevent him from delivering in his place in the house of peers the most effective speech made in that assembly against the first reform bill. It was on his motion that the consideration of the disfranchising clauses of the bill was adjourned on the 7th May, 1832; and on the consequent resignation of Earl Grey, he was invited to form a new ministry, even making an ineffectual attempt in that direction. Reinstated in the chancellorship during Sir Robert Peel's short ministry of 1834-35, he found himself after the fall of the Peel administration unfettered by judicial duties, and until Sir Robert Peel's return to power in 1841 was the virtual, though the duke of Wellington might be the recognized leader, of the opposition in the house of lords. The sarcastic eloquence of his annual reviews of the results of each session, will long be remembered by those who heard or read them. On Sir Robert Peel's reaccession to power in 1841, Lord Lyndhurst became once more lord chancellor, and when he quitted office with his colleagues in 1846, he declared his public life to be at an end. He subsequently, however, delivered several most effective speeches, and gave a powerful though unofficial aid to the latter policy of Lord Derby, and was understood to exert a great influence in the councils of the conservative party. During the war with Russia he strenuously advocated the vigorous prosecution of the contest, and in an elaborate oration denounced the vacillating policy of Prussia. Among the more prominent of his later oratorical displays were the appeal in which he raised a warning voice after the peace of Villafranca against the aggressive designs (as he considered them) of the emperor of the French on this country; the long and elaborate argument against life peerages in the case of Lord Wensleydale; and the speech in which he opposed in 1860 the repeal of the paper duty, supporting the right of the house of lords to reject the measure which embodied it. This last display of argument and eloquence was made on the very day on which he attained his eighty-eighth year. Lord Lyndhurst was twice married, first in 1819 to the daughter of Charles Brunson, Esq., and widow of Lieutenant-colonel Charles Thomas (she died in 1834); and again in 1837 to the daughter of the late Lewis Goldsmith, Esq., the once well-known political writer. His lordship was a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1840 was elected high steward of the university of Cambridge. He died, October 12, 1863.—F. E.

LYNEDOCH, LORD. See GRAHAM.

LYON, GEORGE FRANCIS, an English naval officer, was born in 1795, at Chichester in Sussex. Devoted to the naval

service from early boyhood, he was engaged in the Mediterranean under Lord Exmouth, when in 1818 he obtained permission to accompany his countryman Ritchie on a journey into the interior of Northern Africa, by way of Tripoli. Lyon then held the rank of lieutenant. Ritchie fell a victim to the African climate; but Lyon—after eighteen months of African travel, in the course of which he visited Mourzook, and other little-known localities—returned to England in 1820. In the following year he sailed with Captain Parry in command of the *Hecla*, on occasion of that officer's second voyage of Arctic discovery.—(See PARRY, Sir W. E.) In the year following his return home, 1824, Lyon again sailed, in command of the *Griper*, with the hope of finding a passage through the icy region on the north-western side of Hudson Bay; but insurmountable difficulties compelled his return, after passing up the channel known as Sir Thomas Rowe's Welcome to the latitude of $65\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. Lyon was promoted to the rank of captain during his absence on this voyage. In 1825 he married a daughter of Lord Fitzgerald. A journey to Mexico, at the instance of an English mining company, engaged the year 1826. On his return, in January of the following year, the vessel in which he sailed was wrecked off the isle of Anglesea, and Lyon, though escaping with life, lost some of his effects. He made a subsequent tour, in connection with mining adventure, to South America, and died at sea in the course of a return voyage from Buenos Ayres to England in October, 1832. Highly interesting narratives of his adventures preceded at various periods from his pen.—W. H.

LYONNET, PETER, naturalist, born in 1707. Obtaining an appointment at the Hague, he found leisure to turn his attention to natural history. Entomology was his favourite pursuit; and his beautiful dissections and figures of the structure of insects, &c., are still the admiration of students. Died 1789.—W. B.-d.

LYONS, EDMUND, first baron, Admiral, a distinguished naval officer and diplomatist, was born at Burton House, near Christchurch, Hampshire, on the 21st of November, 1790. The second son of a Hampshire gentleman, he made his first cruise at the early age of eight; and at nineteen was lieutenant of the *Barracouta*, long employed in the Indian seas against the Dutch. In the capture of the island of Banda Neira in 1810 he distinguished himself at the esculade of the castle of Belgica, and still more highly the following year by storming, with a handful of men, the strongly garrisoned and defended fortress of Murrack on the coast of Java. A post-captain in 1814, in 1828 commanding the *Blonde*, he shared in the blockade of Navarino, and co-operated very bravely and energetically with the French in reducing Morea castle, the last stronghold of the Turks in the Peloponnesus. In July, 1835, he was appointed English minister at Athens, his urbanity and hospitality in which position are still remembered; and for his diplomatic services there he was created a Baronet in 1840. In February, 1849, he was transferred to Berne as English minister in Switzerland; and in January, 1851, to Stockholm, where he represented England until October, 1853. With the approach of the Russian war his naval services were called into requisition, none the less readily than a quarter of a century before, when he commanded the *Blonde*, his had been the first ship of war to enter the Black Sea, and that in her he had visited Odessa and Sebastopol. He was appointed second in command of the Black Sea fleet under Admiral Sir Deans Dundas, and he both planned and decided the arrangements by which the English forces destined for the invasion of the Crimea were transported from Varna and disembarked at Eupatoria in September, 1854. The sinking by the Russians of their ships in the harbour of Sebastopol did not allow him an opportunity of a grand naval engagement, but he displayed the most signal bravery in the sea attack on the great forts. To his advice, it is said, was due the non-abandonment of Balaklava after the battle of that name. He planned the Kerch expedition (August, 1855) which opened the Sea of Azoff; the flying squadron in it being commanded by his son, Captain Lyons, whose death from a wound received at Sebastopol, was a heavy blow to his father. Appointed to the chief command of the fleet on the resignation of Admiral Dundas, June, 1855, he was prevented by a strong gale from co-operating in the final and successful attack on Sebastopol in the September of that year. In June, 1856, he was raised to the peerage—the last of a long series of honours conferred on him by his queen and country. He died at Arundel castle on the 23rd November, 1859.—He was suc-

ceeded by his son, RICHARD BROCKERTON PENNELL LYONS, born in 1817, who was transferred in 1856 from Florence, where he was secretary of legation, to represent England at Washington as envoy to the United States.—F. E.

LYONS, ISRAEL, a skilful mathematician and botanist, son of a goldsmith and Hebrewist of the same name, was born at Cambridge in 1739, and died in London on the 1st of May, 1775. About 1762 or 1763 he went to Oxford, and for a time lectured on botany. For many years he was employed by the board of longitude in making calculations for the *Nautical Almanac*. In 1773 he accompanied, in the capacity of astronomer, the expedition to the arctic regions under the command of Captain Phipps, afterwards Baron Mulgrave. Besides some mathematical writings, he published a *flora* of the neighbourhood of Cambridge.—W. J. M. R.

LYRA, NICOLAS DE, was born in the village of Lyre in the diocese of Evreux in Normandy. The year of his birth is unknown, but in 1291, when he entered the convent of the Franciscans at Verneuil, he was still young. From Verneuil he removed to Paris to complete his studies; and there he took the degree of doctor of theology and became a distinguished teacher of the science. In 1325 he was made provincial of his order in Burgundy, and as such his name appears in the last testament of Queen Johanna, the consort of Philip the Tall. He died at Paris, 23rd October, 1340. He wrote a commentary on the "Sentences," a treatise on the Mass, and a treatise on the Messiah, containing a reply to the arguments of the Jews against the truth of the gospel. But his fame chiefly rests on his exegetical writings, which took the form of "Postilla perpetua in V. et N. Testamentum." They were first printed at Rome in five volumes folio in 1471-72, and afterwards at Venice in 1480, under the title of "Biblia Sacra Latina cum Postillis." A French translation of the Postills upon the New Testament appeared at Paris in 1811. By this work Lyra acquired the honourable title of "Doctor planus et utilis." It is the only important monument of mediæval exegesis previous to the revival of letters; it departed from the scholastic method of interpretation which had long prevailed, and entered upon paths altogether new. Very few of the scholastic divines knew Greek; still rarer among them was a knowledge of Hebrew; but Lyra was well acquainted with both, and was thus able to bring out the literal and grammatical sense of the scriptures. He was the first christian expositor who was bold enough to make use of the commentaries of Jewish scholars side by side with those of the Fathers; and he was specially an admirer of Rabbi Salomon Jarchi. He did not reject the fourfold sense of scripture taught by the divines of the Church of Rome; but he laid down the sensible principle, "omnes expositiones mystice presuppouunt sensum literalem tanquam fundamentum; ideo necessarium est incipere ab intellectu sensus literalis, maxime cum ex solo sensu literali et non ex mysticis possit argumentum fieri ad probationem vel declarationem aliquam dubii." Lyra, however, appears to have had little influence upon his contemporaries or upon the immediately succeeding age. But in Luther he found a congenial spirit in the matter of Bible interpretation. The reformer was a diligent student of Lyra's Postills, although the well-known saying goes much beyond the truth of the case—"Si Lyra non lyrasset, Lutherus non saltasset."—P. L.

LYSANDER, a celebrated Spartan general, was born of poor parents, but belonging to the gens of the Heracleidae. In the year 407 B.C. he was appointed to the command of the Peloponnesian fleet, stationed on the coast of Asia Minor. He prosecuted with great energy the war with Athens, and brought it to a termination in September, 405 B.C., by the overwhelming victory which he gained over the Athenian fleet at *Ægospotami*, not without strong suspicion of treason on the part of some of his commanders. This defeat annihilated the supremacy of Athens; and in the spring of the following year the city was compelled to surrender to Lysander on most humiliating terms. The long walls and the fortifications of the Piræus were destroyed, and the domination of the Thirty Tyrants established. Lysander on returning to Sparta received the most imposing triumph that ever fell to the lot of any Grecian commander, and now yielded an amount of power such as had never been possessed by any individual Greek. Altars were erected, and sacrifices offered to him as a god. His pride and arrogance became insupportable, and the epurs breeding his ambition, recalled him from his command. He subsequently engaged in an intrigue to change the constitution and make himself king, but the

project was broken off by his death in the Boeotian war. He fell in a battle fought under the walls of Haliartus, 395 B.C. Lysander was both a great general and an able politician, and was free from personal corruption; but he was selfish, cunning, ambitious, vain, utterly unscrupulous, and notorious for his falsehood and perjury.—J. T.

LYSERUS, POLYCARPUS, otherwise called LEISER, LEYSER, or LYSER, an eminent Lutheran divine, was born at Winnenden in Württemberg, 18th March, 1552; studied at Tübingen, and entered the Christian ministry in 1578. Four years later he settled at Wittenberg, where he soon after became theological professor. His modesty, amiability, and zeal speedily won for him respect and esteem. The Formula of Concord, which he was one of the first to accept, involved him in various negotiations, and he was chosen to obtain signatures to it in the diocese of Wittenberg; he was also appointed to prepare new university regulations, to revise the text of Luther's Bible, &c. The revival of Calvinism in Saxony led him to remove to Brunswick in 1586, but he subsequently returned to Wittenberg, where he died in 1610. His works are in Latin and German, and comprise expositions of scripture, a harmony of the gospels, and doctrinal and controversial dissertations.—B. H. C.

LYSIAS, one of the ten Athenian orators, was the son of Cephalus, a native of Syracuse, and was born at Athens 458 B.C. He was a person of independent means, and was intimate with Pericles and Socrates. During thirty-two years of his life he resided with his brother at Thurium; he returned to Athens 411 B.C., but his wealth exposed him to danger, and he was forced to escape to Megara. He died about 378 B.C. He is supposed to have left one hundred and thirty orations.—W. C. H.

LYSIMACHUS, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, and afterwards king of Thrace, was the son of Agathocles, who had been originally a serf in Sicily. At an early age he distinguished himself by his great bodily strength and undaunted courage, and ultimately rose to high rank in the Macedonian army. On the death of Alexander, 323 B.C., Thrace and the neighbouring countries, as far as the Danube, fell to the share of Lysimachus. He joined the league which was formed against Antigonus in 315 B.C. by Ptolemy Seleucus and Cassander; and in 300 B.C., in conjunction with Seleucus, gained a decisive victory at Ipsus over Antigonus, who fell in the battle, and his son Demetrius. The conquerors divided the territories of the vanquished. In 291 B.C. Lysimachus undertook an expedition against the Getae, but was defeated and taken prisoner. He afterwards regained his liberty, and united with Ptolemy Seleucus and Pyrrhus in a league against Demetrius; and he ultimately obtained possession of the European dominions of Alexander, as well as of the greater part of Asia Minor. His wife Arsinoë, daughter of Ptolemy Soter, exercised a most baleful influence over him in his old age, and prevailed upon him to put to death Agathocles, his eldest son by a former marriage. This atrocious crime excited universal abhorrence among his subjects, and Seleucus availed himself of the favourable opportunity to invade the dominions of his rival. In a great battle fought between the two princes on the plain of Corus in Phrygia, Lysimachus was defeated and slain, 281 B.C., in his eightieth year.—J. T.

LYSIPPUS, a famous Greek sculptor or statuary in bronze in the time of Alexander the Great, was a native of Sicyon. Alexander is said to have been so pleased with a statue of him by Lysippus, that he accorded the same privilege to him that he had accorded to the celebrated painter Apelles; that is, that no other sculptor should represent him, as Apelles alone was allowed to paint him. Lysippus was quite at the height of his reputation at the time of the battle of the Granicus, 334 B.C.; an equestrian group of officers killed in that battle was among the most celebrated of his works, and he must have been then considerably advanced in age, as Pausanias mentions a work by him executed in the 103rd Olympiad, or about forty years before. His bronze statues of the gods and heroes were very numerous; among the most celebrated were colossal figures of Jupiter and Hercules at Tarentum; the latter was removed to Rome by Fabius Maximus, whence it is said to have been taken to Constantinople by Constantine. Lysippus is said to have found fault with the famous equestrian portrait of Alexander by Apelles, in which this king was represented with the figure of Jupiter in his hand, asserting that he should have held a lance instead; this was certainly the criticism of a sculptor who altogether overlooked the value of colour and light and shade, and the treatment

of Apelles gave him a great opportunity of displaying, which the substitution of a lance would have destroyed. Lysippus is said to have forsaken the generic style of Phidias, for what we may term the naturalist. This, says Pliny, was the advice given him by the celebrated painter Eupompus of Sicyon, who said to the young sculptor, when consulted by him as to whom of his predecessors he should imitate—"Let nature be your model, not an artist," at the same time drawing his attention to the surrounding crowd, and pointing out the distinctions of individuality. Lysistratus, the brother of Lysippus, was the first artist to take plaster-casts from the human face; he, like his brother, setting more importance on truth and likeness than generic beauty. Of the several scholars of Lysippus, the most celebrated was Chares.—(Junius, *Catalogus Artificum*).—R. N. W.

LYSIS, a Pythagorean philosopher of some eminence, said to have been born at Tarentum in the latter part of the fifth century B.C. The persecution of his sect in Italy took him to Thebes, where he became a teacher, and, according to Diogenes Laertius, was the instructor of Epaminondas (viii. 89). Various writings are ascribed to him by ancient authors, by whom he is frequently mentioned; but it is very uncertain whether anything of his has come down to our time. He died at Thebes, but in what year is not known.—B. H. C.

LYSONS, DANIEL, M.D., an English physician of some little note in last century, and uncle to the well-known topographer of the same name. He practised the profession of physic first at Gloucester, and afterwards at Bath, and for some time held the appointment of one of the physicians of the general hospital of the latter city, where he died in the year 1800. Dr. Lysons is the author of several medical works, which at the time when they were published were held in considerable esteem. These were—"Essay on the effects of Camphor and Calomel in Fevers," published in the year 1771; "New observations upon the effects of Camphor and Calomel," 1777; "A Practical Treatise on Intermittent Fevers, Dropsies, Liver Diseases, Epilepsy, Colic, Dysentery; and on the effects of Calomel," 1783.—W. B.-d.

LYSONS, SAMUEL, a zealous antiquary and local historian, was born at Rodnarton, near Cirencester, 17th May, 1763, his father being rector of the parish. Educated first at Bath he proceeded to the study of the law, and was entered at the Inner temple in 1784. Practising as a special pleader for several years he was not called to the bar till 1798. Researches into the history and antiquities of his country gradually drew him away from his profession, which he at length abandoned entirely in order to follow his favourite pursuit. On the death of Mr. Astle in 1803, Mr. Lysons was appointed keeper of the records in the Tower, and introduced various improvements in the management of that important office. He published "The Antiquities of Gloucestershire," for which he etched the plates himself; "Roman remains at Woodchester;" "Roman antiquities of Great Britain." In 1806 he began the publication of "Magna Britannia," in the authorship of which Mr. Lysons co-operated with his brother the Rev. Daniel Lysons. This great scheme of writing a history of all the counties of England was cut short by the death of Lysons at Cirencester, June 29, 1819.—R. H.

LYTE, HENRY, an English botanist, was born in 1529, and died in 1607 at the age of seventy-eight. He belonged to an ancient family at Lytes-Carey in Somersetshire. About the year 1546 he became a student at Oxford; afterwards he travelled, and made collections of plants. He was the next after Turner who published an English herbal. The first edition was printed at Antwerp in black-letter, and was entitled "A Newe Herball, or historie of plantes" &c. The work is a translation of the French version of Dodon's Herball, and is dedicated to Queen Elizabeth. He describes one thousand and fifty species, of which eight hundred and seventy are figured. Lyte did not add much to English botany, and does not appear to have discovered any new native species. He was well acquainted, however, with all the common plants, and he gave many new localities for the rarer species.—J. H. B.

LYTELTON, GEORGE, Lord, an English statesman, historian, and writer, was born in 1709. He was descended from the celebrated Judge Lyttelton, and was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, who took a prominent part on the whole side in the debates in the house of commons at the Revolution of 1688. Young Lyttelton was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where his promising talents and classical attainments gained him a high reputation. In 1728 he visited France

and Italy, and during his residence in Paris was employed in several political negotiations. On his return to England he entered parliament in 1780; and having connected himself with the opposition to Walpole's administration, he was regarded as one of their most effective debaters and zealous partisans. In 1782 he was appointed principal secretary to Frederick, prince of Wales. After the retirement of Walpole, Lyttelton was made one of the lords of the treasury in 1744. He subsequently held in succession the offices of cofferer of the household; privy councillor in 1754; and chancellor of the exchequer in 1756. The latter, for which he was not peculiarly qualified, he resigned in less than a year; and on the dissolution of the government in 1759 he went out of office altogether, and was elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Lyttelton of Frankley. The remainder of his life was chiefly devoted to literary pursuits. He died in 1778. At an early period of his life he displayed a taste for poetry, and published "Blenheim," "Progress of Love," "Persian Letters," and some other poetical effusions, which are elegant and tasteful, but do not display much genius. His best known work is a treatise on the conversion of St. Paul, 1747, which continues to hold a prominent place among works on Christian evidence, and to which Johnson says "infidelity has never been able to fabricate a specious answer." He wrote also "Dialogues of the Dead," 1760, a popular and amusing, though slight work; "History of Henry II.," 1764, a laborious, but somewhat prolix production, the fruit "of the researches and deliberations of twenty years" (to insure accuracy the work was printed twice over, a great part of it three times, and many sheets four or five times); and miscellaneous works, 1774. A complete collection of Lyttelton's works was published after his decease by his nephew, Mr. George Ayscough. Lord Lyttelton was a man of high principle, exemplary character, and excellent abilities, to which his indolence prevented him from doing justice. Junius says his integrity and judgment were unquestionable. His speeches are distinguished by sound judgment and ready eloquence. He was twice married. His first wife, the mother of his children and eminent for her many virtues, died at the age of twenty-nine. His son and successor—

LYTTELTON, THOMAS, second lord, born in 1744, gave early promise of fine parts and an energetic disposition; but this fair prospect was soon overcast. It speedily became apparent that he was intensely selfish, vain, and envious; and his profligate conduct wasted his great abilities, ruined his character, and embittered, if it did not shorten the life of his father. He died in 1779 at the age of thirty-five. He is said to have been warned by a vision, three days before, of his dissolution, which was very sudden. This ghost story—which has been noticed by Boswell, Scott, Hugh Miller, and many other writers—attracted great attention at the time.—J. T.

LYTTON, EDWARD GEORGE EARLE LYTTON BULWER (created Baron Lytton in 1866), author and politician, born in 1805, died January 18, 1873, was the third son of William Earle Bulwer of Heydon Hall and Wood Dalling, Norfolk, by Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of the late Richard Warburton Lytton of Knebworth, Herts. The Bulwers—Bulvers, Bulvers—are of Scandinavian origin, and have been settled in Norfolk since the Conquest. The family of Lytton, of which the representation now vests in Lord Lytton, is not less ancient. Gike de Lytton, nephew of Hubert de Lacy, earl of Chester, fought at Acre under Richard Cœur de Lion. In the wars of the Roses the Lyttons sided with the house of Lancaster, and held posts of considerable trust under the sovereigns of that line. In the reigns of Henry IV. and V. they were governors of Bolsover castle, and agisters of the forests of the Peak. In the reign of Henry VII. we find Sir Robert Lytton of Lytton, Derbyshire, and Knebworth, Herts, keeper of the great wardrobe; under-treasurer of England; privy councillor, and knight of the bath. His son, Sir William Lytton, was captain-governor of Boulogne castle in the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Rowland Lytton, lord-lieutenant for Essex and Herts, commanded the forces of these counties at Tilbury camp, and was captain of Queen Elizabeth's famous band of gentlemen pensioners. Lord Lytton was yet an infant when he lost his father, who had been a brigadier-general in the British army, and one, it seems, of the four officers commissioned to arrange for the defence of the kingdom when threatened with invasion by the first Napoleon. His mother, an intellectual and accomplished as well as opulent and magnanimous widow—she resumed in 1811, by royal license, her maiden

name of Lytton—watched with peculiar care over the education of her youngest son, and aided to develop a taste for poetry, which showed itself not only in a fondness for reading such books as Percy's Reliques, but in an early habit of rhyming. Educated at one or two preparatory, and afterwards at several private and more advanced establishments, Sir Edward is described as having combined in his school days a slight frame and delicate health with eagerness and energy in juvenile sports and the exhibition of an ever-ready boyish courage. Meanwhile his intellectual, and among them his poetical tendencies, were not dormant, and in his sixteenth year, 1820, he became the author of "Ismael, an oriental tale," printed though not published. Entering Trinity college, Cambridge, he migrated after one term to Trinity hall, where he graduated B.A. in 1826. Poetry, oratory, and general reading appear to have engrossed him more than the traditional studies of the university. He did not take high honours, but he was foremost among the debaters of the Union, which elected him its president; and in 1825 he gained the chancellor's prize for English verse, awarded to his poem of "Sculpture," which was printed, and which concludes with an apostrophe to Italy to renew her national life. At college, moreover, he had not only cultivated socially the most distinguished of his university contemporaries, but had enlarged his knowledge of his country and countrymen by vacation rambles made on foot through the length and breadth of England and Scotland. After leaving Cambridge he accepted a cornetcy in a cavalry regiment, which, however, he never joined—abandoning the sword for the pen. A visit to Paris and to France was followed by the publication of "Falkland," a tale with a Byronic hero, striking enough to induce its publisher—Colburn—to commission the composition of a larger fiction. The result was "Pelham," 1828, the success of which, though not immediate, was immense. "Pelham" was succeeded by the "Disowned," 1828; by "Deveraux," 1829; and by "Paul Clifford," 1830—the last being the earliest of the author's fictions with a distinct social aim, that, partly, of exhibiting the connection between circumstances and crime. To 1831 belongs the publication of a satire, "The Siamese Twins," and of his novel of "Eugene Aram," the hero of which had taught in his grandfather's family, and had thus peculiarly interested him. Conjointly with "Eugene Aram" was composed "Godolphin," published anonymously. The "Mr. Disher" of those days was a very busy, as well as a celebrated man. The year of the publication of "Eugene Aram" and "Godolphin" was also that of his acceptance, as successor to the poet Campbell, of the editorship of the *New Monthly Magazine* (entailing labour not only as editor, but as contributor), and of his entry into parliament. Returned to the house of commons as member for St. Ives in 1831, after the passing of the reform bill he represented Lincoln until 1841. Although entering parliament a leader of the section of philosophical radicalism of which the late Sir Henry Ward was his fellow representative, yet so early as 1834 he voted against the repeal of the corn-laws, the question which ultimately led to the severance of his political connection with the liberal party. During the earlier years of his parliamentary career Lord Lytton was active and prominent in the house of commons. He procured the appointment of a committee on the state of the drama, and both originated and carried that most useful measure the Dramatic Authors' Act; he contributed effectively to an important modification of at least one of the so-called "taxes on knowledge," the heavy newspaper stamp of those times; and his speech on negro apprenticeship is said to have hastened the complete emancipation delayed by the act of liberation. The new experiences gained in public life supplied an important element to his "England and the English," 1833. But of all this varied activity the strain upon his health was too great, and surrendering the editorship of the *New Monthly Magazine*—a memorial of his connection with this periodical is the "Student," consisting of papers collected from it—he sought relaxation abroad. To a tour in Germany we owe the "Pilgrims of the Rhine," 1834; and to a residence in Italy the "East days of Fenoglio," and "Rienzi." Returning to England, he found the nation in a state of excitement, caused by the dismissal of Lord Melbourne and William IV.'s assumption of the reins of power. It was towards the close of 1834 that he published in the interest of liberalism his political pamphlet, "The Crisis," which went rapidly through twenty editions, and even influenced

the results of the ensuing general election. Lord Melbourne, on resuming power, offered the author of the "Crisis" a place in his government, which was declined. Some three years later, however, he accepted one of the two baronetcies with which on the occasion of the coronation Lord Melbourne advised her Majesty to recognize the claims of literature and science, and to our list of baronets were added the names of Bulwer and Herschel. In 1836 the successful novelist had sought dramatic laurels with "The Duchesse de la Vallière," withdrawn after a run of thirteen nights; had published not only one of the most careful and elaborate of his fictions, "Ernest Maltravers," followed by its sequel, "Alice, or the Mysteries," but an instalment of a historical work planned at Cambridge, "Athens, its rise and decline." With 1838 he became the editor of a new periodical, the *Monthly Chronicle*—intended to unite scientific information with literary criticism—to which he contributed, among other things, a series of papers on the theory and practice of his own art, "Prose fiction;" and in connection with criticism it may be added, that he wrote occasionally in the *Edinburgh*, the *Quarterly*, the *Westminster*, and the *Foreign Quarterly Review*. To this period belong his two chief dramatic triumphs, the "Lady of Lyons" and "Richelieu," eliciting two of the greatest histrionic triumphs of his friend, Mr. Macready, to aid whom in his management of Covent Garden both were partly written. In "Money" he also attempted pure comedy with success. We note the appearance of "Night and Morning," 1841; the reconstruction, 1842, from the *Monthly Chronicle*, of the mystical romance "Zanoni;" and the publication of his historical novel, "The Last of the Barons," 1843. He had now resolved on the completion of "Athens," and the preparation of a great work on English history, "The Lives and Times of the Plantagenet Kings," when the death of his mother, 1843, left him possessor of Knebworth and large estates. It was in conformity with the conditions in her will that in 1844, and by royal license, he assumed her name of Lytton. In the meantime he contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine* and anonymously the translation, with elucidations, of the Poems of Schiller, published in 1844, with an interesting and original biography of the great German. In 1845 the publication of the "Confessions of a Water Patient" testified to shattered health, of which he was advised to seek the restoration in foreign travel or in tranquillity at home. But wherever he was, varied literary activity seems to have been indispensable to him. The year of his "Confessions" of ill health and its attempted cure by hydropathy; was that of his kindly editorship of the remains of a humble brother-in-law of letters, Laman Blanchard, to which he prefixed a biographical sketch of their author; and preceded that of the anonymous publication of his poem, the "New Timon," 1846. "Laurelia, or the Children of Night," a novel of 1847, was so sharply criticised for its accumulated horrors as to elicit from its author an expostory and expostulatory "Word to the Public." Curiously enough, along with "Laurelia," was begun the tranquil and genial "Caxtons," the first of a series which have perhaps secured the favour, if not of a wider or a higher, at least of a more fastidious public than any which had previously admired his fictions. "Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings," 1846, preceded, however, the publication of the "Caxtons," which first appeared anonymously in *Blackwood's Magazine*, 1848; and was followed similarly in the same periodical by "My Novel," 1850; and by "What will he do with it?" 1857. In 1848 he began the publication of "King Arthur," a romantic

epic, and his own favourite work, published anonymously to secure an impartial criticism. In 1850 the formation of the Guild of Literature and Art was first broached at Knebworth, when Lord Lytton offered to present to it the ground for the erection of a building to shelter the decayed veterans of pen and pencil. For the same institution he wrote the drama of "Not so bad as we seem," performed for the first time at Devonshire house in the presence of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and all the parts in which were played by gentlemen of high standing in literature and art. Lord Lytton's poem, "St. Stephens," was published in *Blackwood's Magazine* in 1860; and his fiction, "A Strange Story," was contributed to *All the Year Round* in 1861. The proofs of "Kenelm Chillingley" had just received the final corrections when his death occurred, January 18, 1873. From this literary career we revert to his political biography. Not enough of a free-trader for the advanced liberals, and not enough of a protectionist for the agriculturists, Lord Lytton lost his election for Lincoln after the return of Sir Robert Peel to power in 1841, and during a decade he was absent from parliament. In 1851 he reappeared in the literature of politics by the publication of his "Letters to John Bull on the management of his landed estates," an argument for the adjustment of the corn-law question on the basis of a fixed duty. The following year he re-entered the house of commons as member for Hertfordshire, and took at once a prominent position in the conservative ranks. After Lord Derby's second summons to the premiership he was appointed in May, 1858, secretary of state for the colonies, during his tenure of that office creating and organizing our youngest colonies, British Columbia and Queensland. In 1858 he received from the university of Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L., and in 1854, being elected president of the Associated Societies of the University of Edinburgh, he visited the Modern Athens, and delivered an elaborate inaugural address. In 1856, and again in 1858, he was elected lord-rector of the university of Glasgow. Lord Lytton married, in 1827, Rosina, daughter of the late Francis Massey Wheeler, Esq., of Lizzard Connell, county of Limerick.—F. E.

* LYTTON, EDWARD ROBERT BULWER-LYTTON, Baron, diplomatist and author, is the son of the preceding, and was born November 8, 1831. Educated first at Harrow, and afterwards at Bonn, he commenced his diplomatic career in 1849, at Washington, as private secretary to his uncle, Sir Henry Bulwer, then ambassador to the United States. He has since served in that profession at the court of Paris, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Venice, Florence, Madrid, Lisbon, and the Hague, having on several occasions been employed in negotiations involving high responsibilities. On the death of his father in January, 1873, he succeeded to the title as the second Baron Lytton. Under the pseudonym of "Owen Meredith" he published several volumes of successful verse, and had a share, along with his friend, Mr. Julian Fane, in the production of the striking poem "Tannhauser." In 1863 "The Ring of Amasis," a prose romance, appeared from his pen; in 1868 his "Chronicles and Characters;" in 1869 "Orval, or the Fool of Time;" and in 1874 "Fables in Song." The latter year he also gave to the world, in two volumes, "Speeches of Edward Lord Lytton, with some of his political writings, hitherto unpublished," accompanied with an interesting memoir. In 1874 he was appointed ambassador to the court of Lisbon, and in 1876 was appointed viceroy of India.

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MAAS or MAES, NICOLAS, an excellent Dutch painter, was born at Dort in 1632, and studied with Rembrandt in Amsterdam. He excelled both as a portrait and *genre* painter; his earlier works, executed much in the taste of his great master, being the best. Maas settled in Amsterdam in 1678, and died there in 1693. He executed a large number of portraits, and etched a few plates. The National gallery possesses three examples of this painter, one, a "Girl Scraping Parsnips," of the early date of 1655.—R. N. W.

MABILLON, JEAN, was born on the 23rd November, 1632, at Pierrémont, a village of the diocese of Rheims, and was educated for the Church of Rome in the college and priests' seminary of that city. In 1654 he joined the congregation of St. Maur, in the abbey of St. Remi, and was soon after, though not yet an ordained priest, made master of the novices in that house. In 1660 he was ordained at Amiens, and returned to the abbey of Corbie (to which he had been sent two years before for the improvement of his health), to occupy himself with the manuscript treasures of its library. In 1668 he was appointed treasurer of the abbey of St. Denis, in which capacity it was his duty to show the tombs of the French kings and other remarkable objects of the abbey, to the numerous visitors who repaired to that celebrated spot. It was during his residence there that he began his labours upon the works of St. Bernard, on hearing that it was the intention of his order to bring out a new and corrected edition of the writings of the Fathers. In 1664 he was removed by his order to the abbey of St. Germain in Paris, to assist D'Achery in the preparation of his *Spicilegium*, and to take part in the great undertaking just referred to, by preparing an edition of St. Bernard's works, corrected by the aid of ancient manuscripts. From this time till his death in 1707 his whole life was devoted to literary pursuits; and during the whole of that time, with the exception of five months which he spent in visiting the great libraries of Germany, and fifteen months which he employed in the same manner in Italy, he lived a quiet and ascetic life in the abbey of St. Germain. His visit to Germany was for the purpose of collecting materials for the history of France; and he was sent into Italy by Louis XIV. to purchase books and manuscripts for the royal library, of which he brought home no fewer than three thousand volumes. He gives an account of his travels and acquisitions in his "*Museum Italicum, seu collectio veterum scriptorum ex bibliothecis Italicis eruta*." In 1667 he brought out two editions of St. Bernard, the one in two volumes, folio, and the other in eight octavo volumes; after which he was intrusted with a "Collection of the Acts of the Saints of St. Bernard," which should be so arranged as to form a continuous history of the order. This immense undertaking extended to nine folio volumes, and was not completed at his death; the tenth volume, which contained the seventh century of the history of the order, being added by Franz le Tesnier. He farther gratified his own pride as a benedictine, and that of his brethren, by drawing up "*Annales ordinis Sti. Benedicti, occidentaliu monachorum patriarche, in quibus non modo res monastice, sed etiam ecclesiastice historie non minima pars continetur*," of which he was able to complete five volumes. His other writings upon points of monastic, ecclesiastical, or general history, were very numerous. But of all his works, the most celebrated and important was his "*De Re Diplomatica libri vi*," which appeared at Paris in 1681, and in which he gives explanations and illustrations of everything relating to the age of ancient manuscripts, their material, writing and style, seals, monograms, subscriptions, &c. The idea of the work was quite new, viz. to reduce what has

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been called diplomatic knowledge to settled rules, and establish it upon fixed principles. The importance of such an object for literary, antiquarian, and forensic purposes is obvious; and it was the distinguished merit of Mabillon not only to suggest the idea, but to realize it; and the utility of his work has been gratefully acknowledged by all subsequent labourers in the same field. In 1701 he was made a member of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions, and read a paper soon after on the tombs of the kings of France. In 1707 the pope sent him a cardinal's hat, but before it reached Paris he died, in his seventy-sixth year. The titles of his works amount to twenty-four, and have procured for him the distinction of one of the most learned men of the period of Louis le Grand, and the chief ornament of the benedictine order of St. Maur.—P. L.

MABLY, GABRIEL BONNOT, Abbé de, one of the fathers of French socialism, was born at Grenoble in 1709. He was the elder brother of Condillac, and a connection of Cardinal de Tencin. Educated for and entering the church, he went to Paris; and after publishing in 1740 his "*Parallèle des Romains et des Français*"—a political disquisition, temperate and rational, of which he was afterwards ashamed—he became secretary to Cardinal de Tencin when the latter entered the ministry. He resigned his secretaryship after a disagreement with the cardinal on the subject of mixed marriages—a question on which he leaned to the protestants; and he then devoted himself to literature. In some sections of his "*Droit public de l'Europe*," 1748—otherwise a useful work, epitomizing the public treaties of Europe subsequent to the peace of Westphalia—he first broached his socialistic theories, further developed in several works, especially in his treatise "*De la législation, ou principes des lois*," 1776. Complete equality of condition was the keynote of his political philosophy, which powerfully influenced the development of the French revolution. Mably was disinterested, independent, and sincere. He died in 1785. Several editions of his collective writings have been published. A selection from them entitled "*Mably, Théories sociales et politiques*," was published at Paris so late as 1849.—F. E.

MABUSE, JAN DE, the name by which Jan Gossart, of Mabuse (now Maubeuge), is commonly known; he was born about 1470. He came young to England, and in 1495 painted the three children of Henry VII. at Hampton court. He spent also some years in Italy; returned to his own country, where he lived first at Utrecht, and after 1528 at Middleburg, where a fine work by him, an altar-piece representing the "Descent from the Cross," was destroyed by lightning, January 14, 1568. Mabuse died at Antwerp, October 1, 1532. He painted history and portrait; and his works are carefully drawn, elaborately modelled, and highly coloured, but somewhat Gothic in their taste. A magnificent representation of the "Adoration of the Kings," at Castle Howard, is one of the masterpieces of this painter; and there is also a fine portrait of a man, in the National gallery, ascribed to him. He sometimes signed himself JOANNES MALSONIUS, from the ancient name of his native town.—(Van Mander *Het Schilder-Boek*, 1604; *Catalogue du Musée d'Anvers*, 1857).—R. N. W.

MACADAM, JOHN LOUDON, the great improver of the art of making roads, son of James MacAdam, Esq. of Waterhead of Deugh, in the stewartry of Kirkcubright, was born at Ayr on the 21st of September, 1756, and died at Moffat in Dumfriesshire, on the 26th of November, 1836. He was educated at the parish school of Mithybole. On the death of his father in 1779, he was sent to learn the business of a merchant under an uncle, who had for some time been settled at New York. About four-

teen years afterwards he returned to his native district, where he lived as a country gentleman and magistrate until 1798. In that year he was appointed an agent for victualling the navy, in consequence of which he removed to Falmouth; and he subsequently lived much in the south of England. It was while acting as a road-trustee in Scotland that he was first led to turn his attention to the condition of roads in general, which, as then constructed, were for the most part very bad, being at once loose, rough, and perishable, expensive, tedious, and dangerous to travel on, and very costly to repair. By many years of careful observation and study, he discovered the method of making broken stone roads, which ever since has been known as "Macadamising." It consists in raising the surface of the ground on the track of the intended road slightly above the adjoining land, forming suitable drains alongside of it, and covering it with a series of thin layers of hard stone broken into angular fragments of a nearly cubical shape, and as nearly as possible of the same size; no piece being of a greater weight than about six ounces. Each layer of broken stone is gradually consolidated by the traffic passing over it; and when that process is complete, the covering of the road becomes a firm and solid platform, nearly impervious to water, and durable in proportion to the hardness of the stone of which it is made. MacAdam first published an account of his method of road-making in a communication addressed to a committee of the house of commons in 1811: he afterwards wrote a treatise on the subject, which ran through several editions, and was translated into various foreign languages. In 1815 he was appointed general surveyor of the roads in the Bristol district; and he thus obtained an opportunity of applying his discovery to practice. His success in the improvement of the roads under his charge was complete from the first, and the use of his method of road-making in consequence gradually spread, until it extended all over the kingdom; and thus was effected the greatest improvement in the means of inland communication subsequent to the introduction of canals and before the great extension of railways. Between 1798 and 1814, it appears that MacAdam had spent two thousand days in studying the condition of roads, travelled thirty thousand miles, and laid out about £5000 of his private means in expenses. These facts having been proved before a committee, the house of commons, in 1823, voted a grant in repayment of his expenses, and a further grant of £2000 in consideration of the great service he had done to the country. Besides that slender reward, he was offered the honour of knighthood; but at his own request this was conferred instead upon one of his sons, SIR JAMES MACADAM, who assisted and succeeded him as a road-engineer. He was twice married, and left several descendants. His private character is spoken of in terms of the highest esteem by those who knew him.—W. J. M. R.

MARDALL, JAMES, one of the ablest mezzotinto engravers of his day, was born in Ireland about 1710. He executed a great number of plates, chiefly portraits of eminent men from paintings of distinguished contemporary artists. He also scraped a few plates from historical subjects by Vandeyck, Murillo, Rembrandt, and others, which are very fine. Among his best portraits are those of Rachel, countess of Southampton, and Lords John and Bernard Stuart, after Vandeyck. Of his historical engravings, "The Infant Moses," and "Time Clipping the Wings of Love," are the finest. He died in 1768.—J. F. W.

MACARTHUR, JOHN, of Camden, New South Wales, to whom, as the introducer of Merino sheep-breeding into Australia, and the founder of the Australian wool trade, the unparalleled progress and prosperity of the Australian colonies is mainly due, was born near Plymouth in Devonshire in 1760. His father, a native of Argyleshire, had, with several brothers, joined the Pretender in 1745, and was the only one of them that escaped with life from the field of Culloden. Forced to quit Scotland on account of the part he had taken in the cause of the Stewarts, he first sought refuge in the West Indies; but returning to England, he settled at Plymouth. His son John, after receiving the ordinary education afforded by a private country school in those days, entered the army as an ensign at a very early age. Placed on half-pay while yet a subaltern, he went to reside at a farm-house on the borders of Cornwall and Devonshire, where he made himself practically acquainted with agriculture in its various branches. At this time he contemplated retiring from the army and going to the bar; an idea which he, however, abandoned on being offered a company in the regiment (after-

wards the 102nd) then forming for service in New South Wales. Shortly before resuming active military duties, Captain Macarthur married the daughter of a country gentleman named Veale, residing near Holsworthy in Devonshire. In January, 1790, the young couple embarked for Sydney, where, after a tedious and perilous voyage, they arrived in June, 1790. On landing they found the young settlement (founded scarcely eighteen months before, January 26, 1788, by Governor Phillip) reduced to a state bordering on famine, from which, however, it was in some degree relieved by the arrival in the following year, 1791, of some vessels from England. Captain Macarthur became possessed of two hundred acres adjoining the township of Parramatta, which he named, after his wife, "Elizabeth Farm." Here was initiated the experiment which has had so great an influence upon the subsequent history of the colony, viz., of converting *hair* into fine *wool*, by crossing hair-bearing ewes from the Cape of Good Hope and Bengal, with sheep of English breed. The success of that experiment led Captain Macarthur to make efforts to obtain the Merino or Spanish race of sheep, in which with the aid of Captains Waterhouse and Kent, R.N., he succeeded in 1796. He visited England in 1803, at a time when the cloth manufacturers were seeking some changes in the statute law for regulating the employment of artisans; and it was material to their case to show that fine wool then imported chiefly from Spain in comparatively small quantities (from three to four million pounds annually) was, like cotton, capable of unlimited production. Having inspected Captain Macarthur's samples of wool, and heard his explanatory statement, they induced him to place before the privy council, in detail, the capabilities of Australia for the growth of fine wool. The lords of the council, impressed with the importance of the subject thus brought under their notice, recommended it to the attention of the colonial minister, Lord Camden, by whom it was decided, that in consideration of his devoting himself to the production of Merino wool in New South Wales, Captain Macarthur should, after the sale of his commission, obtain a grant of ten thousand acres, in the Cow pastures, upon which to graze his flocks. Having sold out of the army, Macarthur purchased a ship to return to the colony, which he appropriately named the *Argo*, and placed a golden fleece upon her prow. In this vessel he returned to New South Wales in 1805, taking with him two ewes and three rams from the Merino flock of his majesty George III. He also carried with him the olive, and many valuable fruits, trees, plants, and other useful objects. Governor King did everything in his power to promote Macarthur's views; but his successor, Governor Bligh, pursued the opposite policy. After the dismissal of the latter and during Colonel Johnstone's provisional administration of the colony, Macarthur acted as secretary to the government. The arrival in the colony of a senior officer enabled Colonel Johnstone to return to England, whither he was accompanied by Mr. Macarthur. After the peace of 1814 Mr. Macarthur determined to visit the continent, in order to make himself practically conversant with the culture of the vine, the olive, and other products which might probably be grown with advantage in New South Wales. He accordingly set out for Paris in March, 1815, and travelling through Burgundy to Lyons, and thence to Geneva, settled for some time at Clurens, in order to profit by the instruction of a practical vine cultivator. In May, 1816, after visiting the vineyards of the south of France, he reached London with the ample collection made during his continental wanderings. A large transport was provided by government for his return to New South Wales, and he arrived safely at Elizabeth Farm in 1817, after an absence of eight years. In 1825, when colonists holding no office under the government were first admitted as members of the legislative council of New South Wales, Mr. Macarthur was appointed to that body as the senior non-official member. The duties thus devolving upon him, with other affairs public and private, were of a nature to afford him ample occupation. In 1831, however, his second son John, just as he had attained a position as an equity barrister in the London courts, which would soon have led to high professional distinction, was suddenly cut off in the prime of life; and after this severe and unexpected bereavement, Macarthur passed his time chiefly in retirement on his Camden estate, where, on the 10th of April, 1834, he died in his sixty-eighth year. The realization of all that Mr. Macarthur had predicted with reference to the export of fine wool from the Australian colonies, took place long before his death. From a statistical report on

Australia, presented by the delegates from that country, among whom was his son Mr. James Macarthur, to the International Congress held in London in July, 1861, it appears that, beginning with two hundred and forty-six pounds in 1807, the export of wool from the Australian colonies had risen in the year following the death of Macarthur (1835) to five and a half millions of pounds, and in 1859 amounted to nearly fifty-four millions of pounds. The wines from the vineyard he formed at Camden, took the first rank amongst the Australian wines exhibited at the Paris Industrial Exhibition of 1854 (at which his son Sir William Macarthur was commissioner from Australia), bearing a favourable comparison even with the choice wines of Europe. Various writers who have visited New South Wales, have not without reason expressed surprise that in the capital, Sydney, no monument has been erected in honour of the man whose noble spirit, rare foresight, enterprise, and perseverance, contributed in so eminent a degree to the development of the resources, and consequently to the wealth, not only of that colony, but also of the whole Australian group. The colonists may indeed have felt that no memorial, whether written in brass or engraved upon granite, could be other than fleeting, compared with the lasting influence of that patriotic and virtuous career, which procured for John Macarthur the proud but well-earned title of "The Father of the Colony."—J. O. M.W.

MACARTNEY, GEORGE MACARTNEY, Earl of, remembered chiefly by his embassy to China, was born in Ireland in 1737, of a family originally Scotch. Educated at Trinity college, Dublin, he entered public life under the auspices of the first Lord Holland, and was sent soon after she had ascended the throne of Russia, to negotiate a commercial treaty with the Empress Catherine. After his return in 1767 he sat both in the Irish and British parliaments, and was Irish secretary from 1769 to 1772. In 1775 he was appointed governor of Grenada, which he defended bravely but unsuccessfully against D'Estaing in 1779, and after capitulating was sent a prisoner to France. Liberated by exchange (in 1776 he had been raised to the Irish peerage as Baron Macartney), he was appointed governor of Madras in 1780. He distinguished himself highly in the management of the war with Tippoo; and after being superseded as governor of Madras, 1785, was offered but declined the governor-generalship of India. Six years after his return home he was appointed in 1788 ambassador extraordinary to China. His mission, though not politically or commercially successful, had the important result of greatly increasing our knowledge of the Celestial empire. He had been made an Irish viscount in 1792 and an Irish earl in 1794; in the year of his return from China, 1794, he was created Baron Macartney in the peerage of England, and appointed governor of the Cape. He returned home in ill health in 1798, and lived in retirement until his death in 1806. A formal account of his embassy to China, the work of the secretary to the embassy, Sir George Staunton, was published in 1797. Lord Macartney's own private journal of the mission was printed, with others of his papers, in Barrow's *Life of the Earl of Macartney*, 1807.—F. E.

MACAULAY, afterwards GRAHAM, CATHERINE, a female politician and historian, was born in Kent in 1733. She was the sister of Alderman Sawbridge, the "patriot" of last century; and her own politics were violently republican. It was this that gave a temporary piquancy to the "History of England, from the accession of James I. to that of the Brunswick line," 8 vols., 1763-83, which she began to publish a few years after her marriage in 1760 to Dr. Macaulay, a physician. In 1778 she married a Mr. Graham, brother of Dr. Graham of "celestial bed" notoriety. In 1785 she visited America and Washington, with whom she had corresponded; she died in 1791. She published various pamphlets, political and miscellaneous. Of her "History of England from the Revolution to the present time," only one volume appeared, in 1778. Mrs. Macaulay was one of the early intimates of Dr. Johnson; and differing as they did in politics, the two seem to have lived in a state of friendly quarrel.—F. E.

MACAULAY, THOMAS BABINGTON, the Right Honourable, first and only Baron Macaulay of Rothley, was born on the 25th October, 1800, at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, the seat of Mr. Thomas Babington, who had married his father's sister, and from whom he derived his baptismal name. He was the eldest child of Zachary Macaulay (q. v.); and his mother Selina, whose maiden name was Mills, was the daughter of a quaker merchant of Bristol, where she had been educated by the sisters of Hannah

More. Mrs. Macaulay was a woman of mild accommodating temper, good sense, and piety; her husband, taciturn, persistent, and indefatigable, belonged to the Clapham sect, the organ of which, the *Christian Observer*, was edited by him; and with Wilberforce and others he aided in producing the evangelical reaction of the early part of the nineteenth century, and was most energetic in the movements for the abolition of the slave-trade and the emancipation of the negroes. Macaulay's earliest education was received chiefly at home, where, with such parents and in such a circle as theirs of Clapham, his upbringing was austere and religious. The Macaulays were intimate with Hannah More, then living in retirement at Barleywood. For his father and mother's sake, she took an interest in the young Macaulay, which was enhanced as the child's disposition and intellect developed themselves. Thanks to the friendship between Hannah More and his parents, there are preserved in her correspondence with them, printed since her death, ample memorials of his childhood. She calls him "a jewel of a boy," has never seen "so fine a capacity joined to such a lively yet tractable temper," and the only fault she has to find with him is, that he will not read prose; poetry being a passion with him from his earliest years. At twelve he was placed under the care of the Rev. Mr. Preston, a clergyman of the Church of England, resident in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, who received pupils, and was a friend of Simon's. The young Macaulay of this period is described as a boy of large head, pallid countenance, and stooping gait, indisposed to join in the sports of his school-fellows, and finding his chief amusement in penning and reciting verses. But under Mr. Preston he laid the foundations of the classical scholarship which distinguished him among the popular writers of his age. The influences, political and religious, to which he had been subjected at home, were not weakened by the tutelage of the friend of Simon. Some of the earliest verses of his preserved, belong to his fourteenth year. One set is a panegyric upon Pitt, a biography of whom was among his latest works; another is an epitaph on Henry Martyn, the missionary. Home again at fifteen, he is beginning to read the literature of the day—the day of Byron, Scott, and Wordsworth. He writes to his friend, Hannah More, of the new works of all the three, and of his own first appearance in print as the compiler of an index to the thirteenth volume of the *Christian Observer*. During a visit to her about this time she describes him as an immense reader, loquacious and docile, an endless composer of verses—among them being a satirical radical reform, a development of liberal politics which he disliked to the end of his days.

At eighteen he went to Trinity college, Cambridge. He had not been prepared for the contests of that academic arena by the preliminary training of a great public school, and he had no love for mathematics, the chief of Cambridge studies. But he read largely and widely; he distinguished himself as an orator at the Union, nor was his university career without considerable successes. He twice carried off the chancellor's medal for English verse—in 1819 for a poem on Pompeii, in 1821 for another on Evening; both of them pieces far above the average mark of university prize poems. In 1821 he was elected to the Craven scholarship, and in the following year, after taking his B.A. degree, he was made a fellow of Trinity, a financial aid as well as an academic distinction. It was now that, though at first he wrote anonymously or pseudonymously, he began to be known as an author beyond his domestic circle or the college walls. Between the June of 1823 and the November of 1824, he contributed a number of pieces—grave and gay, in prose and verse—to *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, an early enterprise of the founder of the *Penny Magazine*, and among the contributors to which were Præd, Moultrie, and Nelson Coleridge. Macaulay's verse included the spirited "Songs of the Ingénueots" and "Songs of the Roundheads," and a fragment of the "Armada"—preludes of the "Lays of Ancient Rome." Among the prose were essays on Dante and Petrarch, an imaginary conversation between Cowley and Milton, which showed that the young Cambridge scholar had carefully weighed what could be said on the Puritan, as well as on the Cavalier side. In the last of his contributions to *Knight's Quarterly*, a review of Mitford's *Greece*, he was heard making his first protest against that theory of "the dignity of history," which fills the annals of mankind with the details of wars and battles, while the chronicles of the people, of their habits, manners, industry, of art and science, are left a blank. In the twelvemonth which first announced Macaulay as a writer of

nervous, eloquent, pointed prose, and of an insight above the common, he made his first public appearance as an orator. In the June of 1824, at a meeting, in Freemason's Hall, of the Society for the mitigation and abolition of slavery, he seconded an anti-slavery resolution proposed by Baptist Noel, in a speech full of the characteristics, though somewhat exaggerated, of the later and maturer oratory which the house of commons crowded to hear.

It was in the August of 1825 that appeared the first of Macaulay's contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, the celebrated article on Milton. Long afterwards its author wrote of it as containing scarcely a paragraph "such as his matured judgment approves," and as "overloaded with gaudy and ungraceful ornament." Not such, however, was the verdict of the public, and the essayist at once took rank among the foremost writers in one of the first periodicals of the kingdom. It was not merely the brilliancy and vigour of the style that attracted, but the handling of the subject-matter. In one respect the essay on Milton has never been equalled by Macaulay himself. No other of his essays combines with the same singular success vivid literary criticism with acute political disquisition. Here was a writer who could pass from criticism at once vigorous and subtle on the relations of Dante and Milton, from a discriminating contrast between the lazar-house in *Paradise Lost* and the last ward of Malebolge, to combat Clarendon and Hume on their own ground, and who seemed equally at home in *Æschylus* and in the *Petition of Right*. To one section of the reading public, for which the vivacity of Jeffrey and the wit of Sydney Smith had no charm, the essay on Milton was especially welcome. The noble rhetoric of the passage in which the puritans were defended, went to the hearts of many who were afterwards among Macaulay's opponents; and his courageous vindication of the character and career of Oliver Cromwell was, at least with such prominence and success, by far the earliest of the kind. On Macaulay's personal fortunes his first triumphs as a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review* had a speedy and decisive effect. At Cambridge he had entered himself as a student of law. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's inn in the February of 1826, and he so far practised his profession as to join the northern circuit. But it was on the *Edinburgh Review*, not on the barrister of the northern circuit, that Lord Lyndhurst conferred in 1827 a commissionership of bankrupts. It was to the rising genius, the critic of Milton and Machiavelli, of Hallam, and Southey, that Lord Lansdowne offered in 1830 the representation of the borough of Calne, which, with political opinions already proved to be those of his patron, Macaulay could gracefully accept.

He entered the house of commons in 1830, on the eve of the reform bill agitation. The greatest, though not the first of his early parliamentary speeches, were delivered in the discussion on the reform bill. The question and the crisis were of the very kind to draw forth his powers of oratory, the results of his political philosophy, and his stores of historical knowledge. He handled them with a peculiar eloquence, which since the death of Burke had been unknown in the house of commons. Without neglecting the interests and passions of the day, Macaulay brought to bear on the absorbing question the history of two hundred years; and few modern speeches have produced a greater effect than that in which, appealing to the fears as well as to the reason of his opponents, he described the ruin in which for want of timely concession the once powerful and glittering aristocracy of France had involved itself. The effect of these speeches was even greater on the public who read them, than on the auditors who heard them. Macaulay's voice was monotonous, his delivery was like a rapid torrent, and his political philosophy and historical lore were still more attractive on the printed page than in the oral strife of an excited assembly. His speeches on the reform bill procured him at the general election of 1832 the honour of representing Leeds, the manufacturing metropolis of Yorkshire; and in the same year he was appointed secretary to the board of control—an office which strengthened his study of India under English rule by a knowledge of the details of its home administration. Thus prepared, he delivered in the July of 1833, on the second reading of the bill for the renewal of the East India Company's charter, one of the most remarkable of his speeches, the Indian policy developed in which has been slowly but surely embodied in subsequent legislation. Specially noticeable in it is the courageous defence of the application of the competitive system to the filling up vacancies in the Indian civil service—an

application which he lived to see triumphant, and of which he many years afterwards aided in adjusting the difficult details. One of the provisions of the government scheme was for the appointment of a commission to digest and reform the laws of India, with a view to embody them in a code. And one of the most effective passages of Macaulay's speech was his denunciation of the then no-system which made Indian law a lottery, and his exposition of the necessity for a new Indian code as the work which peculiarly belonged to a government like that of India, an enlightened and paternal despotism. By this speech Macaulay's rose above the reputation of a brilliant essayist and debater—he showed that he could grapple with one of the greatest of imperial problems, the government of India. He was offered and he accepted the presidency of the law commission, to draw up the code which he had advocated, and with this was combined the fifth membership of the supreme council of Calcutta. Besides the obvious advantages of a personal acquaintance with India, and the distinguished employment of legislating for so vast an empire, his new office secured to Macaulay the pecuniary independence, the want of which has sometimes degraded the man of genius, if a politician into an adventurer, if an author into a hack. "It has been supposed, and indeed asserted," says Dean Milman in his memoir of Lord Macaulay (1862), "that his legislative mission was barren and without result; now, however, it is bearing its mature fruits. After much, perhaps inevitable delay, and repeated revisions, the Indian criminal code, in the formation of which he took a leading part, and which he had enriched with most valuable explanatory notes, will with some alterations, and those not substantial, from January next have the force of law throughout British India. Macaulay's share in this great work, especially his notes, is declared by those who have a right to judge on such subjects, to have placed his reputation as a jurist on a solid foundation. It is the first, and therefore the most important, of a series of operations upon the judicial system of India, which will have a great effect upon the state of society in that country, and will not be without influence upon the jurisprudence of England." Macaulay went to India in 1835. He returned to England in 1837. Intellectually, his residence in India had enriched his mind with a personal knowledge of the actual workings of the English rule, of the aspects of Indian life and scenery, of native character and manners; thus qualifying him for the composition of his brilliant biographies of Lord Clive and Warren Hastings. Financially, it secured him an income sufficient for the wants of a scholar and a bachelor, and rendered him completely independent of parties and publishers, whether he devoted himself to politics or to literature, to neither or to both.

Through all these years from the publication of the essay on Milton to his return from India—at the bar, in parliament, in Cannon Row, during the work of codification at Calcutta—Macaulay had been steadily cultivating literature and contributing to the *Edinburgh Review*. His contributions were continued until the October of 1844, when, with a second article on Chatham, he closed the series of famous "Essays;" each of them read more eagerly than its predecessor, yet the value of which he himself estimated so lightly that America preceded England in republishing them collectively. They embraced literary criticism, and the biographies of men of letters in connection with the literature of their times—as in the essays on Byron, Johnson, the comic dramatists of the Restoration, Addison, and Fanny Burney; political and politico-theological disquisitions, as in those on the civil disabilities of the Jews, Southey's Colloquies, the utilitarian philosophy of government, Ranke's Reformation, and Gladstone's Church and State; foreign history and biography, as in the sketches on Machiavelli, Frederick the Great, and Barrère. But the most valuable of the series are those on the history and political biography of England—from the times of Elizabeth, for which Burleigh furnished the theme, through the reign of James I., the Caroline, Commonwealth, Restoration, and Revolution periods, to the accession of George III.—in the essays on Bacon, Lord Nugent's Hampden, Sir James Mackintosh's History, Sir William Temple, Horace Walpole's Letters, and Chatham. Of the grandest episode in the section of George III.'s reign anterior to the French revolution—the conquest and settlement of India—the essays on Clive and Hastings are memorials worthy of the subject. All of Macaulay's essays are full of the good sense which surprises in the epigrammatic point and exotic glow of its expression. Apart, however, from

the charm of style and powers of vivid presentation, those on English history astonish by their extraordinary familiarity with all the personages who have played a part in English politics during the last two centuries. This familiarity would not be wondered at in a French writer, who has a long series of lively and personal *memoires* to supply him with portraits. But Macaulay's political biographies, without any admixture of fiction or invention, display something almost creative in their delineations of men. With data the scantiest and the dullest, he constructs his Temples, Halifaxes, Cartersets, and Newcastlees, and paints them as vividly as if he had talked with them at Holland house, or read of them in the pages of an English St. Simon. This singular success he owed first of all of course to his lively curiosity respecting the personages of English history, and next to his multifarious reading. He had the eye of a lynx for detecting in the obscurest quarters any trait of a political or historical figure, and a memory which retained it like a vice. For the mere fulness and exactness of his information, those who knew him compared him to an encyclopædia—to many encyclopædias. He read everything; he forgot nothing. The most brilliant of English historians might have edited *Notes and Queries*, or supplied the answers to correspondents in a penny journal. From Homer to Catnach, all literature, high or humble, seems to have been familiar to him. There is a story, whether true or not, very characteristic of him, that he was once stopped by a crowd of urchins who had followed him expecting to hear him sing: he had just been buying a handful of ballads from some street-minstrels of Seven Dials. On better authority, Dean Milman's, we are told that "among the books which he carried with him to India were the many huge volumes of St. Chrysostom's works. Their still almost pure and harmonious Greek, and their importance in the history of religious opinion (always a subject of deep interest), carried him through a task which has been achieved by few professional theologians." Of all this varied knowledge, nothing was ever obtruded in his writings, and only by here and there an allusion could its existence be suspected by his readers. Were it not for the preface to the "Lays of Ancient Rome," we might not have known that he was as familiar with Niebuhr as with Burnet. Of the "Lays" themselves, published in 1842, the simplicity is as remarkable as the spirit. The master of prose-rhetoric proved that he could produce the most striking poetical effects by means the simplest.

On his return to England in 1838 he had at last the opportunity of leading the life of study and contemplation which he always preferred, or avowed that he preferred, to the noisy and agitating strife of politics. He declined the office of judge-advocate general offered him by the whigs. He was beginning to grapple with the great literary enterprise, his "History of England," which he had long meditated, when in 1839 he was unexpectedly invited by the leading liberals of Edinburgh to represent their city in parliament. The honour of representing Modern Athens overbalanced in Macaulay's mind his wish for studious repose; or perhaps—although for this suggestion we have not the slightest authority—his friends, the whig leaders, then struggling with the growing power of Sir Robert Peel, summoned their old champion to aid them and do battle for what seemed to be a falling cause. However this may be, he accepted the Edinburgh invitation. In the absence of any opposition worth the name, he was elected one of the members for Edinburgh in June, 1839. In the same year he was made secretary at war, and retained the office until in 1841 the whigs fell, and Peel once more ascended to power. After the dissolution of 1841 he was re-elected for Edinburgh without opposition. During Sir Robert Peel's second administration, and although his main work lay elsewhere, Macaulay did not neglect the house of commons. He spoke and voted with his party on most of the important questions of the time. On their return to power in the summer of 1846 he was appointed paymaster-general of the forces; and by accepting office vacated his seat. Again he was re-elected member for Edinburgh, but not this time without opposition. Since his first election the Free Church controversy had arisen, and Macaulay declined to advocate what he considered the undue claims of the new seceders. The other dissenters, too, were indignant at his support of the Maynooth grant. Sir Callaghan Eardley was brought forward in opposition; but Macaulay was returned by a large majority. He was less fortunate at the general election of 1847. On that occasion a coalition was formed between the Free Church and the other dissenters,

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The conservatives brought a coalition of their own. The spirit-dealers of the Modern Athens, however, it would seem, because Macaulay did not take their view of the injustice of some legislative restrictions on their trade. At the election Macaulay was third on the poll. How much he felt the defeat has been revealed since his death, by the publication of some fine stanzas written after the election, and in which a Being symbolizing literature, and supposed to have smiled on him in his cradle, welcomes him back to her after his defeat. But of this feeling there was no trace in Macaulay's demeanour at the time. In a dignified letter he bade farewell to the electors, satisfied with adding, "The time will come when you will calmly review the history of my connection with Edinburgh." Two years after his defeat at Edinburgh he was elected, 1849, lord rector of the university of Glasgow. Five years later, in 1852—without offering himself as a candidate, almost without a promise to accept the honour if it were thrust upon him—he was returned at the general election in July as one of the members for Edinburgh, and stood at the head of the poll.

It was no longer the essayist and orator merely—it was the historian of England, for whose former rejection by them the citizens of Edinburgh thus made, or sought to make, amends. Four years before, towards the close of the stormy year of revolutions, 1849, appeared the first instalment of Macaulay's long-expected "History of England." It was a time to test literary popularity, and the work stood the test. The success of the first two volumes of the history had not been paralleled since the reading public waited for a new novel by Scott or a new poem of Byron's. The style was calmer, perhaps, than that which had fascinated in the "Essays," but knew no break in the flow of its steady music. In the two volumes there was not one dull page. But while all enjoyed the result, only the discerning or experienced few saw at what expense of labour, and by the exertion of what rare artistic gifts, continuous glow and life had been given to the narrative; what masses of obsolete print, of forgotten pamphlet and ballad dying with the day producing it, had been explored for the sake of here and there a sentence or a word that added a feature to a physiognomy, a stroke to a scene, that revealed some characteristic of the social life, or some phase of the feelings of the people. To those, moreover, who felt an interest in the historian as well as the history, the presence of something absent from almost all his former writings was visible in the new work. Since the burst of enthusiasm in the peroration of the young Macaulay's essay on Milton, there had been scarcely traceable, in all the brilliant writing that followed, any warmth of human affection. There had been enough of varied painting of character, incident, and scenery; of impartial discrimination; of vigilance in weighing virtues against vices: but it was not until he came to delineate William of Orange that Macaulay seemed to have met with a hero whom he loved. This sympathy with the central figure of his history was even stronger and more effective in the second instalment of the work, and the success of which was equal to that of its predecessor.

Constitutionally a strong man, Macaulay had not long reached, by the publication of his history, the pinnacle of his fame, when physical derangement, primarily we believe an affection of the heart, began to tell upon him. Excitement was forbidden him, and he had to forego joining in the debates of the house of commons, just when that assembly would have been proud to listen to him. Twice only, both times in the June of 1853, did he speak, and no one present on either occasion can forget what interest and excitement his rising created, in not the most impressionable assembly in the world. The first of these speeches was against a proposal to exclude the judges from the house of commons, and the bill which he opposed was rejected, chiefly through his speech, by a large majority. The second speech was in support of the India bill of the government, and closed with a masterly defence of that competition for the appointments in the Indian civil service, which years before he had been among the first to advocate. At the beginning of 1858, the state of his health compelled him to resign his seat for Edinburgh. In the summer of 1857, he received the unexpected announcement that Lord Palmerston had recommended to her majesty his elevation to the peerage—the first time in the history of England, that such a distinction had been conferred in recognition of literary eminence. Men of all parties united in approval of the honour done to one of the most successful of English writers, a man

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honour it was and remained: for Baron Macaulay of Rothley never spoke in the house of peers. The last of his writings published in his lifetime was the *Life of the younger Pitt*, closing a series of biographies contributed by him to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and of which it was the most effective and original. He died, suddenly and unexpectedly, at his residence, Holly Lodge, Kensington, on the 28th of December, 1859. He was buried on the 9th January, 1860, in Westminster abbey, in Poet's corner, at the foot of Addison's statue, by the side of Sheridan, and not far from the resting-place of Samuel Johnson. "Lord Macaulay," says Dean Milman, "was never married; his strong domestic affections were chiefly centred in his sister, happily married to his friend Sir Charles Trevelyan, and her family. Her children were to him as his own, and cherished with almost parental tenderness. As a friend he was singularly steadfast; he was impatient of anything disparaging of one for whom he entertained sincere esteem. In the war of political life he made, we believe, no lasting enemy; he secured the unswerving attachment of his political friends, to whom he had been unswervingly true. No act inconsistent with the highest honour and integrity was ever whispered against him. In all his writings, however his opinions, so strongly uttered, may have given offence to men of different sentiments, no sentence has been impeached as jarring against the loftiest principles of honour, justice, pure morality, rational religion." Since his death have appeared a fifth and fragmentary volume of the "*History of England*," closing with a rough draft of the narrative of the death of his hero, William of Orange; and two volumes of his "*Miscellaneous writings*," which include his prose and verse of early youth, and those of his essays contributed to the *Edinburgh Review*. His *Life and Letters*, in two most interesting volumes, were published by Mr. George Otto Trevelyan, his nephew, in 1876.—F. E.

MACAULAY, ZACHARY, a zealous and devoted advocate of negro emancipation, was born in 1768. His father, the Rev. John Macaulay, a presbyterian minister in the Scottish highlands, is mentioned with respect in Dr. Johnson's *Tour to the Hebrides*. At an early age Zachary Macaulay was sent out as an overseer to an estate in Jamaica, and there witnessed the atrocities practised on the negro race under that system which he afterwards made it the work of his life to abolish. He next held an important post in the colonial government of Sierra Leone, where he was engaged in forming a legitimate commerce with the natives. He resided in Africa for some years, and, while there, became actively interested in the anti-slavery agitation in England, which may be dated from the year 1787, when Mr. Clarkson formed the first abolition association. Mr. Macaulay corresponded with Mr. Wilberforce from 1793, and throughout the long and arduous enterprise to which they were devoted, proved himself a sagacious counsellor and an unfailing authority on all matters of fact bearing on the anti-slavery question; a cordial friendship subsisted between them until the death of Wilberforce. In 1798 Mr. Macaulay returned to England, and soon after married Miss Mills, a lady of remarkable talent. His eldest son, Lord Macaulay, the historian, was born at Rothley Temple in Leicestershire in 1800. In 1807 the abolition of the slave trade was accomplished after a struggle of twenty years' duration. Although Mr. Macaulay held no public office, his labours contributed largely to this success, and his acute and accurate mind, his warm and benevolent heart, with his unswerving determination and unwearied industry, were fully appreciated by his coadjutors. He became the secretary of the Anti-slavery Association, and the editor of the first periodical ever devoted to the advocacy of the human rights of the African race. It was called the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*. He also wrote a series of political articles for the *Christian Observer*, and was ever ready to refute the false assertions and unscrupulous attacks of the slaveholders and their friends. He joined most of the benevolent and literary societies of the day, in order that he might use his influence in them to advance the object he had most at heart. He was sent by the anti-slavery committee to Paris in 1814, and to Vienna in 1815, to protest against the slave-trade, and he faithfully executed his trust, though without much ultimate effect. When the interests of the question required a more popular mode of agitation than that first adopted, Mr. Macaulay was the first to suggest the formation of a Metropolitan Anti-slavery Society, which was established in 1823, and with its affiliated societies all over the country, proved a powerful support to the earlier workers in the cause. He became secretary to the London

society; his *Reporter* became its organ; and he was its editor and chief compiler. In 1829 he published a pamphlet called the "*Death Warrant of Slavery*," and his exposure of the barbarities committed in the Mauritius, and his "*Pictures of Negro Slavery drawn by the Colonists themselves*," which appeared in the *Reporter*, prepared the way, by exciting the public interest, for the first series of public meetings for advancing the cause. These were organized in 1831 by the Agency Committee, of which Mr. Macaulay was one of the founders, and by whom anti-slavery lecturers were sent forth who succeeded in arousing the moral force of the nation in the cause of humanity. In 1837 the emancipation act passed the house of commons, and Mr. Macaulay saw the completion of the work to which he had devoted forty years of his life. He was a staunch supporter of religious liberty, and a zealous promoter of liberal education. He was also instrumental in establishing the London university, now called University college, in Gower Street; and his name was one of those inscribed on the foundation stone which was laid in 1826. Mr. Macaulay lived to rejoice in the literary and political eminence attained by his distinguished son, and died in London in 1838, aged seventy years. A short time after his decease, some of his most eminent contemporaries erected a monument to his memory in Westminster abbey beside that of William Wilberforce.—R. M.

MACBETH, whose crimes and fate have been immortalized by the genius of Shakespeare, was maormor of the district of Ross, and succeeded the "gracious Duncan" as king of Scotland. Macbeth's father had been slain by Malcolm, Duncan's grandfather; and Lady Macbeth's grandfather, Kenneth IV., had been killed fighting against the same monarch.—(See DUNCAN.) Duncan was not assassinated in his own castle, but fell in fair fight, near Elgin, in 1089; and Macbeth immediately mounted the throne, to which, it has been alleged, his title was better than that of the king whom he slew. He appears to have governed the kingdom with great ability and equity, and to the general satisfaction of his subjects. But the adherents of the dispossessed family made war upon him, and with the assistance of Siward the Danish earl of Northumberland, and Macduff the maormor of Fife, defeated Macbeth in 1054, at Dunsinane hill in Perthshire. Macbeth, however, escaped to his fortresses in the north, and protracted the war for nearly two years. He was ultimately defeated and slain at Lumphanan in Aberdeenshire in 1056, in the seventeenth year of his reign.—J. T.

MACBRIDE, DAVID, physician, born in Ireland, 1726. He served in the navy for some time as surgeon, but about the end of 1749 settled in Dublin, where he died in 1778. He is best known by an "*Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Physic*," which has been translated into Latin.—W. B.-d.

MACCABEES: this name was first given to Judas, son of Mattathias, who was sprung from the Asmonæans; it is derived from the Hebrew *makkab*, a hammer. In Jewish literature the appellation Asmonæan or Hasmonæan is more usual, derived from Mattathias' grandfather, Asmonæus or Asmonæus (Joseph. Antiq. vi. 1). The history of the Maccabees as a family begins with the persecutions of Antiochus Epiphanes, 167 B.C., when Mattathias raised the standard of revolt at Modin, a town not far from Lydda. When Antiochus' officer Apelles arrived at the place to enforce obedience to his commands respecting heathen sacrifices, Mattathias resisted, and having killed the king's officer and his men, withdrew to the desert of Judea with his five sons, John, Simon, Judas, Eleazar, and Jonathan. A courageous band of resolute followers soon gathered round them; determined to defend their religion and freedom. They threw down heathen altars, and restored the old worship, and by sudden sallies frequently cut off numbers of the enemy. Mattathias died in the first year of the revolt; and Judas his third son took the command.

JUDAS conducted the war in the same spirit with which it was commenced. His army was small, but their bravery was great, so that his name soon became terrible to the Syrians, Samaritans, and apostate Jews; while his followers increased daily. Apollonius, governor of Judea, raised a considerable army and marched against him, but was defeated and slain. Seron, deputy-governor of Coele Syria, then took the field; but was also defeated and killed in a battle near Bethoron. Lysias, whom Antiochus had intrusted with the government of the provinces, next sent an army for the purpose of suppressing

the revolt, under the command of Ptolemy, Nicanor, and Gorgias; but it was routed near Emmaus, 165 B.C. Timotheus and Bacchides were soon after conquered; and Nicanor fled disgracefully to Antioch. Lysias then went himself at the head of a large army and was overthrown at Bethsura, 165 B.C.; though his army consisted of sixty thousand men, while Judas had only ten thousand. Judas and his brothers were now able to enter Jerusalem, where one of their first acts was to purify the temple and restore it to its former glory. Thus the festival of purification was instituted, 168 B.C. Meantime Lysias, having collected another army, marched against Judas and besieged Bethsura; but Judas fell upon them by night unawares, slew four thousand, and withdrew. Superior numbers forced him to shut himself up in Jerusalem, and put it in a state of defence. The Jews were now reduced to distress, and must ultimately have surrendered, had not a treaty been concluded between him and Lysias; when the Syrian general withdrew his forces from before the place. After Demetrius, the rightful heir to the throne of Syria, had escaped from Rome, and murdered both Lysias and the young king Antiochus, he proclaimed Alcimus high-priest. Judas would not allow his claims, because of his being appointed by the Syrians. Hence hostilities began afresh. Judas twice defeated Nicanor, Demetrius' general; the second time at Beth-horon, where Nicanor himself fell. On this he sent an embassy to Rome to establish an alliance with the republic; and the senate granted his request. Before the result was known he was slain. Having retired to Laish with three thousand followers, he was attacked with overwhelming numbers by Bacchides the Syrian leader; and as only eight hundred remained faithful to his cause, he fell in battle, nobly sacrificing his life to his country's welfare, 160 B.C. The command now devolved on Jonathan, the youngest of the brothers.

JONATHAN, finding it necessary to act on the defensive, took up a strong position in the vicinity of Tekoah, whence he carried on a harassing warfare. Here he evaded the first attack of Bacchides. Jonathan successfully withstood the Syrians, but his brother John fell in battle. The state of affairs in Syria soon obliged Demetrius to come to terms with Jonathan, whom he offered to make general of his forces in Judea; promising also to release the Jewish hostages retained in the citadel of Jerusalem. But Alexander Balas, a pretender to the crown of Syria, exceeded Demetrius in the liberality of his offers; for he appointed Jonathan high-priest, and sent him a golden crown and purple robe. Jonathan espoused the cause of the latter. After the decisive victory gained by Alexander over Demetrius in the year 150 B.C., Jonathan was highly honoured by the conqueror and made military commandant of Judea. Having defeated Apollonius the governor of Coele-syria, who had joined the party disaffected to Balas, Jonathan took possession of Joppa, subdued Ashdod and burned it, was triumphantly received in Askelon, and returned to Jerusalem laden with spoils. On this Balas bestowed Ekron upon him. After Balas' death, Jonathan occupied an influential position during the struggles for the Syrian throne between Demetrius Nicator and Antiochus VI., son of Balas. At first he assisted Nicator by sending three thousand well-armed Jews to Antioch, who quelled the rebellion there; but having good cause to be dissatisfied with him, he accepted the liberal proposals of Antiochus, and subdued the whole country as far as Damascus to the new sovereign. Demetrius invading Galilee, suffered a defeat; and not long after ventured on another campaign against the Jews, but hastily retreated on the eve of battle. Returning from the pursuit, Jonathan subdued the Arabians and took Damascus. Meanwhile Simon had conquered Joppa and garrisoned it. But Trypho, who had been the chief instrument in elevating Antiochus to the throne, now determined to claim it for himself; entered Palestine with an army; deceived Jonathan, who was the chief obstacle to his ambitious purpose, with assurances of friendship; deceived him into Ptolemais with a few followers, put him in chains, and massacred the men, 144 B.C. In the following year the Maccabean prince was put to death.

Simon now became leader of the Jews in place of Jonathan. An embassy was sent to Seleucia, where Demetrius was, to make peace with him; for Trypho had deeply injured the Jews. That prince granted all the demands of the ambassadors, acknowledged Simon as high priest and prince of the Jews, and relinquished all his claims on them for tribute or tax. Simon now improved the state of the country, repaired the

military works, and formed a harbour at Joppa. In 142 B.C. he conquered Gaza, and compelled the Syrian garrison in the fortress at Jerusalem to surrender. The Jews now enjoyed a time of rest and renewed their alliance with the Romans. In the year 137 B.C., Antiochus VII., brother and successor of Demetrius Nicator, reluctant to lose Judea, sent an army under his general Cendebeus, which made incursions into the Jewish territories. The aged Simon sent his sons John Hyrcanus and Judas, who expelled them from the country. In 133 B.C. Simon came to Jericho, where his son-in-law Ptolemy was governor, who invited him into his castle, and at a feast treacherously murdered him, along with his two sons Mattathias and Judas. He had governed Judea eight years. John Hyrcanus, having narrowly escaped assassination at Gazara, hastened to Jerusalem, and was acknowledged as the successor of his father.

JOHN HYRCANUS I.—After the death of Simon and his sons, Antiochus entered Judea with an army, wasted the country, and besieged Jerusalem. During a short armistice, John Hyrcanus sent an embassy with proposals of peace, which was granted on condition of the fortifications being demolished and the payment of an annual tribute, 133 B.C. In 131 he accompanied Antiochus in a campaign against the Parthians; but at the approach of winter led back his troops to Judea, and so escaped the destruction that befel the Syrians. As soon as he heard of Antiochus' death he took the field, conquered several cities of Syria, and made himself independent. About 129 B.C. he subdued Shechem and destroyed the Samaritan temple. At the same time he sent an embassy to Rome to complain of the aggressions of Antiochus and Demetrius. The Roman senate renewed the alliance already concluded with Simon. After the defeat and death of Demetrius, Alexander Zebina, pretender to the Syrian throne, entered into an alliance with John Hyrcanus. About 110 B.C., finding it a favourable time to extend his territories, John sent his two sons to besiege Samaria; and though Antiochus Cyzicenus came with an army to its relief, the latter was repulsed and the siege continued. At last Samaria was taken, its fortifications demolished, and the city desolated, 109 B.C. It does not appear that Hyrcanus engaged in any military operation after this event. The remainder of his years was spent in peace and prosperity. Some disturbances indeed arose, causing him and his family much embarrassment; but they were not of a very serious nature. Hyrcanus belonged at first to the sect of the Pharisees; but afterwards he renounced all connection with them. He died 106 B.C., and was succeeded by the eldest of his five sons, Aristobulus.

ARISTOBULUS I., King.—The principality having been left to his mother, Aristobulus may be called a usurper. As the rightful heir refused to relinquish her claims she was imprisoned, and died of hunger. The three youngest brothers were also shut up in prison. Having thus secured the government and high priesthood, Aristobulus assumed the diadem and royal title. He was the first that bore the name of king. Taking advantage of the disturbances in Syria raised by two brothers, he endeavoured to extend his dominions, and subdued Ithure; the inhabitants submitting to the rite of circumcision and becoming incorporated with the Jewish nation. Antigonus, brother of Aristobulus, was left to complete the subjugation of the country and the proper settlement of its affairs; owing to the illness of the king, who returned to Jerusalem. When Antigonus came back and entered the temple in complete armour with his body-guard, it was whispered into Aristobulus' ears that his brother had designs on his life. A summons was accordingly sent to him to appear before the king unarmed; and a party were stationed in the dark passage through which he had to pass from the temple to the royal tower, with orders to kill him if he was armed. But the messenger was bribed to violate his instructions; so that Antigonus going in full armour was assassinated. This was a severe blow to the sick king, whose mind was ill at ease after the untimely death of his mother. He died after a year's reign.

ALEXANDER JANNÆUS succeeded his brother Aristobulus, 104 B.C. His next oldest brother, who laid claim to the crown, was put to death. In the divided state of Syria he conceived the design of subduing Ptolemais, Gaza, and Doria. The citizens of Ptolemais applied for aid to Ptolemy Lathyrus, king of Cyprus; who on his arrival was denied entrance, and therefore turned towards Gaza and Doria, making himself master of the former place. Alexander was defeated in a decisive battle at the Jordan; and Lathyrus ravaged the territory, committing the

most barbarous actions. But in 102 B.C. Cleopatra came to Alexander's assistance with a fleet and army; so that Lathyrus was obliged to evacuate the country. At Scythopolis an alliance was concluded between them. After Cleopatra's departure he besieged and took Gadara; Rapia and Anthedon in the south fell into his power, and ultimately Gaza, which he got by treachery, 96 B.C. and then massacred the inhabitants without distinction. At length the hatred of the Pharisees broke out into open violence against him. While officiating as high priest at the feast of tabernacles he was assailed by the people. The insurrection was quelled only by the slaughter of six thousand of the malcontents, 94 B.C. Next year he undertook a campaign into Arabia; and made the Arabs of Gilead and the Moabites tributary. In 91 B.C. his army fell into an ambush in the mountainous district, and was cut to pieces; but he himself escaped. The Pharisees, after this defeat, again rebelled against him and took up arms. After several disasters the insurgents got Demetrius Euceres for their leader, who came with a large army and overthrew Alexander at Shechem with great slaughter; so that he fled to the mountains with the shattered remnant of his army. After Demetrius returned to Damascus and six thousand rebels went over to the king; Alexander came forth, defeated the insurgents in various battles, and finally in a decisive engagement fought in 86 B.C. Having taken the fortress of Bethone, where the remnant of the rebels had fled for shelter, he conveyed the prisoners to Jerusalem, crucified eight hundred, and massacred their wives and children before their eyes; he himself triumphing the while at a feast he gave his wives in sight of the barbarous spectacle. During the three following years he took various places, and extended his conquests beyond the Jordan. Having returned to Jerusalem, a quartan fever brought on by excessive drinking terminated his existence as he was besieging Ragaba. His reign continued twenty-seven years; and large additions were made by him to the Jewish territory. He was vindictive and blood-thirsty, unfitted for a religious office, a military aggressor, a degenerate member of the Maccabean family.

He was succeeded by his wife ALEXANDRA, who appointed her son Hyrcanus to the high priesthood, and ruled according to the counsels of the Pharisees, which sect became dominant again. Her reign of nine years was a peaceful one. She died 69 B.C., and was succeeded by—

ARISTOBULUS II. Hyrcanus, whom the Pharisees had put on the throne, was overcome in a battle fought between the brothers near Jericho, and engaged to retire from public life. In 65 B.C., Hyrcanus was persuaded by Antipater to enter into a private alliance with Aretas, a king of the Arabs. The latter, with an army of fifty thousand men, defeated Aristobulus, and took Jerusalem. Aristobulus took refuge in the temple, where he was closely besieged. But Aretas was obliged to return, because threatened by the Roman general whom Aristobulus had purchased; and thus the latter became undisputed master of Judea. In 63 B.C. both brothers were heard before Pompey in support of their claims. Aristobulus, despairing of success, retired to prepare for war; but Pompey compelled him to send orders to all the fortified places to surrender to the Romans. The Romans besieged Jerusalem, and carried off Aristobulus and his children as prisoners. In 53 B.C. he escaped from confinement at Rome, and returned to Judea, where he soon got followers; but was besieged in Machabes, retaken, and sent back to Rome. In 46 B.C. Julius Cæsar released him, and sent him into Judea to promote his cause there; but Pompey's adherents poisoned him by the way.

HYRCANUS II. came rightfully, as we have seen, to the supreme power after the death of his mother; and would probably have kept his promise to his brother Aristobulus, had not Antipater succeeded in gaining an influence over him by artifice. After Pompey became master of Jerusalem, he reinstated Hyrcanus in the office of high priest, on condition that he should submit to the Romans and pay tribute; and that he should not assume the crown. But in the year 54 B.C., Alexander son of Aristobulus, having escaped from Pompey, came to Judea, where he collected an army and ravaged the country, taking possession of various places. In these circumstances Hyrcanus applied for aid to Gabinius, who marched with a large army against Alexander, and defeated him. The proconsul of Syria confirmed Hyrcanus in the high priesthood; but changed the form of government to an aristocracy. During Gabinius' campaign against Egypt, Alexander again collected an army and made himself master of Judea. Gabinius again encountered him at Mount

Tabor, and routed his forces. Crassus, who succeeded Gabinius, came to Jerusalem, and plundered the temple unopposed by Hyrcanus. On his return from Egypt, Cæsar reinstated Hyrcanus and his family in the government, permitted him to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem, and appointed Antipater procurator of Judea. From this time Antipater became the real ruler, and Hyrcanus ceased to exercise much influence. This is evident from the fact that Herod, second son of Antipater, who had been made governor of Galilee, being summoned before the sanhedrin at Jerusalem to answer for arbitrary acts he had done, set the tribunal at defiance, and even marched towards Jerusalem with an army to punish the sanhedrin and depose Hyrcanus. He was induced, however, by his father to withdraw. Antigonos having received aid from the Parthians, Hyrcanus and Phasael, Antipater's eldest son, took refuge in the fortress of Baris in Jerusalem, whence they were decoyed, made prisoners, and consigned to Antigonos, who cut off Hyrcanus' ears and sent him back mutilated to the Parthians, who carried him to Seleucia. The oriental Jews there treated the Maccabee with great respect. He was afterwards persuaded by Herod, now king of Judea, to go to Jerusalem, 33 B.C. When his daughter Alexandra instigated the old man to make his escape to Arabia, Herod had him put to death, 30 B.C.

ARISTOBULUS, brother of Mariamne, was made high-priest by Herod, though very reluctantly, when he was but a youth of seventeen years. But the suspicious king caused him to be drowned at Jericho, 35 B.C.

MARIAMNE, wife of Herod, may be called the last of the Maccabean family. She was put to death by her husband. According to Josephus, the Asmonean dynasty lasted one hundred and twenty-six years; terminating 87 B.C., the year in which Antigonos was put to death by Mark Antony. This Mariamne, daughter of Alexander, son of Aristobulus II. and of Alexandra, daughter of Hyrcanus II., was married to Herod at Samaria, 35 B.C. She was of the Asmonean family. After the murder of Aristobulus her brother, Herod was called to account by Antony through Cleopatra's representations at Laodicea. Before he set out, however, he gave secret orders to his uncle Joseph to put Mariamne to death, should he not return. The latter told her of his charge respecting her. On his return his sister Salome artfully excited his jealousy by informing him of Joseph's repeated visits to his wife in his absence. As soon as he heard from herself that his secret had been revealed to her, he concluded that the two had been improperly intimate, and in a fit of passion ran upon her with his drawn sword; but love checked his fury. When Herod finally deserted Antony and set out to make peace with Octavianus, he put Mariamne and her mother in the castle of Alexandrium, giving similar orders to the two commandants as Joseph had received, 27 B.C. It was not surprising, that on his return he should find her affections alienated from him; for she had discovered the cruel commission. Again did the tyrant's mother and sister, Cypros and Salome, excite his hatred against her. Yet he wished to be reconciled, and tried in vain to win back her favour. She reproached him with the murder of her relatives; and even upbraided his mother and sister with the meanness of their birth. But the latter soon compassed her death, by persuading Herod's butler to bring a false accusation against her. From some expressions the butler used under torture, Herod inferred that his secret had been again betrayed by one of the commandants who had intercourse with her. She was therefore tried before judges who found her guilty, out of base subservience to their master. The beautiful and high-spirited queen met death with unshaken fortitude, 26 B.C.; and the ferocious tyrant lived to regret her murder bitterly.—S. D.

MCHEYNE, ROBERT MURRAY, a young divine, whose brief but brilliant career was one of eminent usefulness, was born in 1818. He was educated at the high school and university of his native city, Edinburgh, was licensed to preach the gospel by the Established Church presbytery of Annan in 1835, and was elected minister of St. Peter's church, Dundee, in 1836. His incessant labours among the crowded population of that busy town soon impaired a constitution naturally delicate, and in 1838 he was compelled to seek rest and change of scene. Shortly after he became a member of the deputation sent by the Church of Scotland to the East, for the purpose of making inquiry into the state of the Jews, the results of which have been embodied in an interesting narrative. On his return home, in

November, 1830; he found Dundee in a state of great excitement on account of "a revival" which had taken place in his absence, and resumed his labours with redoubled zeal and most gratifying success. His useful life was suddenly cut short by fever, which terminated fatally on the 25th of March, 1843, in the thirtieth year of his age. His reputation as an eloquent preacher and a devoted pastor was very high, and his "Life and Remains" has obtained an extensive circulation.—J. T.

MACCLESFIELD, THOMAS PARKER, first earl of, lord chancellor of England, was the son of a provincial attorney, and born in 1666 at Leek in Staffordshire. He began his career as an attorney at Derby; and meeting with success, removed to London and went to the bar. "Silver-tongued Parker," as he was called, rose to be the leader of his circuit—the Midland—and entering the house of commons as a staunch whig became one of the managers of Sacheverell's impeachment. During its course he succeeded Holt as lord-chief-justice, and after the accession of George I. was raised to the peerage, and in 1718 received the great seal. After the bursting of the South Sea Bubble he was accused of selling the masterships of the court of chancery and of conniving at fraudulent dealings on the part of the masters with the trust-funds committed to their charge. Impeached and tried by the house of peers in 1725, he was found guilty and fined £30,000. He lingered on, solitary and obscure, until his death in 1732.—F. E.

* **M'CLINTOCK, SIR FRANCIS LEOPOLD**, was born in Dundalk in Ireland, July 9, 1819; entered the royal navy of Britain in 1831; and attained to the rank of lieutenant in 1845 for distinguished conduct during operations for recovery of H.M.S. *Gorgon*, then stranded at Monto Vidou. Three years later, and after intervening service in the Pacific Ocean, he first became engaged in the field of arctic adventure—sailing under Sir James C. Ross, and in company with M'Clure, in the *Enterprise*, fitted out in 1848 for the search after Franklin (see M'CLURE), and accompanied Ross in his pedestrian journey of five hundred miles and forty days along the shore of North Somerset. Thence to the date of the voyage which, conducted by himself, closed the series of the Franklin expeditions, the name of M'Clintock is intimately associated with arctic exploration. In 1850 he was first lieutenant of the *Assistance*—one of the ships which belonged to Captain Austin's squadron—and made a sledge journey on foot from Griffith's Island to Melville Island and back, over nine hundred miles, in sixty days, depositing upon Melville Island in June, 1851, a record which, discovered in the following year by M'Clure, eventually led to the rescue of the latter. It was by this expedition that the first traces of the missing navigators were found upon Beechy Island.—(See AUSTIN, HORATIO THOMAS.) The *Assistance* returned to England in 1851, to be again despatched in the following year, as one of the squadron commanded by Sir Edward Belcher. Upon this occasion M'Clintock, promoted to the rank of commander, sailed in command of the *Intrepid* steamer, attached to the *Resolute* under Captain Kellett. Two successive winters were passed by the officers and crew of the *Resolute* and *Intrepid* within the arctic regions—the former of them at Dealy Island, lat. 74° 56', long. 109° W. It was during this winter—1852-53—that M'Clintock's powers of endurance, not less than his foresight and fertility of resource, were strikingly displayed in the prolonged sledge-journeys which he conducted on the ice. Upon one of these journeys he was absent from the ship one hundred and five days; during which time he had travelled a distance of one thousand three hundred and twenty-eight miles, and explored above eight hundred miles of new coast. In May, 1854, the *Resolute* was abandoned in the ice of Barrow Strait—lat. 74° 40', long. 111° 25' W.—where she had become fixed during the preceding winter; and her officers and crew returned to England. M'Clintock's distinguishing achievement in arctic adventure was, however, yet to come. When, in 1857, Lady Franklin's final effort of search was determined on, it was felt on all hands that in placing the *Fox*—a yacht of one hundred and seventy tons—under the command of Captain M'Clintock, the surest pledge was afforded that no effort would be left untried for the successful issue of an enterprise which excited the deepest interest throughout the civilized world. How successfully the mission of the *Fox* was accomplished is told elsewhere (see FRANKLIN, SIR JOHN); but a detailed perusal of the narrative of her voyage can alone enable us to render due praise to the ability of her commander, and to the self-sacrificing spirit in

which all who were engaged in the undertaking performed their allotted task. Shortly after the return of the *Fox* to England, in the autumn of 1859, M'Clintock received the well-merited honour of knighthood. In the following year he was presented with the queen's gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, as well as with addresses from the Dublin Royal Society—of which he was made an honorary member—and from the corporations of the cities of Dublin and London: honorary degrees were also conferred on him by the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin. In 1860 he was appointed to command the *Bulldog*, to take soundings in the Atlantic Ocean between the Faroe Isles, Greenland, and Labrador. In 1871 he was made rear-admiral in the fleet, and in 1872 was appointed superintendent of Portsmouth dockyard.—W. H.

M'CLURE, SIR ROBERT JOHN LE MESURIER, was born in Wexford, Ireland, January 28, 1807. He was a posthumous child, and in his fourth year was sent to his godfather, General Le Mesurier, governor of Alderney, where he remained till twelve years of age, whence he went to Eton and afterwards to Sandhurst. The military profession was, however, not to his taste, and at sixteen he was appointed, through the influence of his godfather, a midshipman on board Lord Nelson's old ship the *Victory*. During the next ten years he saw much active service; and in 1836, having passed his examination as lieutenant, he joined as a volunteer the expedition then setting out to the North pole under Sir George Back, and sailed with him in the *Terror*, on the 14th January. After distinguishing himself in that perilous expedition, which narrowly escaped destruction, he reached his native land in September, 1837, and was gazetted lieutenant. He next served in the *Hustings* off the coast of Canada, where he distinguished himself by dispersing a band of notorious freebooters and capturing their chief, Kelly, though the British government declined to give M'Clure the offered reward of £5000, as the capture was made on the American side of the frontier. He was, however, appointed superintendent of the dockyard, and subsequently placed in command of the *Romney*, which he retained till 1840. After a service of two years in the coast guard, he again volunteered in the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, as first lieutenant under Sir James Ross. On this expedition the *Enterprise* and the *Investigator* sailed on the 12th of June, 1848, M'Clure being attached to the former. After enduring great hardships, they returned without success in November, 1849, and M'Clure was promoted to the rank of commander in recognition of his great services. Another expedition was at once determined upon, and M'Clure volunteered his services, and was given the command of the *Investigator*, Captain Collinson commanding the *Enterprise*. Their instructions were to proceed by the Pacific to Behring's Straits, and thence if possible to Melville Island. The two ships sailed from Plymouth, January 20, 1850, but parted company for ever in a gale in Magellan's Straits. The *Investigator* proceeded alone; and despite of an order of recall from Captain Kellett of the *Herald*, who met him in Behring's Straits on the 31st of June, M'Clure proceeded forward on his own responsibility. In a month he reached Cape Bathurst and Cape Parry, and discovered an island which he landed on and named Behring Island, thence passing up a strait which he named Prince of Wales' Strait, and the land on the other side after Prince Albert. When within twenty-five miles of Burrow's Strait, a north-west wind drifted the ice upon them, blocking up their passage. A foe grazed the ship, and it finally drifted back many miles, till it was frozen in on the 30th September, having accomplished, in the words of Sir Edward Parry, "the most magnificent piece of navigation ever performed in a single season, and which the whole course of arctic discovery can show nothing to equal." Having "housed over" the ship, M'Clure, with six of his crew and a sledge, travelled over the ice, and on the sixth day pitched their tent on the shores of Barrow's Straits, October 26th, 1850, thus establishing the fact of a north-west passage. On the 31st they had returned to the ship, having travelled one hundred and fifty-six miles in nine days. For ten months the *Investigator* was ice-bound. In July, 1851, M'Clure blasted the foe with gunpowder, and was once more free; but the northern passage was still closed with ice, so he retraced his way southwards, and turned northward round the western coast of Barrow Island, and after insuperable perils reached Mercy Bay, where they were again frozen in, on the 24th of September. The privations endured by M'Clure and his crew till their final

relief in April, 1858, almost exceed credibility, and were borne with the most heroic fortitude. Their release from the most terrible of deaths was owing to the discovery by M'Clintock of a notice left by M'Clure on Melville Island, and his name inscribed on the same stone that bore that of Parry. M'Clure was still unwilling to leave his ship, looking forward to the prospect of yet accomplishing the passage with her. Part of the crew returned with Kellett; and at length M'Clure, unable to extricate his vessel, came home also. His reception in Britain was such as was due to the acknowledged discoverer of the north-west passage. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him, and the substantial reward of £5000. He subsequently served on the China station, and died in 1878.—J. F. W.

M'CRIE, THOMAS, D.D., the biographer of Knox and Melville, was born at Dunse, where his father was a manufacturer and merchant, in November, 1772, and gave early promise of future distinction. Before he was fifteen years of age he was able to take charge of two country schools successively; and at sixteen he commenced his studies in the university of Edinburgh, where he attached himself particularly to the teaching of Dugald Stewart. In 1795 he was licensed to preach by the Associate presbytery of Kelso; and so acceptable was his preaching that in little more than a month afterwards he was called to be minister of the Associate congregation in Potterrow, Edinburgh. This was a fortunate settlement for him in reference to the aims and labours of his future literary life, as it planted him within easy reach of the great libraries and manuscript collections, of which he was afterwards to make such admirable use. It is remarkable that his studies were first concentrated upon the early history and constitution of the Church of Scotland, by the exigencies of a controversy which arose in that branch of the Secession Church with which he was connected; and which issued, in 1806, in his separation from the great majority of his brethren. "The voluntary principle," in the sense of opposition to all church establishments, had begun to find its way into the Associate Synod, and Dr. M'Crie was the leader of a small minority of four ministers, who resisted the adoption of measures involving this new principle, and were formally deposed in consequence from their ministry. He removed with his attached flock to a new place of worship in the same neighbourhood, and there he continued to labour uninterruptedly till his death—

"Nor ere had changed, nor wished to change his place."

The first fruits of his historical studies had in the meanwhile begun to appear in a series of biographical and other articles, communicated to the *Christian Magazine*, from 1802 to 1806. One of these papers was—"An Account of the concluding part of the life and death of that illustrious man, John Knox, the most faithful sesteror of the Church of Scotland." It was a translation from the work of Principal Smeaton, in reply to the calumnies of popish writers, and was the first indication given to the world of his being engaged in original researches upon that important subject. In truth, as early as 1803, he had conceived the design of drawing up "a selection of lives of Scottish reformers, in some such order as to embrace the most important periods of the history of the Church of Scotland, in which a number of facts which are reckoned too minute and trivial for general history, might be brought to bear upon and occasionally illustrate it. The order, for instance, might be Patrick Hamilton, George Wishart, John Knox, John Craig, Andrew Melville, &c." In these words he reveals precisely the main characteristic of his literary genius, which was neither wholly historical nor wholly biographical, but which found its most congenial employment in the composition of biographical history, or historical biography, having equal delight in the personal traits and minute facts appropriate to the one, and in the broad views and profound principles characteristic of the other. It is not often that biographers make good historians, or that great historians are equally great in biography. But the result of his labours showed that he was equally capable of both. The "Life of Knox" was commenced in 1807, and the first edition appeared in 1811. The subject was one of national interest and importance, and in that respect was happily chosen. But it was an arduous and unpromising one at the time he made choice of it. For several generations the name of Knox had been highly unpopular even in his own country and church. A series of hostile writers, who were unable to appreciate and admire

his greatness, owing to a total want of religious and ecclesiastical sympathy with his mighty deeds and words, had brought in the fashion of slandering one of the greatest Scotchmen that ever lived, as a gloomy, narrow-minded, and ignorant bigot; and this opinion had come to be everywhere current in both parts of the kingdom. It was a bold, as well as a noble undertaking, to grapple with a prejudice so deeply fixed in the public mind, and so universally diffused. But the author's success was complete. The critics took good time to consider their judgment; but at length they came out with a unanimous verdict of approbation and applause. Francis Jeffrey in the *Edinburgh* led the way, and the *Quarterly* for once concurred in the praise heaped upon a whig historian by a whig critic. Thus encouraged, the author applied himself to the improvement of his work for a new edition, which appeared in 1818 in a form so amplified as to be almost a new work; and in this form it has since been translated into French, Dutch, and German. In the interval between the two editions the university of Edinburgh had conferred upon him the degree of D.D.; and he now took position in the foremost rank of Scottish authors. His "Life of Knox" became a power in the land; it did much to revive the true spirit of the national church, and to give a new impulse to the ecclesiastical life of the nation; and it is hardly too much to say that John Knox *revivus*, called up to life again by the genius of his biographer, became once more the reformer of his own church, by infusing much of his manly earnestness and force into the Moncrieffs, and Thomsons, and Chalmerses, who were the leaders of her last religious and ecclesiastical revival. What follows of Dr. M'Crie's literary career must be told more briefly. In 1817 appeared his admirable review of Scott's *Tales of my Landlord* in the *Christian Instructor*, which Sir Walter found it necessary to reply to as best he could. In 1819 he gave to the world his "Life of Andrew Melville," a companion work to his "Knox," and which cost him, he tells us, a hundred times more labour. It is indeed a most rich and curious repository of historical and biographical lore, and not inferior in any respect to the other either in point of style or spirit; but its subject was less interesting, and it appealed to the sympathies of a narrower circle of readers. It was now the earnest desire and hope of multitudes of his countrymen, that he would complete the biographical series in which he had advanced so far, by preparing a *Life of Alexander Henderson*, the leading man of what has often been called the Second Scottish Reformation. But his earliest historical studies had awakened in him a vivid interest in the progress and suppression of the Reformation in Italy and Spain—an interest which was revived and strengthened by a summer sojourn on the continent in 1822, which had become necessary for the recruitment of his health. The fruits of the laborious studies which he was thus led to apply to these painfully interesting portions of reformation history, including the labour of acquiring a competent knowledge of the Italian and Spanish languages, appeared in his "History of the Progress and Suppression of the Reformation in Spain," published in 1827, and in his "History of the Reformation in Italy," which appeared in 1829—both of them works of extensive original research and extreme accuracy, and which have been as highly valued, and even more read on the continent, than in this country. His last publication was a pamphlet, "What ought the General Assembly to do at the present Crisis?" in which he counselled the Church of Scotland, "without delay, to petition the legislature for the abolition of patronage," and which manifested the ardent sympathy which, though a seceder, he continued to the end of his life to feel with the struggles in which that church was engaged, with the view of recovering the full inheritance of her original rights and liberties. The church took his advice, and covered the tables of parliament with petitions; but beyond the appointment of a committee in the commons, before which he was examined in May, 1834, and the preparation of a huge blue-book of evidence, the matter never went further. In 1838 he procured a search to be made by one of his sons in the ancient records of Geneva, with a view to a work upon the life of Calvin; but in this new and important undertaking he had not been able to advance beyond a few chapters, when his indefatigable and powerful pen fell from his hand. On the 4th of August, 1855, he had a sudden seizure, by which he was carried off on the following day. His remains were appropriately laid in the old historical burying-ground of Gray Friars, and were followed to the tomb by the tributary sorrow of a whole nation, who felt that in him

they had lost one of the truest representatives of the national spirit and character, as well as one of the ablest and most valuable writers that had ever adorned the national literature. His posthumous works were a volume of pulpit lectures on the Book of Esther; a volume of sermons, some of them of great excellence; and a volume of miscellaneous writings—all edited by his eldest son, Dr. Thomas M'Crie, who published also a full and valuable Life.—P. L.

M'CULLAGH, JAMES, M.R.I.A., one of the most eminent mathematicians and physicists of his day, was born near Strabane in Ireland in the year 1809. He entered Trinity college, Dublin, in November, 1814, as a pensioner; and the following year he obtained a sizarship. Throughout his undergraduate course he was eminently successful, both in classics and science. In 1827 he was elected a scholar, and in 1832 he obtained a fellowship. In 1833 he was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and in 1838 was put upon the council; and from 1844 to 1846 filled the office of secretary to that body. The chair of natural philosophy in the university becoming vacant in 1848, M'Cullagh was elected to it without opposition. From an early age he was a distinguished scientific investigator. While yet an undergraduate he had completed a new and original theory of the rotation of a solid body round a fixed point, which he was preparing for publication when he was anticipated by Poinso, who published a very elegant tract on the subject. By this theory M'Cullagh completely solved the case of a body abandoned to its own motion, on receiving a primitive impulse in any direction, under the action of no accelerating forces. He next turned his attention to the wave theory of light, in which he afterwards became so eminent. On this subject he communicated his first paper to the Academy in June, 1830, followed by one on the "Rectification of the conic sections." M'Cullagh's first entirely original paper was read to the Academy, February 22, 1836. In it he linked together, by a single and simple mathematical hypothesis, the peculiar unique laws which govern the motion of light in its propagation through quartz. A further advance on the subject of light was communicated in a paper, "On the laws of crystalline reflection and refraction." In January, 1837, resolving the problem—partially solved by Fresnel—and reducing it to geometrical laws of the greatest simplicity and elegance. The originality of this discovery was contested by Neumann of Königsberg; but M'Cullagh vindicated beyond all doubt his own claim; and unquestionably results of greater importance were arrived at by M'Cullagh. Both had set out independently from the same principles, and both solved the question *analytically*; but the *geometrical interpretation* of the laws had been given by M'Cullagh only. Other valuable papers on the subject of light followed at intervals; and he also produced highly original papers on purely mathematical subjects; amongst others, one on "Surfaces of the second order." M'Cullagh received in 1838 the Cunningham medal of the Academy for his essay on the "Laws of crystalline reflection and refraction." In 1846 the Royal Society awarded him the Copley medal for his investigations in the theory of light. As professor of natural philosophy M'Cullagh gave a great impetus by his lectures to the study of the severer sciences. "It was in the delivery of them," says a high authority, "that Professor M'Cullagh used to display the extensive information, the elaborate research, and the vast acquired treasures of his highly-cultivated mind. . . . Nothing could exceed the depth, or surpass the exquisite taste and elegance of all his original conceptions, both in analysis and in the ancient geometry in which he delighted." In his investigations on the dynamical theory of light—"the unaided creation of his own surpassing genius—he has reared the noblest fabric which has ever adorned the domains of physical science, Newton's system of the universe alone excepted." M'Cullagh had a high appreciation of every branch of knowledge, and was a munificent patron of Irish antiquities. In private life he was unobtrusive, modest, and utterly unselfish; charitable, generous, and religious. Severe mental application produced bodily and mental derangement; and in a moment of aberration he put an end to his life on the 24th of October, 1847.—J. F. W.

M'CULLOCH, HORATIO, R.S.A., an eminent Scottish landscape painter, son of a manufacturer in Glasgow, was born there in 1806. At the age of twenty-three, after studying his art devotedly in his native city and in Edinburgh, he exhibited a "View on the Clyde," and from that time continued to contribute to the annual exhibitions of the Scottish Academy some

of their most attractive pictures. Elected an associate of the academy in 1836, two years afterwards he became a member. During that period he resided in Hamilton, studying the scenery of Cadzow forest, a "View" in which, exhibited in 1838, attracted great attention. M'Culloch from that time resided in Edinburgh. His fame steadily increased, and as a painter of romantic Scottish scenery he was unrivalled. He died on the 24th of June, 1867.

M'CULLOCH, JOHN, an English physician and distinguished geologist, was born in Guernsey in 1773. His early education was received in Cornwall, whence he removed to Edinburgh to study medicine. He obtained his degree of M.D. at the early age of eighteen, and soon after received an appointment as assistant-surgeon in the army. He served for some years in the artillery, but in 1807 established himself in private practice at Blackheath. On occasional visits made to his father who had settled in Cornwall, he had made the acquaintance of Sir Humphrey Davy, whose advice was of great use to him in his chemical studies. Some years afterwards he was employed by government in a mineralogical and geological survey of Scotland, a work which was only brought to a conclusion in 1832. In 1820 he was appointed physician in ordinary to Prince Leopold, and held till the time of his death the professorship of chemistry and geology in the East India Company's military school at Addiscombe. He died in Cornwall in 1835, in consequence of an accident. M'Culloch was remarkable for the versatility of his powers. Thanks to assiduous labour and an extraordinary memory, he acquired an extensive knowledge of geology, mineralogy, chemistry, mathematics, the natural sciences, and industrial arts. He was besides a draughtsman, architect, and musician. His greatest work, perhaps, is his "Highlands and Western Islands of Scotland," of which it has been said it has never been surpassed, scarcely even equalled, by any work of a similar kind.—W. B.-d.

M'CULLOCH, JOHN RAMSAY, an eminent political economist, was born in Wiltshire in 1789. He was a contributor to the *Edinburgh Scotsman* during its early years, and also to the *Edinburgh Review*; of the former he was for a period editor. From the knowledge of political economy displayed in his writings he was twice appointed to deliver the Ricardo lectures in London; and in a criticism in the *Edinburgh Review* for November, 1825, on his "Discourse on the rise, progress, &c., of political economy," published the same year, he was recommended as a very fit person to fill a separate chair of political economy in the university of Edinburgh. Such a chair was not instituted; but in 1828 Mr. M'Culloch was appointed professor of political economy in the university of London, and held the post until 1832. In 1838 he became comptroller of the stationery-office. Of his numerous contributions to political economy, statistics, &c., among the more important are—the "Principles of Political Economy," 1825; the valuable "Dictionary of Commerce," 1834; the "Statistical Account of the British Empire," 1837; and, "Dictionary, geographical, statistical, and historical, of the world," 1842; the "Treatise on Taxation and the Funding System," 1845; and the "Literature of Political Economy," 1845—a very useful contribution to the bibliography and biography of his favourite science. Most of these works have gone through several editions. In 1853 Mr. M'Culloch collected his "Treatises and Essays on subjects connected with economical policy," 2nd edition, 1859. Among his latest works are the elaborate treatises on "Money" and "Taxation," contributed to the eighth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and republished separately. He edited, with a life of the author, the works of Ricardo; with supplemental dissertations, Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*; and the volumes of scarce early English tracts on trade, &c., privately printed by Lord Overstone. In the great controversy on the corn-laws Mr. M'Culloch advocated a moderate fixed duty on corn. He died on the 11th of November, 1864.—F. E.

MACDIARMID, JOHN, an unfortunate literary Scotchman, who fills a niche in the elder D'Israeli's *Calamities of Authors*, was the son of a Perthshire minister, and born in 1779. He studied at Edinburgh and St. Andrews, was tutor in a gentleman's family, and in 1801 repaired to London to become an author by profession. He contributed to periodicals; edited the *St. James' Chronicle*, then a journal of notes; and in 1802 published an "Inquiry into the system of military defence of Great Britain," pointing out the defects of the volunteer system, and followed in 1804 by an "Inquiry into the nature of civil and

military reputation." His later years were a battle between therapy and melancholy on the one hand, and want and disease on the other. Mr. D'Israeli, who visited him at this period, says—"Often the day cheerfully passed without his meal, but never without its page." In this state he composed his "Lives of British Statesmen"—More, Burleigh, Strafford, and Hyde—marked by original thought and research, and published in 1807. He died of paralysis in 1808.—F. E.

MACDONALD, FLORA, a Highland lady, whose memory has been preserved by her courage and devotedness in promoting the escape of Prince Charles Stewart, was the daughter of Macdonald of South Uist, and was born about the year 1729. Her father died when she was young; and her mother having married Macdonald of Annapdale, Flora spent her youthful years in the house of her stepfather in the remote and rugged Isle of Skye. After the battle of Culloden, Prince Charles found a refuge in South Uist; but his enemies having formed some suspicion of his retreat, the island was suddenly beset with parties by sea and land, and after several hairbreadth escapes it became evident that his only hope of finally evading discovery lay in his getting away from South Uist. Flora was at this time paying a visit to her brother, who resided in that island, and she was prevailed upon to convey the prince to Skye in the character and dress of an Irish female servant. By dint of great courage, prudence, and presence of mind, and with the assistance of Lady Macdonald and Macdonald of Kingsburgh, she accomplished this difficult exploit at a small personal risk, and thus at a very critical moment contributed most important aid to the final escape of the poor prince. Flora was afterwards arrested and sent to London, but was included in the act of insolvency passed in 1747, and was allowed to return home loaded with presents from the Jacobites of the capital, who raised a subscription for her to the amount of £1500. In 1750 she married young Macdonald of Kingsburgh; but the worthy couple afterwards emigrated to America, and settled in North Carolina. When the war of independence broke out, Mr. Macdonald espoused the cause of the mother country, and suffered severe losses on account of his loyalty. He and his wife ultimately returned to Skye and ended their lives there. Flora died in 1790, and was buried at Kilnann, in a shroud made of part of the sheets in which the prince had slept at Kingsburgh.—J. T.

MACDONALD, ETIENNE JACQUES JOSEPH ALEXANDER, Duke of Tarentum, marshal of France, descended from a Scotch family which had followed the exiled James II. to France, was born at Santerre (Berry), 17th November, 1765, and died in 1831. Entering an Irish regiment at the age of nineteen, he gained his first laurels at the battle of Jemappes in 1792, shortly after which engagement he was made a colonel. In 1795 he served under the command of Pichegru in Holland as general of brigade, and in consequence of his exploit of capturing the Dutch fleet by passing the Wahl on the ice, was made general of division in the following year. In 1798 he was sent to Italy, and after serving for some time under Berthier in the Roman states, he succeeded Championnet in the command of Naples. The following year, with a much inferior force, he gallantly baffled for three days Suvarrow's attempts to cross the Trebia. At Wagram Napoleon created him a marshal on the field of battle. In 1812 he commanded the 10th corps in the Russian campaign. He fought at Lutzen, Bautzen, and Leipsic, and during the campaign of 1814 he commanded the left wing of the army. At Fontainebleau he counselled the emperor to abdicate, and received from him the sabre which Murad Bey had presented to Bonaparte in Egypt. After the fall of the empire Macdonald was nominated a member of the chamber of peers; and in 1816 he was made grand chancellor of the legion of honour.

* MACDONALD, LAURENCE, an eminent sculptor, is by birth a Scot, but has for many years resided in Rome. He received his early artistic training in Scotland, and was afterwards a pupil in the Royal Academy, London; but it was in Rome that he formed his style. He is a thorough classicist in feeling and taste. After Mr. Gibson he ranks at the head of the British artists resident in Rome; and his works, his busts especially, are in great request. He has executed several excellent classic groups, including the well-known "Achilles and Thetis," but his imaginative works are more commonly single figures, such as the heroic-sized statue of "Ulysses," executed for Sir Arthur Brooke; "Hyacinthus"; "Eurydice"; "Arethusa," &c., very refined in expression, admirable in pose, and gracefully

draped. His portrait-statues and busts while "classic" in style, are considered to be successful in the likeness. Those of Professor Wilson, Charles Kemble, and other public men, are well known; but sketches of friends are more admired.—J. T.-c.

MACDOWELL, PATRICK, R.A., was born August 12, 1799, at Belfast in Ireland. His father, a tradesman in that town, failed in business, and died whilst the child was still an infant. The future sculptor owed the first cultivation of his taste for art to the circumstance of his being sent to a boarding-school kept by a Mr. Gordon, an engraver, who detected and encouraged the boy's fondness for drawing. Young MacDowell was at this school from his eighth to his twelfth year, during most of which time his evenings were spent in copying prints lent him by his kind master. His mother having brought him to England, he was at the age of fourteen apprenticed to a coach-maker, who, when he had been with him about four and a half years, became a bankrupt. Mr. MacDowell now took lodgings in the house of a French sculptor named Chenet, watched him at work, and at spare hours imitated his methods. In no long time he thus taught himself to model, and subsequently to carve; and he soon found purchasers at moderate prices for small models. Having had his attention called to the advertisements for a statue of Major Cartwright, he was induced to compete. His model was accepted; but the funds subscribed proving insufficient, the statue was not executed. It was, however, the means of introducing him to the family of Major Cartwright, through whose interest he received some commissions for busts; and he now fairly started on his career as a sculptor. His first poetic piece was a small group from Moore's *Loves of the Angels*. A life-size figure of a "Girl Reading," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1838, was very generally admired. The sculptor received a commission from Mr. T. W. Beaumont to execute in marble his model of the "Girl Reading," and two large groups. Almost immediately afterwards the earl of Ellesmere offered him a commission for a replica in marble of the "Girl Reading." Another zealous and liberal patron at this time was Sir J. Emerson Tennant. The hitherto unknown and self-taught sculptor had in fact at a bound taken his place among the foremost men of his profession, and his talents met on all hands with help and cheerful recognition. He was in 1841 elected associate, and in 1846 full member, of the Royal Academy. As has been seen, Mr. MacDowell made his first appearance before the public with an original conception—the "Girl Reading." Later he executed, in the manner of most sculptors, various single figures and groups from the stock subjects of classical mythology. But the greater number of his imaginative works were illustrative of passages from our native poets, or of simple original themes; and these were always the most popular and usually the most successful. As is commonly the case with our sculptors, however, Mr. MacDowell's time became increasingly occupied in carving portrait-statues and busts. He executed comparatively few public memorials—the principal being "Viscount Exmouth," for Greenwich Hospital, and the statues of "Lord Chatham" and "William Pitt," for St. Stephen's hall; a bronze statue of the "Earl of Belfast," for his native city; and the memorial to "Viscount Fitzgibbon" and his comrades, natives of Limerick county, who fell at Balaclava. Among his chief imaginative works, besides those above mentioned and various Cupids, Psyches, and Satyrs, are the popular "Early Sorrow," 1847; "Virginianus," 1847; "Eve," 1849; the "Slumbering Student," 1851; "Love in Idleness," 1852; and "The Day Dream," 1858. He died December 9, 1870.—J. T.-c.

MACEDONIUS, elected patriarch of Constantinople, by the influence of the Arian party, in 341 or 342; held that office till 348; and afterwards from 350 till 360, when he was condemned by the council of Constantinople. Being a semi-Arian, he held the Son to be of *like* substance (*consubstantius*) with the Father; and after his deposition he taught that the Holy Spirit was only a creature.—D. W. R.

MCADYEN, JAMES, physician and botanist, was born in Glasgow on 2d May, 1799. His father, John McAdyen, was a native of Islay, and for a long period in the beginning of the present century, kept the principal music shop in Glasgow. He very soon evinced a great fondness for literature, and the pursuit of natural science. He passed through the curriculum of the college of Glasgow, where, after taking his degree for the medical profession, he commenced business as a surgeon, and gradually obtained a respectable practice. In 1822 the Mechanics' Insti-

tution, the first of the kind in the kingdom, was instituted in Glasgow. In its formation the young surgeon took a deep interest, and he volunteered a course of popular lectures on natural history, the first which had been delivered on that subject in his native city. The course was repeated and enlarged a second year, and was attended by numerous students gathered from all ranks. He prepared and published for these lectures a class book, which was at the time acknowledged to be a rare instance of accuracy and condensation. In 1824 he published a small volume of poetry under the name of the "Seven Larks," dedicated to John Wilson, the poet and professor. In 1825 he went to London, and passed as surgeon for the royal navy, with the view of being appointed to some scientific expedition. Sir William Hooker, knowing his high attainments in botanical science, pressed on him the office of "island botanist" of Jamaica. This appointment so congenial to his tastes he accepted, and entered on his duties with his usual ardour. In 1833 he published the first volume of "Flora of Jamaica," dedicated to his patron Sir William Hooker. His fame as a botanist was so wide-spread that De Candolle of Geneva, and several other distinguished botanists, have given his name to different plants. He was preparing a second volume on the interesting subject, when death arrested his fond pursuit. In 1837 he made a short visit to his native town, and received the degree of M.D. from the university of Glasgow. His practice as a physician in the island became so extensive, that he had reluctantly, but conscientiously, to resign his appointment in connection with the botanic garden. His hospitality to visitors to the island was unbounded, and his attention to the poor uniformly great. In 1850 the island was visited by cholera. Incessantly did M'Fadyen labour amongst the afflicted until, exhausted, he sunk under an attack of the malady, and died on the 24th November, 1850. On the 20th November, four days before his death, on the motion of Sir Charles Lyell he was elected a fellow of the Royal Geological Society. At a meeting held in Kensington a resolution was passed, "deploring his lamented death;" and the mover of it most truthfully represented the character of M'Fadyen, when he said "his character was not a character that required deep or profound critical elucidation. Its great leading feature was simplicity, 'the manners of a child, with the mind of a giant.' He was great without assumption, dignified yet modest, unobtrusive and retiring, upright, candid, and ingenuous. Endowed with a noble mind, improved by solid learning, and extensive acquaintance with men and books, he possessed great sagacity and unbending integrity."—H. B-y.

MACFARREN, GEORGE, author of a great many successful dramatic pieces, including the librettos of "Malvina," "The Devil's Opera," and "Don Quixote," was born in London, September 5, 1788, and died in the same capital, April 24, 1843. In 1831 and 1832 he was director of the Queen's theatre, Tottenham Street, and some years later of the then but newly-erected theatre in the Strand. He possessed considerable skill on the violin; wrote a great deal of poetry which, although highly spoken of, was for the most part never published; and held an honourable position as a critic both in art and literature.—J. W. D.

* MACFARREN, GEORGE ALEXANDER, eldest son of the preceding, and one of the most eminent musical composers of this country, was born in London, March 2, 1813. He received his first instructions in music from his father; and at the age of fourteen (1827) was placed under Mr. Charles Lucas, with whom he studied harmony and the theory of composition, two years. In September, 1829, he became a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music, and in the following year (September) his first orchestral symphony was performed, at one of the concerts "for the exhibition of the students," which at that period were highly creditable to the institution. His chief preceptor at the Academy was Mr. Cipriani Potter. In 1832 Mr. Macfarren's progress was sufficiently great to warrant his being made sub-professor. Two years later he ceased to be a pupil, and in June, 1834, was appointed professor—his class for harmony and composition, on account of his peculiarly intelligible and attractive method of teaching, becoming in a short time one of the most popular in the school. About this time a new society was founded, under the name of the Society of British Musicians (still existing), with the object of advancing native art through the encouragement of native talent. The first great step adopted by the committee of management was to hold a series of six orchestral concerts, to which the public were invited, at a much more reasonable charge

than had ever before been known at entertainments of the kind. These concerts were ridiculed by the editor of the *Harmonicon*—then our chief, if not indeed our only musical authority in the form of a periodical newspaper—as "the three-and-sixpenny concerts." They were, nevertheless, wonderfully successful, notwithstanding the fact that, by a fundamental law of the society—afterwards, as the sequel proved, unwisely modified—the programmes were exclusively confined to the works of British musicians. The honour of inaugurating the first concert (October 27, 1834), devolved upon Mr. Macfarren, whose fourth symphony (in F minor) was received with an extraordinary degree of enthusiasm, the composer himself directing its performance in the orchestra.

Meanwhile, for several years previous, Mr. Macfarren, devoting himself to composition for the theatre, had produced a good number of melo-dramatic pieces, operettas, &c., at the Queen's, the Olympic, the English Opera House (now Lyceum), and the Strand. His first dramatic work of importance, however, was "The Devil's Opera," in two acts, brought out at the English Opera House, August 13, 1838. Owing to continued bad business, the theatre had been in a languishing state; but the success of the new work completely turned the tide, and by replenishing the treasury averted the necessity of closing the doors. Although the composition of "The Devil's Opera," words and music, did not occupy longer than three weeks, it was unanimously hailed as a work likely to add to the reputation of the English school, which Bishop's "Aladdin" and "Doom Kiss," Mr. E. J. Loder's "Nourjahad," Mr. John Barnett's "Mountain Sylph," and two or three operas of Mr. Balfe, had already raised to a more elevated position than it previously occupied. To name one piece—the trio for women's voices, "Good night, good night," obtained a wide popularity. Mr. Macfarren's next opera—"Don Quixote" (libretto by Mr. Macfarren, sen.), produced at Drury Lane Theatre, eight years later—February 8, 1846, when Mr. Bunn was manager—although of considerably higher pretensions and of indisputably greater merit, was not played so frequently as the "Devil's Opera." That such a work should never since have been revived, must be attributed to the want of a national theatre which might afford our English composers chances equivalent to those presented by the Opéra Comique, the Théâtre Lyrique, and in a lesser degree, by the Académie Impériale, to the musicians of France. The beautiful romance of Quiteria, "Ah, why do we love?"—even now one of the oftenest heard and most universally admired of concert-songs; the air, with chorus, of Don Quixote, "When Bacchus invented the bowl;" and the overture, are the only pieces with which the musical public of the present day are at all familiar. "King Charles, II." (libretto by Mr. Desmond Ryan), Mr. Macfarren's third important dramatic work, was first played at the Princess's Theatre, October 27, 1849—Mr. Maddox being director—and achieved a more complete success than either of its predecessors. This was his first genuine English opera, or more strictly speaking his first opera built upon an English subject, and thus admitting a certain approximation to the English style of melody. That style, it must be understood, was essentially the old style; the influence of foreign dramatic music, German, French, and Italian, upon our composers, during a long series of years, having almost totally annihilated the legitimate English school which Bishop had been the last to enrich and the first, in his "Aladdin," to repudiate. "Charles II." was a successful exemplification of how much could be effected by the aid of this national element, without in any way compromising the higher requisites of operatic form. Criticism was unanimously favourable to the new work, the production of which at the Princess's Theatre was further memorable as having been the occasion of bringing out the afterwards celebrated English soprano, Miss Louisa Pyne, for the first time in an original part written expressly for her by an English composer. Another interesting feature was the first appearance on the stage of Miss Macfarren, wife of the composer, to whom was allotted the part of Julian, and who has since abandoned the public exercise of her vocation. In the interval between the production of "The Devil's Opera" and that of "Charles II." Mr. John Barnett had added "Fair Rosamond" and "Farinelli," and Mr. E. J. Loder "The Night Dancers," to the English dramatic repertory; while Mr. Balfe—who began in 1835 with "The Siege of Rochelle"—had obtained an almost uninterrupted series of successes (including "The Bohemian Girl" at Drury Lane Theatre; and a composer, hitherto unknown (Mr. W. Vincent Wallace), had already, at

the same establishment, proved by his first work ("Maritana") that a new and formidable competitor was in the field. Under these circumstances the reception awarded to "Charles II." was the more flattering.

In the winter of 1850 the so-called "National Concerts" were held at her Majesty's Theatre by a body of noblemen and gentlemen. These, though announced as merely preliminary to some future scheme for a national opera, were substantially in opposition to the concerts of M. Jullien at Drury Lane Theatre. A large orchestra, containing the majority of M. Jullien's most reputed players, was engaged, with Mr. Balfe as conductor; and very liberal professions being made on the part of the directors, several English musicians of repute prepared works expressly for their concerts. Among these was Mr. Macfarren, who furnished "The Sleeper Awakened" (libretto, founded upon an incident in the "Arabian Nights," by Mr. John Oxenford), which, though styled a cantata, was written in such a manner as to insure its adaptability for the stage, should the contemplated "National Opera" ever see the light—an eventuality, as it subsequently appeared, the reverse of probable. Thus the "Sleeper Awakened," though one of the most essentially dramatic works of its composer, was only made known to the public through the medium of the concert-platform—in the style, as it were, of a comic oratorio. Its success was not the less remarkable. In 1851 Mr. Macfarren had finished a real cantata—set to an English version, by Mr. Oxenford, of Bürger's celebrated legendary poem of "Lenore." This was first performed in 1852, at the Royal Academy concerts; next, in 1853, at the concerts of the Harmonic Union, a new society, since defunct, directed by Mr. Benedict; and lastly at the Birmingham Festival of 1855, Mr. Costa being conductor. Five years later, another cantata, entitled "May-Day," for which Mr. Oxenford also furnished the poem, was produced with entire success at the second great musical festival held at Bradford, Yorkshire, in August, 1856. "May-Day" is the second of Mr. Macfarren's compositions in which the spirit of the old English melody is successfully emulated. Its merits were at once appreciated, both by amateurs and professors; and its subsequent popularity has been on a par with its deserts. At one of the concerts of the Musical Society of London (1859)—Mr. Alfred Mellon conductor—it was received with such favour that, urged to fresh exertion, with Mr. Oxenford again his collaborateur, Mr. Macfarren, some months later, had completed a third cantata, which was produced at one of the same society's concerts, in February, 1860. "Christmas," though a more elaborate composition, is conceived in much the same spirit as "May-Day," the ideas suggested by a poetical revival of old English games and pastimes giving the predominant colouring to the work. It was entirely successful; but having been heard in public on this one occasion only, it has yet to achieve the universal popularity enjoyed by its predecessor. That it will ultimately do so is the general belief of connoisseurs, who place it higher on the ladder of musical excellence than its hitherto more fortunate rival. "Christmas" was shortly followed by the thoroughly English opera of "Robin Hood" (libretto, by Mr. Oxenford), brought out—October 11, 1860—during Mr. E. T. Smith's brief career as director of her Majesty's Theatre. Opinions were unanimous about the merits of this work, which, successful almost without precedent, was performed, through the greater part of the winter, to overflowing houses. The three principal characters of *Maid Marian*, *Robin Hood*, and the *Sheriff of Nottingham*, were sustained by Madame Lemmens Sherrington (her first appearance on the stage, (Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley. Mr. Charles Hallé, the eminent pianist, presided in the orchestra. In the winter of 1861 "Robin Hood" was produced by Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison, at the Royal English Opera (conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon)—Mr. Santley assuming his original part, *Maid Marian* being intrusted to Mlle. Guerabella, and *Robin Hood* to Mr. Henry Haigh. In 1864 Mr. Macfarren completed another work, "Helvellyn," and "Introits for the Holy Days and Seasons of the English Church," in 1866.

In the foregoing sketch allusion has been made only to the compositions which, chiefly instrumental in bringing Mr. Macfarren before the public, may on that account be regarded as successive stepping-stones in a career of no less industry than success. His other productions, nevertheless, are very numerous, and embrace almost every style. Many of them have been heard in public, and a still greater number have been printed. Five out of seven symphonies for the orchestra have been performed

at various concerts, viz.—No. 8, in A minor; No. 4, in F minor (published as a pianoforte duet); No. 5, in B flat; No. 6, in C sharp minor (introduced at the Philharmonic concerts—also to be had as a pianoforte duet); and No. 7, in D (at the concerts of the since defunct Amateur Musical Society). The concert overtures for the orchestra are just as numerous. Of these, "A Midsummer Night's Dream;" an overture in E flat (untitled); "The Merchant of Venice;" "Chevy Chase" (composed, together with some vocal pieces, for a drama of that name, presented at Drury Lane theatre); "Romeo and Juliet;" "Don Carlos;" and "Hamlet," have (like the symphonies) been given at various intervals, by the Society of British Musicians, the Philharmonic Society, the New Philharmonic Society, the Musical Society of London, &c. The most popular of these is the overture called "Chevy Chase," which—as well as "The Merchant of Venice" and "Romeo and Juliet"—has been published as a pianoforte duet; the most original and masterly, by general consent, is "Hamlet," which—with "A Midsummer Night's Dream," the overture in E flat, and "Don Carlos"—remains in MS. In chamber music Mr. Macfarren has been a scarcely less indefatigable producer. A quintet in G minor for pianoforte and string instruments (with double-bass), and a trio in E minor for the same, are engraved and published at Leipzig. The quintet has been frequently heard (Miss Arabella Goddard and Mr. Charles Hallé having played it on several occasions); the trio more rarely. There are also four quartets for two violins, viola and violoncello—the first and fourth in G minor, the second in A, and the third in F—one of which (in F) has been engraved. Two sonatas for pianoforte, *solus*—the first in E flat, the second in A, called "Ma Cousine"—both printed, and a variety of minor pieces, swell the catalogue. A concerto in F minor for pianoforte and orchestra also exists in MS. This was once, and only once, performed in public by Mr. W. H. Holmes, at the concerts of the Society of British Musicians. Not less prolific in the composition of vocal chamber music, Mr. Macfarren, besides a whole library of fugitive pieces, has published a number of songs, duets, and trios that are likely to endure. Among the best are his contributions to the *British Vocal Album*, his settings of Shelley, Heine, Schiller, and other distinguished poets; his "Arabian Night Songs;" and, perhaps more genial, vigorous, and original than all, his "Lyrics." Many of these have attained popularity, and the major part of them are instinct with the spirit of poetry. A variety of four-part songs and glees (among which latter may be specially cited a set of six, words by Mr. Macfarren, sen.) must be added to the catalogue of vocal-chamber music; also, an entire church service, composed for the cathedral church at Abingdon, and since introduced by Dr. Monk at York Minster, which has been unanimously praised. The harmonization of all the airs in Mr. W. Chappell's "Popular Music of the Olden Time," and the accompaniments to the separate volume of "Old English Ditties" (same editor), further associate Mr. Macfarren's name with the national music of England. "The Sleeper Awakened," "Lenore," "May-Day," "Christmas," "Don Quixote," "King Charles II.," and "Robin Hood" have been published in pianoforte score; as likewise some portions of the "Devil's Opera." Three other operas, which have never been produced upon the stage, remain in MS.: their names are, "The Prince of Modena," "Caractacus," and "El Malhechor." In 1843 Mr. Macfarren established the Handel Society, "for the production of a superior and standard edition of the works of Handel." The council was composed of Mr. Addison, Dr. (late Sir W. S.) Bennett, Sir H. R. Bishop, Dr. Crotch, Mr. J. W. Davison, Mr. E. J. Hopkins, Mr. G. A. Macfarren, Mr. Moscheles, Mr. T. M. Mudie, Mr. (now Dr.) Rimbault, Sir George Smart, and Mr. Henry Smart. Mr. Macfarren edited the oratorios of "Belshazzar," "Judas Macabean," and "Jephtha," in full score, with preface, comments, and independent organ part. It was for this society that Mendelssohn prepared his edition of the oratorio of "Israel in Egypt," the most valuable, not only for its correctness, but on account of the preface and independent organ part supplied by its illustrious editor. Mr. Macfarren was secretary to the Handel society—for which, within a short period, he obtained upwards of one thousand subscribers—until 1847, when the scheme was abandoned and the society dissolved. In 1860 he was appointed one of the board of professors for the Royal Academy of music, and in 1868 one of the committee invested with the management of that institution.

Besides his musical compositions, Mr. Macfarren has contributed extensively to the literature of the art—as essayist, critic, theorist, and biographer. His analytical descriptions of the “Messiah,” “Israel in Egypt,” “Creation,” “Lobgesang” (Mendelssohn), and other works for the Sacred Harmonic Society and the Birmingham Triennial Festival, are as interesting for their details as they are valuable for their accuracy. The first of these, the “Messiah,” prepared for the Sacred Harmonic Society, was published in 1853. Mr. Macfarren's work on harmony stands in high repute, although in some particulars it diverges from the systems which have hitherto obtained acceptance. The most important difference relates to the fundamental roots which generate the scale. Theorists have derived the scale from the tonic (first note of the scale), subdominant (fourth), and dominant (fifth); but Mr. Macfarren rejects the subdominant and substitutes the supertonic (second note of the scale) as the second fundamental root—whence he obtains an entirely new system of notation. He was led to his convictions on this point by conversations with the late Dr. Alfred Day, who is believed to have first invented the theory of the supertonic, which certainly, as Mr. Macfarren has developed it, clears up many points that from time immemorial have puzzled musicians, besides creating a logical defence for much that, while admitted to be effective and even beautiful, was nevertheless objected to as incorrect, in the works of the great masters. In consequence of his uncompromising adherence to this system, Mr. Macfarren was compelled in 1845 to resign his professorship in the Academy; in 1851, however, he was invited to return, and has since taught whatever method he considered expedient. It was in 1851 that he completed an opera called “Allan of Aberfeldy,” in conjunction with his frequent co-labourer, Mr. Oxenford. This work has never been played, and remains in MS. He was in 1875 appointed professor of music in the university of Cambridge.—J. W. D.

*MACFARREN, WALTER CECIL, youngest brother of the foregoing, was born in London. As early as 1838 he was a choir-boy in Westminster Abbey; studied music under the tuition of his brother; and was admitted into the Academy, 1842. In 1845 he was appointed sub-professor, some years later professor (piano-forte), and subsequently (1861) member of the Board of Professors. A pianist of acknowledged ability, he has composed a great deal of music for his instrument, both solo and concerted—duets, trios, sonata (with violin), &c. He has also written many songs, and part-songs, besides some overtures for the orchestra. As a public performer Mr. W. C. Macfarren has achieved distinguished success.—J. W. D.

MACGILLIVRAY, WILLIAM, a Scottish naturalist, was born in the island of Harris, one of the outer Hebrides, and died at Aberdeen on 5th September, 1852. In early life he devoted attention to natural science, and was appointed by Professor Jameson conservator of the museum of natural history in the university of Edinburgh. He occupied this situation for many years, and during that time he assisted the professor in his lectures. He was of a modest and retiring disposition, and on that account his high merits were often overlooked. On resigning the situation in the university, he was chosen conservator of the museum of the College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, and in that office he acquitted himself admirably. He was an excellent zoologist, and was fond of all departments of natural history. He made many excursions in Scotland in order to examine its zoology and botany; and he published the results of his travels at various times. His claims for preferment were recognized by government, and he was subsequently elected professor of natural history in Marischal college and university, Aberdeen. He fulfilled the duties of this situation till his death. Among his published works are the following—“Manual of Geology,” “History of British Quadrupeds,” “History of British Birds,” “Account of the Mollusca of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff,” “Manual of Botany,” “Natural History of Deeside,” published after his death by the command of her majesty Queen Victoria; an edition of Withering's British Plants; besides numerous papers in the Transactions of the Wernerian Society, the Reports of the British Association, the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*, and the *Magazine of Zoology and Botany*.—J. H. B.

MACGREGOR, BOB ROY, a famous Highland outlaw, immortalized by Sir Walter Scott, was born about the middle of the seventeenth century, and was the son of Donald Macgregor of Glengyle, said to have been a lieutenant-colonel probably in the service of James II. The clan Gregor was at this time under

the ban of the law, and the name forbidden. Bob, therefore, assumed the name of his mother, who was a daughter of Campbell of Glenfalloch. He was originally an extensive dealer in cattle; but having been rendered insolvent by the bad faith of a partner, he was forced to abscond about 1712, and commenced the life of a freebooter with a band of desperate followers. He carried on a fierce predatory war against the duke of Montrose, whom he considered the author of his outlawry, levied black mail over a wide district, and mercilessly plundered those who refused to purchase his protection. He was bold, sagacious, and active, and was possessed of great muscular strength; many tales are told of his daring exploits. He died about 1733 at an advanced age.—J. T.

MACHAM, ROBERT, an Englishman of the fourteenth century, concerning whom is told a romantic story which makes him the accidental discoverer of the island of Madeira. Being passionately devoted to Anne, the beautiful daughter of the duke of Dorset—one of the nobles of Edward III.'s court—and their union being forbidden by her father, the lovers found the means of seeking on the ocean some place of refuge from the frowns of the world. Their vessel was carried by the winds to the shores of Madeira, then without inhabitants. The date assigned to this is March 8, 1344. The lovers, with a few companions, disembarked, leaving some of the crew in charge of the ship, which during the night was driven off to sea by a violent storm. The heroine of the tale died within a few days of this disaster. Macham soon followed her, exacting from the remaining members of the party a promise that they would bury him beside his mistress, and erect a cross bearing an inscription composed by himself over their common grave. His companions subsequently reached the coast of Africa. This tale, derived originally from a Portuguese writer of the sixteenth century—and of which there is a version presenting some points of difference from the above—is unsupported by any independent testimony, and is to be regarded with considerable doubt. The received date of the discovery of Madeira is 1420.—W. H.

MACHIAVELLI, NICCOLO, was born in Florence on the 3rd May, 1469, of a very ancient patrician family, in a decayed condition. His father, Bernardo, was a lawyer, and treasurer of the march of Ancona; his mother, Bartolommea de' Nelli, also of a noble family, was a woman of some poetic talent. Machiavelli entered the government service early, and on the 14th July, 1498, was appointed secretary to the Ten, a board which managed foreign affairs and negotiations. The republic of Florence had now expelled the Medici, long its dominators. As secretary, Machiavelli was very actively employed, being charged with twenty-four foreign legations, and sixteen internal missions. Among these may be particularized a mission to Cesare Borgia, then threatening the Florentine territory, in 1502; and a legation to France in 1511, when Machiavelli did his utmost to secure the independence of his country. In September, 1512, the Medici were restored by the emperor and the pope. On the 8th November, Machiavelli was deprived of his secretaryship, and was soon after subjected to some restrictions, though not of a severe kind. In 1513 he was accused of complicity in a plot made by Capponi and Boscoli against Cardinal de' Medici, afterwards Leo X.; he underwent the torture of six shocks of the cord without condescending to any admission, and was imprisoned in the dungeon of Le Stinche. In March of the same year, however, upon the accession of Leo to the papedom, he was amnestied. He now retired to a small property named La Strada, which he possessed at San Casciano, about eight miles from Florence, and sought refuge in literature. But he longed to recover some public employment, were it only (as an extant letter of October, 1513, expresses it) “to roll a stone;” and the composition of his famous book, “The Prince,” originally addressed to Giuliano de' Medici, then at the head of affairs, and eventually presented to his nephew, Lorenzo, was undertaken with the express view of bringing his great experience and profound political genius to the notice of the family in power. In this desired result it failed. In 1522 some obscure suspicion again fell upon Machiavelli of having joined in a plot against Giulio de' Medici, afterwards Clement VII.; but no proof was adduced, and the probability is that the ex-secretary never conspired. His own avowed policy was against doing so. He had, from 1521, been readmitted to some employment, mostly of a subordinate character, and had even been consulted by Leo as early as 1514; and Clement, who succeeded in 1523, became his firm supporter. His last post was in the army of the league against Charles V.

After the sack of Rome, 6th May, 1527, Machiavelli was following the army for the relief of the pope when he learned that the Medici were once more expelled from Florence, and the state reconstituted as before their restoration. His long and faithful public services stood him in no stead at this crisis; his recent acquiescence in the Medicean rule outweighing the remembrance of them. His death took place on the 22nd June of the same year. Its immediate cause was an overdose of opium, taken medicinally; and it seems more than doubtful whether chagrin at his countrymen's ill opinion had, as some have assumed, anything to do with it. Machiavelli died poor, leaving four sons and a daughter by his wife Marietta Corsini. His public character stands without reproach. He was a patriot, zealous and indefatigable for his country's honour and service, disinterested, endowed with singular firmness and penetration, reticent or outspoken as the public interests required, and, as it would seem, not only honest in his main purposes, but as free from the small arts of obliquity and duplicity as can well be expected from a man who professes policy, and not morals, as his function. In his private character, he is said to have been an unfaithful husband, somewhat a gourmand, and extravagant; or rather perhaps, careless, in expenditure. His orthodoxy too has been questioned; yet he received the sacraments on his deathbed, and possibly the imputation rests chiefly upon his political opposition to the temporal power of the popes. He was reputed obliging, though caustic, in personal intercourse. He was of middle height and olive complexion, with a countenance of great sagacity and some closeness, mixed with humour and eagerness; the portraits, however, differ considerably. It is upon his writings that the prevalent notion of his character, embodied in the phrase "Machiavellian policy," depends. Their chronology is uncertain, but appears to be somewhat as follows:—I. "La Mandragola," a prose comedy, licentious, but one of the best in the language, written towards 1498; four others are less famous. II. "First Decennial of Events in Italy from 1494 to 1504," a chronicle in the poetic form of terza rima; a second Decennial comes down to 1510 only. III. "The Prince." This is the world-famous book which has done more to blacken the character of Machiavelli than all his acts and other writings put together. He had begun writing it, with the view already stated, as early as 1513; it was not published, according to the best evidence, till 1532, after the author's death. Viewed dispassionately, and as what it professes itself to be, it is a manual of policy for the sovereign of a newly-acquired territory, desirous of settling and extending his power. It tells him, from the experience of past history, how this can be most surely done, and asserts, without subterfuge and without revision of feeling, that the surest method is one which cannot fail oftentimes to violate moral principle. It cites Cesare Borgia as an example, in some respects, of successful policy. On the whole the book tends to identifying the interests of the prince with those of the country. It is certainly not a moral book; but is properly to be viewed rather as a disquisition proceeding upon other than moral data, than as a preaching of immorality. IV. "Discourses on the first Decade of Livy," written about the same time as the "Prince," and in much the same range of thought, full of masterly and magnanimous readings of the lessons of Roman history. V. "A Treatise on the art of War," somewhat later. Opinions are greatly divided as to the value of Machiavelli's views in this book. Frederick the Great is said to have esteemed it highly. Two of Machiavelli's chief points are, the importance of infantry and the banefulness of mercenary troops. He had during his secretaryship prevailed upon the state to raise a national militia, then quite a novelty in Florence. VI. "History of Florence to the death of Lorenzo the Magnificent," 1492, finished towards 1525; a work of admirable insight, and nervous, concise eloquence. It does not evidence any great research, but presents the facts simply, boldly, and in their true relations. Besides these works there are several minor ones of history and public affairs, poems, a humorous tale—"Belphegor," &c. Machiavelli's political correspondence was first published in 1767. Of his other works the first complete edition was produced in 1550, with some smoothing of phraseology to suit the taste of the day; and this text has been followed by all subsequent editions, save the last by Le Monnier, 1843-52.—W. M. R.

MACHINTYRE, DUNCAN BAN, commonly known throughout the Highlands as Donnacha Ban Nan Oran, a highland poet of considerable celebrity, was born in the year 1724. In his early years he was employed as forester to the duke of Argyll, and

afterwards to the earl of Breadalbane. He fought on the loyal side in the rebellion of 1745, and afterwards served for six years in a fencible regiment raised by the earl of Breadalbane. He was then transferred to the city guard of Edinburgh, and died in that city in 1812, in his eighty-ninth year. M'Intyre's poems are very popular among the Highlanders. They are chiefly of a descriptive character, and have done much to preserve the memory of manners and customs which are rapidly disappearing. His love songs are remarkable for delicacy of sentiment, and his martial lyrics are characterized by fire and patriotism, as well as by humour and satiric wit. He knew no language but the Gaelic. A monument has been erected to his memory at Dalmally, in his native vale of Glenorchy.—J. T.

MACK VON LEIBERICH, KARL, Baron, an Austrian general, born at Neusslingen on the 22nd August, 1752; died 22nd October, 1828. He belonged to a family in the middle rank of life, but received a good education. On leaving college, he enlisted as private in a regiment of Austrian dragoons. He soon distinguished himself in the war with the Turks, and was attached to the staff. For his conduct before Lissa General Landon appointed him his aid-de-camp. When war broke out with France, Mack was made quartermaster-general to the prince of Saxe-Coburg, and in that capacity directed the operations of the campaign of 1793. In 1794 he was sent to London to arrange a new campaign with the British government. He returned to the Netherlands, and the emperor of Austria made him major-general. His plans were adopted, but were not successful. The French arms were triumphant, and Mack obtained leave of absence and retired to Vienna. In 1797 he served with the army on the Rhine, and the following year was made commander-in-chief of the Neapolitan army to serve against France. Beaten by the French general, Macdonald, he was in danger of being assassinated by his own men, and resigned the command; gave himself up to the French general, Championnet; and was made prisoner of war. He could not procure an exchange, and contrary to the rules of war he escaped. The French government behaved very handsomely to him and sent him his horses, his property, and his aides-de-camp. In 1804 he commanded in the Tyrol. In 1805 he commanded in Bavaria. On the 18th October, 1805, he was caught at Ulm by the Emperor Napoleon, and capitulated with twenty-eight thousand men—a circumstance almost unprecedented. Napoleon sent him to Vienna, but there the Austrians imprisoned him. He was tried by commission and condemned to death; but the emperor commuted his punishment, and he was sent to Spielberg for a year. He then went to Vienna, and lived in poverty and obscurity till his death.—P. E. D.

MACKAY, JAMES TOWNSEND, a distinguished cultivator of botany and horticulture, was born in Scotland about the year 1778. He went to Ireland on the 25th April, 1805, and finally became superintendent of the botanic garden of Trinity college, Dublin. He investigated the botany of Ireland, and published first a catalogue of Irish plants, and afterwards, in 1830, a complete Flora Hibernica, comprising the flowering plants, ferns, mosses, lichens, and algae of Ireland, arranged according to the natural system. He was a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and an associate of the Linnæan Society. Trinity college, Dublin, conferred on him the degree of LL.D., as a mark of their estimation of his services to science in Ireland. One of the rare Irish heaths is called Erica mackaiana after him. Died in 1862.—J. H. B.

MACKENZIE, SIR ALEXANDER, a distinguished traveller of the eighteenth century, was born about 1755, at Inverness, in Scotland. Early in life he became settled at Montreal, in the service of a commercial house engaged in the fur trade. The North-west Company, established in 1784 for the further prosecution of that trade, afterwards engaged Mackenzie in their employ. He was stationed at Fort Chipewyan, on the south shore of Lake Athabasca—then the most distant of the trading stations in the northern interior of the American continent. In the summer of 1789, embarking with a few attendants in a bark canoe, Mackenzie proceeded on a voyage of discovery to the northward. This journey led him, down the Slave River, into the Great Slave Lake, and thence into the great river which has since borne his name. He descended this river to its outlet in the Arctic Sea, and regained Fort Chipewyan after an absence of one hundred and two days. A voyage to England shortly after furnished such scientific aids as he felt necessary for further discovery and observation; and on his return to America he undertook the

difficult task of traversing the continent westward from the company's trading stations, with the view of reaching the Pacific ocean. Mackenzie started from Fort Chipewyan on this enterprise in October, 1792, with two canoes laden with merchandise. He proceeded in the first instance up the Unjigah or Peace River towards the Rocky Mountains, where he passed a long and severe winter, in huts constructed for the purpose. Leaving his winter quarters in the ensuing May, Mackenzie pursued his way, alternately by water or carrying the single canoe with which he now advanced, until he reached an inlet of the Pacific in lat. 52° 30'. Here he inscribed his name, with the date—July 22, 1793—on the face of a rock. In the course of this journey Mackenzie descended a portion of a stream which he supposed to be identical with the great river Columbia, but which really must have been the Fraser, since celebrated in connection with recent gold discoveries. He returned by the same route, and re-entered Fort Chipewyan, after an absence of eleven months. Revisiting England in 1801, he published a narrative of his journeys, and subsequently was knighted. He died in 1820.—W. H.

MACKENZIE, SIR GEORGE, a Scotch lawyer and miscellaneous writer, born in 1686, was the son of Simon Mackenzie, brother of the earl of Seaforth. He was educated at the universities of St. Andrews and Aberdeen, and afterwards studied civil law at the university of Bourges in France. He was called to the bar in 1699, and soon attracted attention by his ability and learning. He was counsel for the marquis of Argyll in 1661, and discharged his duty with great firmness and courage. He was appointed a justice-depute, but for some time professed patriotic sentiments and opposed, though not very heartily, several of the worst measures of the court. His patriotism, however, was only assumed to enhance his price. In 1677, on the dismissal of Sir John Nisbet, Mackenzie was made lord-advocate and one of the lords of the privy council, and was soon after knighted. He took a prominent part in the persecution of the covenanters, and rendered himself infamous by his unscrupulous perversion of the law, and the base arts and threats which he employed to extort a verdict of guilty from reluctant juries. His memory is still held in abhorrence by the peasantry of Scotland, among whom he bears the name of the "bloody Mackenzie." Notwithstanding his claims on the government for the foul work he had done, he was deprived of his office by James in 1686, on account of his refusal to assist in the repeal of the penal laws against the Roman Catholics. But he was restored in 1688. After the revolution Sir George retired to Oxford, where he died in 1691. Mackenzie enjoyed considerable celebrity in his day as an orator, a scholar, and a wit, as well as an able lawyer. He was the author of "Religio Stoici," "Moral essays upon solitude," "Moral gallantry," "Consolation against Calumnies," "The Moral History of Frugality," "Institute of the Law of Scotland," "Laws and Customs in Matters Criminal," "Observations on the Laws and Customs of Nations as to Precedency," &c., which have been collected in 2 vols. folio. His "Memoirs," the most interesting of his works, were long lost sight of, and were accidentally discovered by Dr. McErie, by whom they were published. Sir George was the founder of the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh.—J. T.

MACKENZIE, GEORGE, Viscount Tarbat, and first earl of Cromarty, was the eldest son of Sir John Mackenzie, and was born in 1680. He was a zealous supporter of the royal cause during the civil war and the Commonwealth. In 1678 he was appointed justice-general, and in 1681 a lord of session and lord-register. He was an active and unscrupulous abettor of the arbitrary measures of Charles and his brother, and in 1685 was created by James, Viscount Tarbat. After the Restoration he lost his employments, but was restored to his office of clerk-register in 1692. At the accession of Queen Anne in 1702, he was made secretary of state for Scotland, and in 1703 was elevated to the dignity of Earl of Cromarty. He died in 1714. The earl was an able and experienced, but unprincipled statesman. He was the author of several historical and political treatises, of an "Explication of Daniel's Prophecy," &c.—J. T.

MACKENZIE, GEORGE, "who wrote the lives," says Dr. David Irving, "of so many Scottish writers, has not himself found a biographer." He was a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, where he practised during the first quarter of the eighteenth century, and published by subscription in three folio volumes between 1708 and 1722, his "Lives and Characters of the most eminent writers of the Scots nation, with an abstract and catalogue of their works; their various editions,

and the judgments of the learned concerning them." According to a passage in the Diary of Wodrow (quoted in Mr. Maidment's *Analecta Scotica*), Dr. Mackenzie received an Oxford education, was a relative of Lord Grange, a friend of Dr. Pitcairn, from 1705 to 1711 physician to Heriot's hospital, an episcopalian, and a Jacobite. He died in 1726. His work closes with Napier of Merchiston, and though confused and undigested, is useful for reference.—F. E.

MACKENZIE, HENRY, a popular Scottish essayist and novelist, was the son of Dr. Joshua Mackenzie, an eminent physician in Edinburgh, and was born in 1745. His mother was the eldest daughter of Rose of Kilravock, the representative of an ancient Morayshire family. After completing his education at the high school and university of his native city, young Mackenzie was instructed in the business of the exchequer, and in 1765 went to London for the purpose of studying the modes of English exchequer practice. On his return to Edinburgh he became the partner of his old master, Mr. Inglis of Redhall, and afterwards succeeded him in the office of crown agent. During his residence in London he sketched some part of his first work, "The Man of Feeling," which was published anonymously in 1771. This was followed some years later by the "Man of the World." His next production was "Julia de Roubigne," a novel in a series of letters. A tone of exquisite sensibility breathes throughout all these works, and the style is characterized by great accuracy and elegance. About the year 1778 a number of young gentlemen, mostly lawyers, formed themselves into a literary society, which came to bear the designation of the Mirror Club, and resolved to issue a series of papers on morals, manners, taste, and literature. These essays appeared in a weekly paper which bore the title of the Mirror, and were afterwards republished in three volumes, 12mo. The *Lounger*, a periodical of a similar kind, succeeded to the Mirror in 1785, and was equally successful. Mr. Mackenzie was the editor of both works, and contributed two papers to the former and fifty-seven to the latter. One of the essays which appeared in the *Lounger* in December, 1786, is devoted to a generous and highly eulogistic review of the poems of Burns, which had just been published. The cordial approbation so promptly bestowed upon the unknown poet, coming from such a quarter, was extremely gratifying to him, and at once fixed his place in Scottish literary circles. Mr. Mackenzie was one of the early members of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and contributed various papers to its Transactions. One of the best known of them is an elegant tribute to the memory of his friend Judge Abercromby; and another is an article on German tragedy, which bestows high praise on the Emilia Galotti of Lessing, and on Schiller's Robbers. In 1791 he published a small volume containing translations of the *Set of Horses*, by Lessing, and of two or three other dramatic pieces. He was an original member of the Highland Society, and published in its Transactions a defence of the authenticity of the poems of Ossian, and an interesting account of Gaelic poetry. In 1799 he wrote a life of Dr. Blacklock, prefixed to a quarto edition of the works of that amiable poet; and in 1812 he read to the Royal Society a life of John Home, author of *Douglas*, in which he gave an interesting sketch of the literary society which adorned the Scottish capital during the latter part of the eighteenth century. Mr. Mackenzie seems to have had a strong ambition to excel in dramatic poetry, and wrote no fewer than five plays, several of which were brought upon the stage; but though not without merit, they all proved unsuccessful. In 1808 he published a complete edition of his works in eight volumes, to which he, for the first time, prefixed his name. During the exciting period of the war with France, Mackenzie wrote several political tracts in the interest of the government, and in 1804 was rewarded for his services with the office of comptroller of taxes for Scotland. He died at Edinburgh on the 14th of January, 1831, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Mackenzie's writings are characterized by tenderness of feeling, and sweetness and beauty of style, rather than by originality or vigour. His personal character presented a striking contrast to his works. His wife used to say to him—"Harry, you put all your feelings on paper." "No man," says Sir Walter Scott, "is less known from his writings. You would suppose a retired, modest, somewhat affected man, with a white handkerchief, and a high ready for every sentiment. No such thing. He is alert as a contracting tailor's needle in any sort of business—a politician and a sportsman—shoots and fishes

in a sort even to this day (1825), and is the life of company with anecdotes and fun." "Though he survived," says Lord Cockburn, "the passing away of many a literary friend, and many a revolution of manners, he accommodated himself to unavoidable change with the cheerfulness of a man of sense." The title of "The Man of Feeling" adhered to him ever after the publication of that novel; and it was a good example of the difference there sometimes is between a man and his work. Strangers used to fancy that he must be a pensive sentimental Harley; whereas he was far better, a hard-headed practical man, as full of worldly wisdom as most of his fictitious characters are devoid of it; and this without in the least impairing the affectionate softness of his heart. In person he was thin, shrivelled and yellow, kiln-dried, with something when seen in profile of the clever wicked look of Voltaire. Burns termed Mackenzie the Scottish Addison, and says, "if he has not Addison's exquisite humour, he has certainly outdone him in the tender and pathetic;" and the sentiment has been re-echoed by Sir Walter Scott. Mr. Mackenzie had eleven children, the eldest of whom became an eminent Scotch judge.—J. T.

MACKINNON, DANIEL, the gallant defender of Hougoumont on the field of Waterloo, was born in 1781, and died in 1836. In 1805 he served at Bremen, in 1807 at Copenhagen, and in 1809 joined the army in the Peninsula. He was then a lieutenant in the guards and aid-de-camp to General Stopford, with whom he served in the various engagements from Talavera to Toulouse. At the peace he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army. In June, 1815, his regiment was at Brussels, and so anxious was Mackinnon to join that he crossed from Ramsgate to Ostend in an open boat. He was present in the actions of the 16th, 17th, and on the ever-memorable day of Waterloo, the 18th, he had three horses shot under him. He was then sent to occupy the farm of Hougoumont, with strict orders from the duke of Wellington to defend the important post to the last extremity. The brilliant manner in which the service was performed has become a matter of history. On his return he attained the rank of colonel of the Coldstream guards, of which corps he wrote a history.—P. E.D.

MACKINNON, HENRY, an English general, was born in 1778, and after achieving the highest reputation as a gallant soldier and skilful commander, particularly by his brilliant services under Wellington in the peninsula, was killed at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo in 1812.

MACKINTOSH, SIR JAMES, statesman and historian, the only child of Captain John Mackintosh by his wife Marjory, whose maiden name was Marjory Magillivray, was born at Aldowie in the county of Inverness, seven miles from the county town, on the 24th October, 1765. Captain Mackintosh, preferring the more easy habits of barrack life to the thrifty pleasures of home, passed his time with his regiment at various military stations abroad. The charge of educating James thus fell entirely upon the mother. Their means were limited. Through the captain's lavish habits, the little estate called Kellachie, which had been in the family for two centuries, became heavily encumbered. A bequest by an uncle to his young nephew fell in opportunely, and secured for James Mackintosh the advantages of a liberal education. He was first placed at the school of Fortrose in Ross-shire, whence in 1780 he proceeded to King's college, Aberdeen. During the four years he remained at this university he contracted a warm friendship with Robert Hall. They were the marked men of the period. Under their auspices the "Hall and Mackintosh Club" was founded—a college debating society which derived its inspiration as well as its name from these two promising young men. In 1784 Mackintosh obtained the degree of M.A., and entered himself of the Edinburgh university as a student of medicine. Here his habits of study became very desultory. The mental and moral sciences, politics, literature, and theology obtained more than a fair portion of his time. With no affection for his profession, he was just able at the end of three years (1787) to maintain the Latin thesis, and pass the ordinary examination for a diploma in medicine. From Edinburgh the young physician came to London (1788), with recommendations to Dr. Fraser of Bath. He took up his quarters in the house of a wine merchant in Clipstone Street. The metropolis was in a turmoil of political excitement. The progress of events on the continent, the trial of Warren Hastings, and the Westminster election were the leading topics of conversation wherever men congregated together. Mackintosh

was delighted. With the colours of Horne Tooke fluttering in his hat, he jostled in the crowd, shouted the political cries, and pressed round the polling booths. Not until this excitement was over did he begin to seriously reflect on the course he was to adopt in his own profession. There was some negotiation, by no means of a practical character, about settling in St. Petersburg. Salisbury and Weymouth were talked of. There was a generous frankness, cordiality, and improvidence about him at this time which augured ill for his worldly success, but which made him a lovable companion. That he should have become enamoured of Miss Stuart; that he should have wooed, won, and secretly married in the course of a few months, was not at all strange. The rite was solemnized, January, 1789, in Marylebone church, the pew-opener and beadle being the attesting witnesses. The relatives on both sides were highly indignant; but though his funds were stopped, and everything seemed unpropitious, the union proved in the long run one of the happiest events in his life. In the spring of the same year they went to the Netherlands, residing chiefly at Brussels. On their return to London in 1790, Mackintosh found himself without money or means of living. Through the good offices of Charles Stuart his brother-in-law, then a theatrical critic about London, he obtained an introduction to Mr. Bell, editor and proprietor of a newspaper called the *Oracle*. This was the turning point of his life. Had the negotiation with Bell been broken off, Mackintosh would probably have settled down in some provincial town, and won the limited fame and fortune of a country doctor. The credentials upon which he based his application for the department of foreign politics in the *Oracle* were not high or numerous. The only contribution from his pen hitherto—a pamphlet on the regency question—had fallen to the ground unnoticed. A few months' residence in the Netherlands was the principal guarantee for his knowledge of foreign affairs. However, he obtained the appointment, and gave complete satisfaction. Next year (1791) Mackintosh attempted something higher than newspaper writing. After close application for about half a year in the little village of Ealing, his first treatise, the "Vindiciæ Gallicæ," was published. This conferred upon the author a sudden and wide celebrity. His name became familiar in the salons of the clubs and drawing-rooms of statesmen. Fox, Grey, Landerdale, Erskine, and Whitbread courted his acquaintance. He was invited to the duchess of Gordon's rout, and was cordially received by Sheridan, the Colossus of the whig press. The "Vindiciæ Gallicæ," designed to be a mere pamphlet, grew to a volume of three hundred and eighty pages, and reached the third edition at the end of three months. The copyright was sold for £30. All England felt that the essays to refute Burke's masterly philippic against the French revolution had proved futile. The impotence of the attempts only aggravated the misgiving and prejudice they were intended to remove. The sanguinary excesses of the Parisian mob had been portrayed in the *Reflections* in language of scornful invective and splendid declamation. A sense of insecurity stole over the national mind, which only required the touch of some hand to dispel. The "Vindiciæ Gallicæ" appeared opportunely. A few years later the steady progress of events would have reassured the country, and the subject would have lost much of its interest. The popularity of the book was due to the sense of relief which an impartial and eloquent statement of facts produced. Burke's logic was not impregnable. Mackintosh argued the expediency and necessity of the Revolution, analyzed the character of the national assembly and the new constitution, and vindicated the admirers of the Revolution with eloquence and ability not unworthy of the great orator, over whom he thereby won a partial triumph. Mackintosh may have exhibited more extensive learning in parliamentary debate, more profundity in his historical writings, but in purity of style, in vigour of thought, and closeness of reasoning he never surpassed this effort. Burke himself paid a graceful compliment to his antagonist, and afterwards admitted him to his friendship. In 1792 Mackintosh was appointed secretary to the society of "The Friends of the People"—a society instituted for the purpose of obtaining parliamentary reform under the auspices of Mr. Grey (afterwards Lord Grey), and whose labours resulted, after forty years, in the passing of the reform bill. In this same year Mackintosh entered himself of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in 1795. At this period he devoted much of his time to literature, and contributed

largely to the reviews. The following articles appeared in the *Monthly Review*—"Gibbon's Posthumous Works;" "Life of Lorenzo de Medici, by Roscoe;" "View of the Causes and Consequences of the War;" "Thoughts on a Regicide Peace;" and "Letter to a Noble Lord." In the last two we discover the earliest symptoms of apostasy from the political faith professed in the "Vindiciæ Gallicæ," and to which in later years the critic returned. Hitherto his practice as a barrister had not been lucrative. In 1797 he issued a prospectus of a course of lectures to be delivered by him on the Law of Nature and Nations. The benchers of Lincoln's inn at first refused the use of their hall, but on the representations of Lord Rosslyn and Sir John Scott (afterwards Lord Eldon), then attorney-general, they consented. The prospectus attracted great attention. About thirty peers, twice as many commoners, and a crowd of men distinguished in law and literature assembled in Lincoln's inn hall to hear the introductory lecture. Melville, Canning, Lord Rosslyn, Pitt, and Addington, wrote him letters of compliment. This lecture alone is preserved. The others were not of sufficient interest to keep this brilliant auditory together, and the design so happily conceived proved on the whole a failure. After this his professional business increased a little, but his practice was chiefly confined to parliamentary committees. In the seventh year after his call to the bar it is said that his income amounted to £1200 a year. Two years after the death of his wife (1797) Mackintosh married a Miss Allen of Pembrokeshire, became a shareholder in the *Morning Post*, and wrote political articles for that paper at a weekly salary. In 1803 Mackintosh was leading counsel for the defence in Peltier's case. It was one of those rare opportunities which fortune sometimes throws in the way of young advocates. A similar opportunity sealed the success of Erskine, and placed Pratt, after the patient waiting of thirteen years, on the high road to the peerage. Mackintosh was not equal to the chance. His speech was a laboured dissertation on European politics; ostentatiously learned without being effective. The advocate appeared to evince more anxiety for his reputation than for the acquittal of his client. However, by means of this and his literary fame, he became a marked man, and the government thought it time to give him a step. In 1803 he was appointed recorder of Bombay, and received the honour of knighthood. During his residence in India he affected to follow in the footsteps of the distinguished Sir William Jones, but either through constitutional indolence or inferiority of talent, or both, he accomplished nothing worthy of his exemplar. Taking the precedent which had been left by Sir William, Mackintosh established a literary society in Bombay, and continued president of the same till his return to Europe. At this period he commenced "A Sketch of his Life," and projected "The History of England," beginning with the Revolution. Lady Mackintosh left Bombay for England in 1809. Three years later Sir James returned on account of ill health, on a pension of £1200 a year, and received the appointment of professor of law in the East India college. The lectures delivered here are not extant. Through the influence of Lord Cawdor, he was returned in 1812 for the county of Nairn. His first speech in the house was delivered on the 16th December, 1813. His parliamentary career was neither obscure nor brilliant. One of his ablest speeches was that on the transfer of Genoa to Sardinia by the congress of Vienna. The best reported is that delivered in 1826 on presenting the petition of the merchants of London for the recognition of the independence of the South American states. The former won for him the warm approval of the whigs; the latter is replete with happy passages and varied knowledge of foreign affairs. But Mackintosh was not fitted by nature for an orator. His voice was without tune or compass; his gestures were graceless, and above all he wanted the oratorical temperament. His countenance was strongly marked with hard, inflexible lines. There was much vehemence in his sallies, but scarcely any passion. His more gentle appeals seldom rose to genuine pathos. In literary circles Mackintosh had the reputation of being a brilliant talker. Without being witty, his humour was sufficiently piquant to make people laugh. Madame de Stael, who by a translation gave European celebrity to the "Defence of Peltier," was charmed with his urbanity during her sojourn in the metropolis. But in parliament Mackintosh was always grave. There was a sincerity about his manner which made every argument tell. Every liberal measure or philanthropic scheme found in him a zealous and earnest advocate. In the annals of parliament his

name is conspicuous in the debates on the emancipation of the Roman Catholics, the removal of religious disabilities, the abolition of slavery, the amelioration of the criminal code, and parliamentary reform. From 13th April, 1825, to 8th June, 1827, his name does not appear in the parliamentary debates, and only once in the list of divisions—among the minority who voted for the Catholic claims. Lord Grey and the Whigs came into office, November, 1830, when Sir James Mackintosh, already in the privy council, was made a commissioner for the affairs of India. On the 4th July, 1831, he supported the second reading of the reform bill. It was one of the most effective speeches delivered on either side of the house. The last time he ever spoke in parliament was on the 4th October, when the reform bill was in committee. He died in London on the 30th May, 1832, and was buried in the parish church of Hampstead. The following articles were contributed by Mackintosh to the *Edinburgh Review*, viz., "Poems by Samuel Rogers," in the October number of 1813; "Stewart's View of the Progress of Metaphysical Science," September, 1816; "Sismondi's History of the French," July, 1821. Mackintosh intended the "History of England" to be his *opus magnum*; but though materials to the extent of fifty MS. volumes were compiled, the design was not carried into effect. A brief general survey of English history was contributed to Lardner's *Cyclopedia*, two volumes of which appeared in his lifetime; but of the third he only lived to write a part, bringing the history down to the reign of Elizabeth. As a general survey it is of much value, comprehensive, liberal, and clear. He was also the author of the following works—"Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy," chiefly during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, prefixed to the seventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*; and "The Life of Thomas Moore," which first appeared in Lardner's *Cyclopedia*. In 1835 the *Memoirs of the Life of the Right Honourable Sir James Mackintosh* were edited by his son Robert Mackintosh, Esq., and published in 2 vols. The *Miscellaneous Works of Sir James Mackintosh*, including his articles in the *Edinburgh Review*, have been published in 3 vols. A separate edition of the "Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy" was issued in 1836, with a preface by the Rev. W. Whewell. A new edition of the "History of England," revised by his son, has been published in 2 vols.—G. H. P.

MACLEOD, NORMAN, D.D., an eminent pastor of the Church of Scotland, was born on June 3, 1812, in Campbellton, Argyllshire, where his father, who was also of high standing in the church, was at that time minister. Some of the best characteristics of this pastor "of the old school" were transmitted to his son. Dr. Macleod studied at Edinburgh and Glasgow, and then resided for some time in Germany. After his return to his native land he accepted the pastorate of the parish of Loudoun in Ayrshire in 1838, and in 1843 he was translated to Dalkeith. In both these situations his activity in the discharge of pastoral duties; and his genial humour and sympathies, made him more than popular. The same characteristics were displayed in a far wider field when he was appointed pastor of the Barony parish, Glasgow, in 1851, and afterwards as one of her majesty's chaplains. The high position which to the last he maintained in the Church of Scotland, however, might be ascribed quite as fairly to his personal amiability as to his intellectual power. Though he made all other engagements subservient to his care for the interests of the church, his love of literature induced him in 1860 to commence a remarkably successful periodical—*Good Words*—intended to unite religious teaching with mental recreation in poetry, prose, fiction, and other light literature. Among his chief contributors to this journal he numbered several divines of the Church of England.—Dr. Vaughan, Arthur P. Stanley, Charles Kingsley, and others. Among his own contributions to that journal, one of the most extensive was "Eastward" (1866), a series of papers giving his personal recollections of a visit to Palestine. In 1866 he was elected to fill the chair of moderator in the General Assembly. In the following year he went to India to inspect the condition of the missions of the Church of Scotland at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and several stations in Upper India. His health was considerably injured by the exertions he made during this tour, from which he returned in 1868. During the later years of his life his influence in the Church of Scotland was widely and increasingly felt. His social influence in his parish was also great and beneficial, and he was highly esteemed as a faithful counsellor of his sovereign. His literary work was regarded

by himself as of subordinate interest. His writings were nevertheless extensive, including, besides those above named, "Memorials of Macintosh," "Home Education," "Peeps at the Far East," "Character Sketches," and such contributions to *Good Words* as his tales of "The Starling" and "Wee Davie," in which humour and pathos are happily blended. He died in June, 1871. His remains were interred at Campsie, beside the grave of his father, of whom he had written so kindly in "Reminiscences of a Highland Parish."—R. H.

MACKLIN, CHARLES, actor and dramatist, was born in Ireland; but the locality and date of his birth are uncertain. Dublin, Meath, Westmeath, and Ulster, are assigned for the former, and 1690 for the latter. He was educated in Dublin, and in 1708 went to England; and changing his name from its Irish original Cathal O'Melaghlín, he married and acted in various companies of strolling players till in 1726 he came to London, and got an engagement in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields theatre. He played in comedy for some years, and in 1735 he had a dispute with a brother actor of the name of Hallam, whom he killed; was tried and acquitted. In 1741 Macklin attempted *Shylock* with so great success, that a gentleman in the pit, said to be Pope, exclaimed "This is the Jew that Shakspeare drew." From this period he obtained liberal engagements at the principal theatres, though he was never very successful in the higher walks of tragedy. In 1748 Sheridan engaged him and his wife for the Dublin stage at £800 a year. To his talents as an actor Macklin added the merit of a successful dramatic writer. Of his ten plays two are so excellent that they still retain their place on the acting list—"Love à la Mode" and "The Man of the World." His temper was violent and splenetic, involving him in perpetual quarrels; his appearance was unprepossessing, and his features harsh and sinister. "If the Deity," said Quin of him, "writes a legible hand, that fellow is a villain," a remark more bitter than true. He died 11th July, 1797.—J. F. W.

M'KNIGHT, JAMES, D.D., the commentator, was born 17th September, 1721, at Irvine where his father was parish minister; and was educated for the ministry at the universities of Glasgow and Leyden. After being licensed to preach by the presbytery of Irvine, he officiated for some time at the Gorbals, Glasgow, and at Kilwinning, before he was ordained. In 1758 he was ordained minister of Maybole, where he continued for sixteen years, and where he commenced his literary labours. In 1756 he published his "Harmony of the Gospels," the plan of which he had conceived while still at college, and of which a second edition with improvements appeared in 1768. In the latter year he published the "Truth of the Gospel History," including a view both of the internal and external evidences of christianity. These works procured him a high reputation for theological learning, and were rewarded with the degree of D.D. from the university of Edinburgh, and with his nomination to the moderator's chair of the general assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1769. In the same year he was translated to Jedburgh, and three years later to Edinburgh, where he was first minister of Lady Yester's church, and next of the Old church, in which latter he continued from 1778 till his death, 13th January, 1800. After the death of Dr. Webster he was appointed joint-collector with Sir Henry Moncrieff of the Widow's fund of the church. As his parochial charge was a collegiate one (he had for some years as his colleague Dr. Henry, author of the History of Great Britain), he was able to command considerable leisure for his critical studies; and for thirty years he worked without interruption upon the preparation of his principal work, "The New Translation of the Apostolical Epistles, with a Commentary and Notes," which appeared in 1795, in 6 vols., quarto. It included a "Life of the Apostle Paul," and was frequently republished in 8vo. It was everywhere well received, not only in Scotland but in England, and was no doubt a considerable advance upon previous works of a similar kind. It has not been able, however, to maintain its position in competition with the claims of later commentaries. The author's theology was defective, his spiritual sympathies with the apostle were far from full-toned or complete; and in exact knowledge of the peculiarities of the New Testament Greek, he has been far outdone by later critics and commentators. But judged by the standard of his own age, he was a meritorious scholar and interpreter; and his merits were acknowledged not only by his own church, but by many bishops and other dignitaries of the Church of England.—P. L.

MACLAINE, ARCHEBOLD, D.D., the author of the well-

known translation of Mosheim's Church History, was born at Monaghan in Ireland in 1722. He studied at Glasgow under Mr. Hutcheson for the presbyterian ministry, and about 1745 was invited to the Hague to succeed his uncle, Dr. Milling, as pastor of the English church. Here he remained till 1794, when the French invasion obliged him to leave Holland. He afterwards resided at Bath, where he died in 1804. The first edition of his translation of Mosheim was published in 1765. It was well received, and has been often reprinted. Dr. MacLaine published also various sermons, and a reply to Mr. Soame Jenyns' view of the Internal Evidence of Christianity.—D. W. R.

MACLAURIN, COLIN, a famous Scottish mathematician, was born at Kilmodan in 1698, and died at York on the 14th of June, 1746. He was educated at the university of Marischal college, Aberdeen, where, in 1717, he was appointed to the professorship of mathematics at the early age of nineteen, having proved his superiority to other candidates in a competitive examination. In 1722 he travelled for a time in France as tutor to the son of Lord Polwarth. He afterwards became assistant to James Gregory, then professor of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh; and on the death of Gregory, MacLaurin was appointed to the vacant chair. In 1745 he superintended the construction of some temporary fortifications, intended for the defence of Edinburgh against the army of Prince Charles Edward. On the unopposed entrance of the pretender's forces into that city, MacLaurin quitted it never to return. The great mathematical ability of MacLaurin caused him to be highly esteemed by Newton, who paid him an annuity during the time that elapsed between his appointment as assistant to Gregory and his succeeding to the chair of mathematics; and MacLaurin worthily repaid the benefit by becoming one of the most able of the mathematicians by whom the discoveries of Newton were expounded and developed, and his labours continued. His mathematical writings are remarkable for order, conciseness, and clearness, and are still well worthy of study. His principal works were—"Geometria Organica, seu descriptio linearum curvarum universalis," London, 1720; "A Treatise on Fluxions," Edinburgh, 1742, which was the best work on fluxions of its time; "A Treatise on Algebra," published after the author's death; and an "Exposition of the Philosophical Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton," also published posthumously, London, 1748. He also wrote several detached memoirs—one of which, on the collision of bodies, gained a prize offered by the French Academy of Sciences in 1724, and another, on the theory of the tides, shared a similar honour with memoirs on the same subject by Euler and Daniel Bernoulli (*q. v.*), in 1740.—W. J. M. R.

MACLAURIN, JOHN, of Dreghorn, eldest son of Professor MacLaurin, was educated at the high school and university of Edinburgh, and was admitted an advocate in 1756. He practised successfully for many years, and was elevated to the bench in 1788, by the title of Lord Dreghorn. He died in 1796. His works, including an essay on literary property, a collection of criminal cases, &c., were published in 1798 in two volumes. He was also the author of an anonymous publication, entitled "Observations on some Points of Law," &c.—J. T.

MACLAURIN, JOHN, an eminent preacher, was born at the manse, Glendaruel, Argyllshire, October, 1698. His father was minister of the parish. John was the second son; the eldest died in youth; and the third son, Colin, became one of the most famous mathematicians of the age. The family seems to have come originally from Tyree, one of the small Hebrides. MacLaurin's nephew, the son of Colin, who occupied a seat as a judge in the court of session by the title of Lord Dreghorn, took this legend for his coat of arms, "Tyrri tonere coloni." MacLaurin after attending college and hall in Glasgow, and studying for a short time at Leyden, was licensed by the presbytery of Dumbarton, 1717, and ordained in 1719 at Luss, on the banks of Lochlomond. In 1728 he was translated to the north-west parish of Glasgow, then popularly called the Ram's Horn, and now St. David's. After labouring with great acceptance for many years in a catholic spirit, corresponding with such good men at home as Dr. Erskine of Edinburgh, and such good men abroad as Jonathan Edwards, promoting vital piety by all means in his power, sowing evangelical truth and freedom, and promoting public charities, he died after a lingering illness on the 8th of September, 1754. Mr. MacLaurin married first in 1724, Lillias, daughter of Mr. Rae of Little Govan, and in 1749, after ten years of widowhood, Margaret, daughter of Mr. Patrick Ball of Cowdaddens. His

eldest daughter married Mr. Finlay, the direct ancestor of the Finlays of Castle Toward, and his grand-daughter by his second daughter Mrs. Craig became Mrs. M'Lehose, the famous Clarinda of Burns' correspondence. She died in Edinburgh in 1841. Maclaurin's fame rests on his posthumous sermons, first published in 1755 by his son-in-law, Dr. Gillies. A handsome edition of his works was lately published under the care of Dr. Goold. His sermons are grand and massive, abounding in original, profound, and suggestive thought, and yet very spiritual in tone. His discourse on "glorying in the cross of Christ" is one of the noblest in the language, and has often been commended for its eloquence and power. He also wrote some essays. That on the "Prejudices of Men against the Gospel," is distinguished by its depth, acuteness, and searching character; and that on the "Scripture Doctrine of Divine Grace" is no less remarkable for its force and fulness. He also wrote at considerable length on the prophecies relating to the Messiah.—J. E.

MACLEAN, LET. ELIZABETH. See LANDON, Miss.

MACLEAY, ALEXANDER, F.R.S., L.S., &c., for more than a quarter of a century secretary of the Linnean Society, was born in the county of Ross, on the 24th of June, 1767. His father was provost of the town of Wick, and a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Caithness, and the representative of one of the most ancient families in the north of Scotland. Mr. Macleay was educated for commercial pursuits, which, however, he soon relinquished, and became in 1795 chief clerk in the Prisoners of War office; in 1797, head of the correspondence department of the Transport Board; and in 1806, secretary of that board, which office he filled until the abolition of the board in 1818, when he retired upon a pension. Having been selected by Earl Bathurst, then colonial minister, to occupy the important office of colonial secretary to the government of New South Wales, he embarked for that colony in 1825. Previous to his leaving England, the Linnean Society at a general meeting unanimously adopted a resolution, which was recorded in the minutes, expressive of the high estimation in which Mr. Macleay was held by the members, "on account of twenty-seven years of unremitting and unrequited labour, devoted to the interests of science; and of the cordial esteem and sincere regret of the society in quitting, even for a time, his cherished sphere of usefulness." Mr. Macleay ably and most satisfactorily administered the colonial secretaryship of New South Wales until the close of 1836; and having now been completely identified with the colony, and justly regarded as one of the warmest promoters of its interests, he was chosen in 1843 to be the first speaker of the legislative council, then established, and in that capacity conducted himself "with so much ability, judgment, and impartiality, as to receive on his retirement from its duties, in May, 1846, the marked approbation of both sides of the house." As a naturalist, Mr. Macleay was chiefly devoted to the study of insects, of which he had the finest and most extensive collection then existing in the possession of any private individual in England. He became a fellow of the Royal Society in 1809, and subsequently a member of its council. He was also a foreign member of the Academy of Sciences of Stockholm, and a corresponding member of the Academy of Turin. He was also appointed a vice-president of the Horticultural Society on its first formation. Mr. Macleay married early in life a relation of the house of Barclay of Urie, by whom he had seventeen children. His eldest son, William Sharp Macleay, is the well known naturalist and author of *Horn Entomologica*, &c. Mr. Macleay closed a life of honour and usefulness, on the 18th July, 1848, in the eighty-second year of his age.—J. O. M'W.

MACLISE, DANIEL, R.A., was born at Cork, January 25, 1811. Though born in Ireland, he was of Scottish descent. His father, a Macleish of Gallander, was an ensign in the Elgin Fencibles, and was stationed with his regiment at Cork; when captivated by the fair daughter of a merchant in that city, he sold his commission and took to trade in order that he might marry her. It was the earnest desire of young MacLise to become a painter; but business had not been prosperous, and his father deemed it more prudent to accept for him a situation in a bank. At the age of sixteen, however, the youth boldly resolved to quit this uncongenial occupation, and trust to his pencil for a maintenance. He entered himself as a student in the Cork School of Art, and took lessons in anatomy, supporting himself meantime by taking likenesses and by the sale of drawings. In 1828 he came to London and entered himself a student in the Royal

Academy. Here he fairly distanced all his contemporaries, carrying off in succession all the medals, commencing with that for a drawing from the antique on the year of his entry, and concluding with the gold medal, the highest honour obtainable by an academy student. But the teaching of the academy was insufficient alone to satisfy his eagerness for artistic knowledge. The summer of 1830 was spent in Paris in studying the processes of the French painters, and examining the masterpieces in the public galleries. Whilst studying in the academy, Mr. MacLise supported himself by making drawings for the booksellers, and painting portraits. His first oil pictures were "Mokanna Unveiling," exhibited in 1833 at the British Institution; and "All Hallow-eve;" and another at the Royal Academy. They were regarded as works of unusual promise, and the favourable impression was fully confirmed by his "Installation of Captain Rock," exhibited in 1834, and still more by "The Chivalrous Vow of the Ladies and the Peacock," 1835—one of the leading attractions of the year, and altogether so remarkable a work as to insure the painter's election as A.R.A. at the earliest age (twenty-four), which the statutes of the academy permitted. He was elected R.A. in February, 1840; his election following at the earliest possible date upon the exhibition of his great picture, "Merry Christmas in the Baron's Hall." From this time up to 1855, Mr. MacLise usually had at least one picture at the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy. Some of these were paintings much larger in size, more elaborate and complex as compositions, and filled with many more figures than it is in these days customary for English painters to execute, except at rare intervals; others were illustrations of some simple passage from Goldsmith or Le Sage, and of comparatively moderate dimensions; but all of them afforded the plainest evidence—at times almost too palpable evidences—of careful study and conscientious execution. Mr. MacLise's oil paintings divide themselves into four classes—the Familiar, in which a sense of humour is predominant, as in his "Olivia and Sophia fitting out Moses for the Fair," "Moses and the Gross of Green Spectacles," and others of the Vicar of Wakefield series; those from Gil Blas; and those from the Twelfth Night; the Romantic, as the "Vow of the Peacock," "Orlando and the Duke's Wrestler," "Robin Hood and Cœur de Lion," "The Chivalry of the reign of Henry VIII., &c.: the Fanciful, or poetic, as in the "Origin of the Harp," "Shakespeare's Seven Ages," &c.: and the more strictly Historic, or that in which the historic or reflective element prevails, of which "Noah's Sacrifice," "Alfred in the Tent of Guthrum," the "Play Scene in Hamlet," and the "Marriage of Eva and Strongbow," are prominent examples. From 1854 the only painting which Mr. MacLise exhibited at the Royal Academy for several years was one of secondary importance, "The Poet to his Wife," 1859. His time was afterwards almost entirely devoted to his commissions for the new houses of parliament. When it was decided to decorate the new building with frescoes, Mr. MacLise was one of the artists selected for the purpose; he had already painted a fresco of "Sabrina releasing the Lady from the Enchanted Chalk" in the summer house of Buckingham palace. His frescoes "The Spirit of Justice" and "The Spirit of Chivalry;" in the house of lords, are perhaps the most successful then executed. In order to execute these works satisfactorily, Mr. MacLise made careful inquiries and instituted various experiments into the process of fresco painting—an art at the time he commenced his pictures almost untried by English painters. He obtained great mastery over the materials; but his experience whilst working, and still more the appearance of other frescoes previously executed in this country and on the continent, rendered him distrustful of the permanency of the process as then understood and practised. He therefore made a prolonged visit to Italy in 1855, in order to examine into the condition of the earlier frescoes. Their faded and damaged state strengthened his distrust; and the attentive perusal of a publication on the process of stereochromy or water-glass painting, by Dr. J. N. von Fuëhs, which the prince consort had caused to be translated and privately circulated chiefly among the artists engaged on the new houses of parliament, led him to determine on submitting the new process to a thorough investigation. Dissatisfied with his early experiments, he proceeded to Germany, where Kaulbach and other eminent mural painters had for some time been employing the process in their more elaborate works. The result was that Mr. MacLise fully satisfied himself of the superiority of the process for mural paintings over any other, and acquired a thorough facility in its application.

He consequently in his great work, the "Meeting of Wellington and Blücher after Waterloo," which he painted in one of the compartments of the Royal gallery of the house of lords, employed water-glass (silicate of potash) as the vehicle, with excellent effect as regards the appearance and, we may hope, as regards permanence also. This picture from its size (it is forty-five feet in length), the vast number of figures which it contains, its grave monumental character, the untiring labour bestowed upon every part, as well as from its remarkable technical merits, is at once by far the most important work which Mr. MacIse painted, and the grandest mural painting of the English school. "Trafalgar," a companion worthy of it, was executed by Mr. MacIse in the corresponding compartment of the Royal gallery. It only remains for us to allude to his very remarkable drawings, especially to the unrivalled series of forty-two drawings illustrative of the Norman invasion, which were exhibited in 1857; and those engraved for the illustrated editions of Moore's poems, &c. Mr. MacIse painted portraits of Lytton, Dickens, and other literary friends, &c. He lived chiefly in London, and died, unmarried, on the 25th April, 1870.—J. T.-e.

* **MACMAHON, MARIE-EDME-PATRICE-MAURICE**, Duc de Magenta, Marshal of France, was born July 13, 1808, of an old Irish family, which had thrown in its fortunes with the Stewarts, and migrated with the latter to France. His father was a personal friend of Charles X., and a peer of France. The duc de Magenta entered the French army at an early age, and sent with his regiment to Algeria in 1830, distinguished himself highly, rising to be a general of brigade in 1848, and a general of division in 1852. Early in 1855 he was recalled to France to command a division of the army of the North, and in the August of the same year he replaced Canrobert in the command of a division of the army before Sebastopol. In this command he was charged with the final assault on the Malakhoff, 8th September, 1855, and its success gave him a world-wide reputation. Among his rewards was his elevation to the senate in 1856.

After a brilliant campaign, in command of a division, against the Kabyles of Algeria, he was appointed, August, 1858, general-in-chief of the whole French military force in Africa. On the breaking out of the war of 1859 between France and Austria, he received the command of the second corps of the army of the Alps, and crossed the Ticino on the 2nd of June. On the 4th he was directed to move in two columns on Buffalora and Magenta. The Austrians threatened to get between his columns, when at a critical movement, with great skill and daring he re-joined his corps and pushed it forward in a concentrated attack on the key of the position, Magenta, which was finally won by the French. The laurels of the day were considered chiefly his, and immediately after the battle he was created Duc de Magenta and Marshal of France. At Solferino he commanded the second corps which formed the centre, and contributed materially to the victory of the French. After the peace of Villafranca he was appointed to the important command of the divisions which had their head-quarters at Lille, and watch the Prussian frontier. At the coronation of the king of Prussia in 1861, he represented the emperor of the French. After serving as governor-general of Algeria for some years, he received, at the outbreak of the French-German war in 1870, the chief command of the South army, consisting of the first and fifth corps. Having taken up a bold position near Weissenberg, he was attacked by the army of the crown prince and lost the battle of Wörth, on the 6th of August. The scattered remains of his army were then collected and led to Chalons; but immediately after the defeat of the forces commanded by Bazaine (August 14-18), Marshal Macmahon fixed his head-quarters at Rheims, where his army was strengthened by the addition of the seventh and twelfth corps, the latter consisting of newly mustered recruits. Here he received from the Comte Palikao, minister of war, the command to march at once to the north-east to the relief of Bazaine, who was shut up in Metz. This flank march was boldly executed, but not with sufficient speed to escape an attack made by the fourth German army under the crown prince of Saxony. The result of an engagement at Beaumont (August 30) was to drive Macmahon to the right bank of the Meuse, and to render impossible the relief of Bazaine. General Macmahon now concentrated his forces at Sedan, where he suffered a total defeat on the 1st of September. A serious wound, received at an early stage of the battle, compelled him to resign the command to General Wimpffen; and the emperor of the French, who

was present at Sedan, gave orders for the capitulation of the French army, which took place on the 2nd of September. On the settlement of preliminaries of peace at Versailles, Marshal Macmahon reorganized an army of 120,000 men, and after some severe engagements, succeeded in suppressing the insurrection of the Commune in Paris, in May, 1871. He published a justification of his own strategy in the war of 1870, and also wrote an account of his formation of the army of Versailles in 1871. On the resignation of M. Thiers in May, 1873, Macmahon was chosen president of the republic, and in November following was voted the Septennate, confirming his authority for seven years. The question between England and Portugal as to the possession of Delagoa Bay was referred to his arbitration, and in 1875 he gave his decision in favour of Portugal.—F. E.

MAC MURROUGH or **MAC MURCHAD, DERMOT**, historically connected with the English invasion of Ireland in the reign of Henry II., was king of Leinster, and a man of a cruel, treacherous, and violent nature. The abduction of Dervorgil—the wife of his enemy O'Ruarc, prince of Breffny—in 1158 led to an inextinguishable feud between these chiefs. Upon the accession of Roderic O'Connor as king of Ireland in 1166, a large force under O'Ruarc was mustered against Dermot, who in despair set fire to his capital of Ferns; fled to Bristol, and thence to France, where Henry then was; and offered to hold his kingdom under the English monarch on the condition of his assisting him to recover it. This offer fell in with the previous designs of Henry, and he dismissed Dermot with letters authorizing his English subjects to aid him. Dermot returned to Bristol, and engaged Strongbow to invade Ireland, offering him his daughter Eva in marriage. Proceeding secretly to Ireland in 1169, he concealed himself in the monastery of Ferns. In the following year he was joined by Fitzgerald and Fitzstephen from Wales, and a series of contests of various fortune ensued, ending in the subjugation of Ireland. Dermot finally led his troops into the territory of O'Ruarc, but was twice signally defeated, and died at Ferns in May, 1171.—J. F. W.

MACNAGHTEN, SIR WILLIAM HAY, Bart., one of the victims of the Afghan war, was born about 1793. He was the second son of an Irish baronet, and in 1809 accompanied his father to India, when the latter was nominated judge of the supreme council of Madras. He entered the service of the East India Company as a cavalry cadet on the Madras establishment, and was transferred in 1814 to the Bengal civil service. His great accomplishments as an oriental linguist first brought him into notice, and in 1833 he had become chief secretary to the government. He was one of the high officials who advised Lord Auckland to undertake the Afghan war, and he personally negotiated with Runjeet Singh the treaty which preceded it. After the first successes which placed Shah Soofah for a few months on the throne he was created a baronet, and left in charge of English interests at Cabul. About to quit his post when the outbreak began which led to the disastrous retreat of the English army from Afghanistan, he was treacherously assassinated by Akbar Khan at a conference on the 22nd of December, 1841. Sir William Macnaghten had edited an Arabic edition of the Thousand and One Nights, 1839, and published "Principles and Precedents of Hindoo Law," Calcutta, 1829.—F. E.

* **MACNEE, DANIEL**, President of the Royal Scottish Academy, was born at Fintry, Stirlingshire, about 1806. Having chosen the profession of portrait painting, he studied under Sir William Allan at the Trustees' Academy, Edinburgh, contemporaneously with Thomas Duncan, R. S. Lauder, D. Scott, and others, who afterwards acquired celebrity as artists. He then settled in Glasgow, where the fidelity and superior execution of his portraits gradually brought him into notice, and secured him extensive employment amongst the wealthier classes of his countrymen, and a degree of popularity which he continued to sustain. His portrait of Dr. Wardlaw gained him a gold medal at the International Exhibition in Paris, 1855; and one of Lord Brongham, painted for the College of Justice in Edinburgh, has now, we believe, a place on the walls of the parliament house. In room of the late Sir George Harvey, Mr. Macnee was on the 9th of February, 1876, unanimously chosen president of the Royal Scottish Academy, and in July received from her Majesty the honour of knighthood.

* **MACNEIL, HECTOR**, a Scottish poet and miscellaneous writer, born in 1746, near Roslin. In 1788 he published "The Bard, a Legendary Tale;" in 1795 his "Wall and Jean," which

was followed next year by "The Waes-o' War." He also was the author of "The Memoirs of Charles Macpherson," a novel; "The Pastoral and Lyric Muse of Scotland;" "Town Fashions;" "By-gone Times;" and "The Scottish Adventurer."—J. T.

M'NEILL, SIR JOHN, the Right Hon., born at Colonsay in 1795. After serving in the army of the East India Company, he was appointed assistant envoy at Teheran in 1831. In 1834 he became secretary of embassy, and from 1836 to 1842 was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Persia. In 1855 Sir John M'Neill was commissioned, with Colonel Tulloch, by the government to investigate on the spot certain deficiencies in the arrangements of the army before Sebastopol, and their report proved of service, though its accuracy in some particulars was impugned by a military commission at home. Sir John M'Neill was made a G.C.B. in 1837, and a privy councillor in 1857.—F. E.

MACNISH, ROBERT, M.D., LL.D., was born in Glasgow in 1802, and was the son of a respectable medical practitioner in that city. Having made choice of the same profession, after the usual training and examination, Macnish obtained his diploma at the age of eighteen, and for a year and half acted as assistant to Dr. Henderson of Clyth in Caithness. On quitting this situation he resided for a year in Paris, for the double purpose of recruiting his health and prosecuting his medical studies. On his return to Glasgow, he became assistant to his father, and took his degree in 1825. He obtained a fair share of success, but it is to his literary, rather than his professional abilities, that his fame is mainly owing. At an early age he had become a contributor to the periodical literature of the day, and in 1825 one of his pieces entitled "The Meteempsychosis," found admission into *Blackwood's Magazine*. From this time he became a regular contributor to that far-famed journal, under the signature of "a Modern Pythagorean." His articles were distinguished by their classical style, and by rich, racy, and original humour, and soon attracted general attention. He also furnished contributions both in prose and verse to *Fraser's Magazine* and other periodicals. But his reputation now mainly rests on his "Anatomy of Drunkenness;" and "Philosophy of Sleep"—works which embody the results of much patient research and thoughtful sagacity. In 1833 Macnish published his "Book of Aphorisms;" and his "Introduction to Phrenology" appeared in 1835. He died of typhus fever in January, 1837. His miscellaneous writings have been collected and published in one volume by his friend Delta.—J. T.

MACPHERSON, JAMES, celebrated for having given to the world the poems known as "Ossian," was born in 1738 in the parish of Kingussie, Inverness-shire, where his father occupied a farm. He studied at the university of Aberdeen, but did not enter the church of Scotland, for which he was intended, and became parish schoolmaster of Ruthven. In this situation he published about 1758, "The Highlanders," a heroic poem in six cantos; and then became tutor to Mr. Graham, the younger of Balgowan, afterwards famous as Lord Lynedoch. In the summer of 1759, while visiting Moffat with his pupil, he met John Home, the author of Douglas, and his friend Dr. Alexander Carlyle. In their conversations the old Celtic poetry of Scotland was adverted to; and Macpherson translated for them some pieces of Gaelic poetry, which made a great impression upon Home. Dr. Blair inspected them with admiration; Macpherson was exhorted to publish; and with the aid of Dr. Blair, who contributed an anonymous preface, they appeared in 1760 as "Fragments of Ancient poetry collected in the Highlands of Scotland," translated into English. Macpherson, according to David Hume, was discontented with his position, and no doubt eagerly availed himself of a subscription raised for the purpose by the Edinburgh Faculty of Advocates, to make a tour in the highlands and islands in search of more remains of Celtic poetry. He found, according to his own account, an abundance of Ossianic poetry not only floating on the lips of the people, but preserved in ancient MSS. Accordingly, in 1762 appeared "Fingal, an epic poem in six books;" and in 1763, "Temora, an epic poem in eight books," professing to be translations from the Gaelic of Ossian—a Celtic Homer of the fourth century. Their success was great; and Ossian and Macpherson soon attained a European celebrity. Dr. Blair wrote a critical dissertation defending the genuineness of the poems against cavillers, and decanting on their beauty; while Dr. Johnson denied both. Meanwhile Macpherson found his

worldly fortunes improved by his literary fame. The year after the publication of "Temora" he was appointed private secretary to the governor of Pensacola and surveyor-general of the Floridas; and after a two years' absence from England he returned with a life-income of £200 a-year. Between 1771 and 1775 he published his "Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland," chiefly in its relation to Celtic archæology and ethnology.—(In one of the chapters a list is given of Gaelic and Latin words identical in meaning and similar in sound); a prose translation of the Iliad, which was received with ridicule; and a not unreadable "History of Great Britain from the restoration to the accession of the house of Hanover;" with two volumes of "Original Papers," which contain, among other curious matter, portions of the autobiography of James II. It was in the year of the publication of this last work, 1775, that the severest blow till then given to the genuineness of Ossian was dealt by Dr. Johnson in his *Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*. Macpherson threatened personal violence, and received from Johnson the celebrated letter containing the passage—"I hope I shall not be deterred from detecting what I think a cheat by the menaces of a ruffian." Macpherson turned to politics, and wrote pamphlets for the ministry against the claims of the American colonists, at least one of which was ascribed to Gibbon. He next became agent for the nabob of Arcot—a position of considerable emolument, and which brought him into the house of commons, where he represented Camelford from 1780 to 1790. Though active with his pen in the cause of his Indian patron, he was a silent member of parliament. About 1796 he retired, the possessor of a considerable fortune, to an estate which he had purchased in his native county, not far from Mrs. Grant of Laggan, whose one or two notices in her Letters from the Mountains, of Macpherson in his later years, represent him as a dissipated old bachelor. He died on his estate in February, 1796, leaving directions, which were obeyed, for the transfer of his remains to Westminster abbey. In 1797, the year after his death, the Highland Society appointed the committee of inquiry into the genuineness of the Ossianic poems, which reported in 1805 the non-existence of a single old MS. copy of them or of any one of them. The non-production of the MSS. talked of by Macpherson was indeed the great weakness of his case. Even when the Scotch residents in India raised a sum of £1000 to defray the expense of publishing the Gaelic originals, Macpherson delayed the publication on one pretence or another; and when it did take place, eleven years after his death, the MS. used was simply Macpherson's own. No unbiassed critic and scholar can now be found to assert that the Ossianic poems, as we have them, are genuine. It is too late to discover with perfect exactness what portions of them Macpherson did glean from oral tradition; but that there was really some slight basis of that kind in existence in his time even Johnson did not deny. Malcolm Laing's Dissertation, appended to the second volume of his History of Scotland, 1800, and his notes and illustrations to the Poems of Ossian, 1805, nearly exhaust what can be said on the anti-Macpherson side. Of recent contributions to the Ossianic controversy we may mention two, both of them by believers in Macpherson—the Genuine remains of Ossian, literally translated, with a preliminary dissertation, by Patrick Macgregor, 1841, published under the patronage of the Highland Society of London; and the Authenticity of the Poems of Ossian, a lecture by Peter M'Naughton, 1861.—F. E.

MACPHERSON, SIR JOHN, for a short time governor-general of India, was born about 1767 in the island of Skye. Proceeding to India in no recognized capacity, with an uncle, he made himself useful to the nabob of Arcot, and as his agent returned to England. His pleadings for his client, and his denunciations of the East India Company, pleased the ministry; and through the duke of Grafton's influence he obtained an Indian writership. Eventually he rose to be senior member of council, and became provisional governor-general in 1786, when Warren Hastings finally left India for England. He was succeeded, or superseded, in 1786 by Lord Cornwallis. His brief tenure of power was marked by a financial reform much needed and duly appreciated. He was knighted before his return in 1787 to England, where he died in 1821.—F. E.

MACQUARIE, LAURENCE, a distinguished soldier, and for twelve years governor of New South Wales, was born in the island of Mull in 1762. He served in America for a short time

during the war of independence. In 1787 he went with his regiment to India, and remained upon that station for seventeen years, in the course of which he was an actor in many a brilliant scene, having marched with General Baird's army to Alexandria in 1801, and been present at the storming of Seringapatam in 1799. After a second short stay in India, his regiment, the 73rd Highlanders, was ordered in 1809 to New South Wales, and he himself received the appointment of governor of that colony. He occupied this important post during twelve years, until superseded by Sir Thomas Brisbane in 1822. His administration was on the whole vigorous and beneficial; he encouraged the exploration of the interior, which led in his time to the discovery of the valuable country west of the Blue Mountains, and embellished Sydney with many fine public buildings. He died in 1824. Much information with reference to his system of government, particularly in dealing with the convicts, may be gathered from two amusing articles by Sydney Smith in the *Edinburgh Review*, vols. xxxii. and xxxvii.—T. A.

MACQUEB, PIERRE JOSEPH, a French phlogiston chemist, said to be of Scottish extraction, was born at Paris in 1718. He studied medicine, but devoted himself chiefly to chemistry. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1745, and died in 1784 after a tranquil career, spent almost entirely in the laboratory. His "Elements of Chemistry," the first clear and methodical handbook of the science, was translated into several languages, and long remained in use at the universities throughout Europe. His "Dictionary of Chemistry" was also very successful. He wrote many papers, especially on arsenic acid and the alkaline arseniates; on Prussian blue, the colouring matter of which he supposed to be phlogiston; and on crude platinum.—J. W. S.

MACREADY, WILLIAM CHARLES, actor and manager, was born in London on the 3rd March, 1793. He was intended by his father, a provincial manager, for one of the learned professions, and was educated at Rugby. As in the case of Fanny Kemble, filial duty led Mr. Macready to go upon the stage in the hope of diminishing a father's pecuniary embarrassments. His first appearance was as *Romeo* at the Birmingham theatre in the June of 1810. Successful at the outset, after a provincial career of six years he appeared for the first time before a metropolitan audience at Covent Garden, on the 16th of September, 1816, as *Orestes* in the *Distressed Mother*. After eleven more years of labour he had come to be considered the first English tragedian of his age, uniting the fire of the elder Kean to the dignity and good taste of John Kemble. In October, 1837, he became lessee of Covent Garden, and added to his own noble personations a splendour and accuracy in the *mise en scène*, till then unknown on the British stage. It was to aid Mr. Macready's efforts for the elevation of theatrical entertainments that his friend Sir Edward (afterwards Lord) Bulwer Lytton wrote for him *Richelieu* and the *Lady o' Lyons*; and as the great French cardinal of the former drama, he achieved one of his most striking histrionic triumphs. His enterprise was not financially successful. At the close of the second season he retired from it, and a testimonial was presented to him in recognition of his efforts. In a similar spirit, and with a similar result, he undertook in 1842 the management of Drury Lane for two seasons. On February 26, 1851, he took leave of the stage; and at the farewell banquet afterwards given to him, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton in the chair, the attendance and proceedings exhibited the high regard felt for the actor, the manager, and the man. Mr. Macready occasionally emerged from his retirement at Sherborne, Dorsetshire, to lecture or give readings for the benefit of popular educational institutions. In 1849 he published an edition of the poetical works of Pope, originally prepared and privately printed for the use of his own children, to whom it is inscribed. He died April 27, 1878.—F. E.

MACRINUS, M. ORELIUS, Emperor of Rome, was born of very humble parents at Cæsarea, in Mauritania, in 164. Having obtained admission to the service of Plautinus, he gradually rose to an influential position, and at length was appointed by Caracalla to be prefect of the prætorian guard. A prophecy having gone abroad that he was to succeed his master, Macrinus, dreading his resentment, procured his death on the 8th of April, 217. Three days after he was proclaimed emperor by the army, and the title of Cæsar was conferred on his son. But the disgraced emperor was received at Nisibis, and the reforms he was obliged to introduce soon brought him into disfavour. Advantage of this

was taken by Julia Maesa, who contrived to induce the legions quartered near Emesa, where she lived, to believe that her grandson, Elagabalus, was a natural child of the Emperor Caracalla. An insurrection was made in his favour, and at a battle fought on the 8th of June, 218, Macrinus was defeated and had to fly for his life. Soon after he was captured at Chalcedon and was put to death after a reign of fourteen months.—D. W. R.

MACRO, NÆVIUS SERTORIUS, a man of obscure birth, rose into favour with Tiberius during the latter years of that emperor, and became a chief officer of his body-guard. He was a principal actor in the overthrow of Sejanus, A.D. 31, upon whose fall he became præfectus prætorio. Tiberius found him a ready instrument for his cruelties; but Macro took part in placing Caligula on the throne, and is even accused of hastening the death of Tiberius, A.D. 37. He had previously promoted an intrigue between his wife Emnia and Caligula, in the hope of strengthening his influence over the young prince; and he was at first treated with distinction by the new emperor. In a few months, however, he was put to death by Caligula, along with his wife and children.—G.

MAGROBIUS, AMBROSIUS AURELIUS THEODOSIUS, flourished under the Emperor Honorius, at the beginning of the fifth century after Christ. It is probable that he was by birth a Greek, and that he had not embraced christianity. Of his life nothing is known. His extant works are—1. A tract on Greek and Latin grammar, of no great value. 2. A commentary on the *Dream of Scipio*, as given by Cicero in his *De Republica*; the sixth book of that treatise in which this passage occurred being now lost, the extract given by Macrobius is of much interest. This commentary also throws some light on the cosmogony of the neoplatonists, to whose opinions Macrobius seems to have inclined. 3. The "Saturnalia," in seven books, a celebrated work, and that by which Macrobius is generally known. It is written in the form of dialogues in imitation of Plato, which are supposed to take place during the festival of the Saturnalia at the house of a senator at Rome. The subjects treated are various, comprising mythology, history, antiquities, criticism, and physiology. Four of the seven books are devoted to criticisms on Virgil, and much light is thus thrown on the composition of the *Æneid*. Macrobius was a man of great learning and research, and is considered one of the most valuable of the Latin antiquarians.—G.

MACVICAR, JOHN G., D.D., a zealous naturalist and a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, was born in 1801 in Dundee, where his father, also a doctor in divinity, was a parish minister. He commenced his academic studies at the university of St. Andrews, and further prosecuted them at Edinburgh, where a passion for natural history arose under the teaching, and friendship of Professor Jameson. He also had a taste for natural philosophy, which had been fostered by Professor Jackson of St. Andrews. He afterwards went to Copenhagen, and studied under Oersted; and then to Paris, where he attended the lectures of Dumas, De Blainville, and Geoffrey St. Hilaire. In 1827 he was appointed lecturer on natural history in St. Andrews. After a short lectureship he went abroad for several years, and he also visited America. In 1839 he returned to Edinburgh, with the view of devoting himself to the ministry. He soon after undertook the establishment and superintendence of a branch of the Church of Scotland in Ceylon, where he remained for twelve years. He was secretary of the educational board there, and exerted himself in the cause of native education. In 1852 he returned to Scotland on medical leave, and on the restoration of his health he entered on the charge of the parish of Moffat, where he has laboured ever since. Dr. Macvicar contributed many natural history articles to the *Transactions of the Asiatic Society*, the *Calcutta Review*, the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*, *Transactions of the Royal, Wernerian, and Botanical societies of Edinburgh*. Among his papers may be noticed—"Observations on the Germination of Ferns, in which the first account is given of the development of the prothallus;" "Remarks on the forces which determine the crystalline state of bodies;" "The General Principles of Vegetable Morphology;" "The Theory of the Terminal Fructification of the simple plant, of ovules, pollen, and spores;" "First Lines of Morphology and organic development geometrically considered." He also published several works on religion and philosophy. Among the former we may mention a volume entitled "The Catholic Spirit of True Religion;" and among the latter "The

Philosophy of the Beautiful." Another of his works is "First Lines of Science Simplified, and the structure of the molecules of bodies attempted."—J. H. B.

* M^{WILLIAM}, JAMES ORMISTON, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P. London, C.B., R.N., and medical inspector of her majesty's customs, was born at Dalkeith in 1807. He studied his profession under the eminent doctors Andrew, Walter, and Charles Graham, the second of whom was surgeon-extraordinary to the king, George IV. In 1829 M^{William}, after the usual course of medical education at the university of Edinburgh, commenced his career in the royal navy, serving on the home, West India, and Mediterranean stations; was promoted to the rank of surgeon in 1837; and took service during that and the two following years on the west coast of Africa, when he was rewarded with the "Blane gold medal," for the best medical journal in the naval service. In 1841 he was appointed principal medical officer to the Niger expedition, under the command of Captain Trotter, R.N. The deeply interesting, but harrowing details of the disastrous return voyage down the river, in which Dr. M^{William} displayed almost superhuman energy and devotion, are matter of history. They have been recorded in the Narrative of the Niger Expedition by Captain Allen and Dr. Thomson, and in medical and scientific journals of the time. The doctor has himself given to the world a very valuable "Medical History of the Niger Expedition." The merits of this work elicited deserved encomiums from the leading journalists of both Europe and America. The author's natural delicacy restrained him from dwelling upon circumstances which called forth the most exalted heroism on his part; but a glowing testimony has been paid to it by Captain Trotter in one of his despatches printed among the papers relative to the expedition, which were presented to parliament. In 1846 he was selected by the director-general of the naval medical department to proceed to the Cape de Verde Islands, and investigate the nature and origin of the yellow fever prevailing at Boa Vista. His report was printed by order of parliament, and his services at Boa Vista were most flatteringly acknowledged by Lord Howard de Walden and Seaford, her majesty's ambassador at the court of Lisbon. Sir William Pym in a letter to the lords of the council, April 23, 1847, states that Dr. M^{William} "followed up his investigation with great judgment, perseverance, and impartiality. Those questions which have reference to the infectious or contagious power of the yellow fever, Dr. M^{William} has finally settled and brought to a complete test, and he deserves well of his country." In the same year his distinguished services were recognized by Earl Russell, and his devotion rewarded by his present appointment as medical inspector of H.M. customs. He has ably filled the office of secretary to the Epidemiological Society since 1850; and has contributed to the various periodicals of the day many valuable papers. To the untiring exertions of Dr. M^{William} the medical officers of the royal navy are mainly indebted for the general improvement in rank and position at length conceded to them; for which in 1858 they united in presenting to him a magnificent service of plate. In 1858 he was appointed by her majesty a companion of the bath, in graceful recognition of his services to his country.—F. J. H.

MADDEN, EDWARD, Colonel, an Indian officer and botanist, was born in Ireland, and died at Edinburgh in 1856. He entered the service of the East India Company, and visited many interesting districts, more especially among the Himalaya. In 1848 he published his memoir on "The Turace and Outer Mountains of Kumaon," which appeared in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. On his return to Britain he settled in Edinburgh, and became an active member of the Royal and Botanical Societies. Some of his papers appear in the Transactions of the last mentioned society.—J. H. B.

MADDEN, SIR FREDERICK, son of Captain William John Madden, formerly of the Royal Marines, was born at Portsmouth in 1801; died March 8, 1878. In 1837 he became keeper of the department of MSS. in the British Museum, and performed the duties of that office till 1866. He wrote many important works, literary and archaeological; amongst which may be mentioned "Havelock the Dane," with a glossary, printed for the Roxburgh Club, 1828; "Household Book of the Princess Mary," 1831; "William and the Werwolf," 1832; "Gesta Romanorum," 1833; "Sir Gawayne," 1839; the Wyclifite versions of the Bible, 4 vols., quarto; "Universal Paleography," 2 vols., 8vo; and "Layamon's Breet, or History of Britain." He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and was knighted in 1882.

MADDEN, RICHARD ROBERT, M.D., F.R.C.S.L., was born in Dublin in 1798, and was educated there. From 1833 he filled several important offices in the civil service of government, especially those connected with the suppression of slavery and the slave-trade; and his services in the cause of humanity are to be found noticed frequently in the parliamentary slave trade papers, and commended in the correspondence of Clark son, Buxton, Sturge, and Stephen. He was appointed to the office of special magistrate in Jamaica in 1833; to that of superintendent of liberated Africans at the Havana in 1835; and in 1836 of acting commissioner of arbitration in the mixed court of justice for the Havana, where he remained till 1839. He was appointed commissioner of inquiry on the west coast of Africa on slave trade and state of English settlements in 1840 colonial secretary of Western Australia in 1847; and secretary to the Loan Fund Board, in Ireland, in 1850. Dr. Madden was a member of many British and Foreign literary and scientific societies. As an author Dr. Madden contributed largely to the literature of his times. In 1829 he published "Travels in Turkey, Egypt, Nubia, and Palestine," in 2 vols. 8vo; "The Mussulman," in 3 vols. 8vo, 1830; "The Infirmities of Genius," in 2 vols. 8vo, 1833; "Travels in the West Indies, and Notices of Emancipation of Slaves in 1834, and of Apprenticeship of Negroes," in 2 vols. 8vo, 1835; "Poems on Sacred Subjects," in 8vo, 1838; "Poems written on Cuban Slavery, translated from the Spanish," in 8vo, 1840; "Egypt and Mohammed Ali and Condition of his Slaves and Subjects," in 8vo, 1841; "Connection of the Kingdom of Ireland with the Crown of England," in 8vo, 1845; "History of the Penal Laws enacted against Roman Catholics," in 8vo, 1847; "The Island of Cuba, its Resources, Progress, and Prospects," in 12mo, 1849; "Shrine and Sepulchres of the Old and New World," in 2 vols. 8vo, 1851; "The Life and Martyrdom of Savonarola," in 2 vols. 8vo, 1854; "Memoirs and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington," in 3 vols. 8vo, 1855; "Phantasms, or Illusions and Fanaticisms of an epidemic character," in 2 vols. 8vo, 1857; "The Turkish Empire in its relations with Christianity and Civilization," in 2 vols. 8vo, May, 1861. "The Lives and Times of the United Irishmen," Dr. Madden's most important work, first appeared in seven volumes, 8vo, in three series, 1842, 1843, 1846. A revised edition was published in four volumes, 8vo. It is a work of great labour and research. His "History of Irish Periodical Literature," first series, in two volumes appeared in 1867.—J. F. W.

MADDEN, SAMUEL, D.D., one of the founders of the Royal Dublin Society, and whose name is connected with the most useful Irish institutions of his day, was born in Dublin in 1687, and graduated in Trinity college in that city. In 1729 he produced a tragedy, "Themistocles," which was acted at Lincoln's Inn-Fields for nine nights with considerable success. Returning to Ireland, he entered the church, and was presented to a family living worth £400 a year. He applied himself from this period untiringly to the promotion of every beneficial scheme for the advancement of his country. To him is due in 1731 the conferring of premiums at the quarterly examinations in Trinity college. The same year he assisted a few other patriotic individuals in establishing the Dublin Society, which, in the words of Arthur Young, "has the undoubted merit of being the parent of all the similar societies now existing in Europe." In 1788 Madden led the way to the most important efforts ever made for the civilization of Ireland by his pamphlet, entitled "Reflections and Resolutions proper for the Gentlemen of Ireland," proposing premiums for competition in painting, statuary, and architecture; renewing the subject in the following year in a letter to the Dublin Society in which he offered £130 a year for a premium fund for those objects. The result was to give an impetus to the fine arts in Ireland, which from that day have been steadily prospering. Dr. Madden wrote "Memoirs of the twentieth century, or original letters of state under George VI.," but only one volume appeared, which was called in and cancelled. Madden was acquainted with Dr. Johnson, who had a high opinion of the man, though he justly thought him but an indifferent poet. "He submitted," says Johnson, speaking of Boulter's monument, "that work to my censure; and I remember I blotted a great many lines, and might have blotted more without making the poem worse. Madden might afford to be a bad poet, and rest his time on being a public benefactor." "His monuments," says a modern writer, "are thick around us

and present themselves on every side—our arts, agriculture, and literature, and all that has contributed to the best interests of Irish civilization are stamped with honourable recollections of Dr. Madden." He died 30th December, 1765.—J. F. W.

MADERNO, CARLO, a celebrated Italian architect, was born at Bissone in Como in 1556. After practising for some time at Rome as a worker in ornamental stucco, an art then much in vogue, he was led by the example of his relative Domenico Fontana to the study of the principles of architecture. The earliest buildings erected by him were the churches of S. Giacomo degl' Incurabili; the cupola of S. Giovanni dei Fiorentini; and the façade of S. Susanna—all of which were characterized rather by architectural incongruities and superfluous ornament, than by good taste. These works were, however, greatly admired, and Maderno was appointed architect to the Vatican by Pope Paul V., and intrusted with the completion of St. Peter's. Of this magnificent edifice, the plan as originally designed was that of a Greek cross; and three arms of the cross, with the lofty cupola, were at this time completed. Maderno altered the plan into that of a Latin cross by lengthening the unfinished or eastern arm, thereby injuring the proportions and, as a consequence, the effect of the whole. The eastern or entrance façade and portico of St. Peter's, Maderno's principal work, gained him a high reputation; he was employed or consulted on all buildings of any consequence in Rome, and his advice was sought by foreign princes. Among other works of importance, he finished the palace of Monte Cavallo and that of the Borghese, modernized the Strozzi and Lancellotti palaces, and commenced that of the Barberini. All of them are disfigured by eccentricities and extravagances, which clearly prefigure the decline of the renaissance style. The best of his palaces was that of the Mattei, sometimes attributed to Borromini. His principal churches were those of Vittoria, of S. Lucia in Sele, of S. Chiara, and the choir and cupola of S. Andrea della Valle. He was also employed in inspecting the ports and fortresses of the papal states. He died in 1629.—J. T.-e.

MADISON, JAMES, fourth president of the United States, was born in Virginia in 1751. He was intended for the bar, but deserted law for politics when the Americans began their struggle for independence, and does not seem to have ever followed any profession. A zealous assertor of the rights of the colonists, he became a member of the Virginian legislature; in 1780, of congress; and in 1787 of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. In this last body he was very prominent, and his share in framing the constitution was considerable. At this time he was a decided federalist, and wrote about a third of the celebrated papers afterwards known as the "Federalist" (see HAMILTON, ALEXANDER), in which the new constitution was supported and recommended. Subsequently, in his case, the influence of Jefferson superseded that of Hamilton. In the absence of its original author, it was Madison who successfully fought the battle in Virginia of Jefferson's bill for the establishment of so-called religious freedom, by which all endowments for religious purposes were abolished in their native state. Afterwards (1798) he headed the opposition in the Virginian legislature to the alien and sedition laws of the administration, defending "state-rights" from what he alleged to be the encroachments of congress. When Jefferson was elected president in 1801, he accordingly appointed Madison his secretary of state; and at the close of Jefferson's second presidency Madison was chosen his successor. Although the inheritor of Jefferson's general policy, Madison seems to have entered on the presidency in a milder spirit than that of his predecessor. In conducting continued discussions with France and England on the rights of neutrals, in which he had already taken an active part as secretary of state, he was not indisposed to be conciliatory, and on assuming power he substituted a non-intercourse for the rigid embargo policy of Jefferson. When, after frequent collisions between the ships of the two countries, Madison at last recommended to congress the declaration of war with England, which it voted on the 18th of June, 1812, he is said to have been himself in favour of peace; and to have been induced to take that course by a pressure from without, and by menaces of a withdrawal of support at the coming presidential election. He was rewarded by being elected in 1813 president for a second term. During the war he displayed considerable energy in organizing and employing the resources of the states; but when the contest was closed by the treaty of Ghent, 24th December, 1814, one of the chief questions which had produced the war

was still left unsettled—namely, whether England was entitled to take by force out of American vessels seamen who had deserted from the navy, and who by an easy process had converted themselves into American citizens nominally. At the expiry of his second presidential term, Madison retired from active public life, and died in his eighty-sixth year in the June of 1836. His "Papers," purchased and published by congress, appeared in 1841; they contain his contemporary diary of the debates in the important convention of 1787, by which the constitution of the United States was framed. An extremely favourable view of his character and policy is taken in the Life of Madison, written by Mr. John Quincy Adams in 1836, at the request of congress (Rochester, U.S., 1860).—F. E.

MADOG, one of the traditional discoverers of the continent of America, was the son of Owain Gwynedd, prince of North Wales. To escape from a scene of intestine war, he and his brother collected a few ships in 1170 and sailed westward. Leaving Ireland far to the north they came to an unknown country, where they saw many strange things. Madog returned home with tempting accounts of the fertile regions he had discovered, and in 1172, sailing again to the west with three hundred men in ten ships, he was never heard of more. On this slender foundation poets have erected the story of the first discovery of America by the Welsh. Mr. Catlin, in his book on North American Indians, even asserts that he has found the descendants of these first emigrants in a peaceable tribe called the Mandans.—R. H.

MADDOX or MADDOX, ISAAC, born in London in 1697, of poor parents who died when he was a boy, and educated by an aunt at a charity-school, was in 1736 appointed to the bishopric of St. Asaph's, and transferred to that of Worcester in 1748. In defence of the Church of England, he published a "Review of Neal's History of the Puritans." Died in 1789.—D. W. R.

MADDOX, THOMAS, was an historical antiquary of great industry, whose publications belong to the first quarter of the eighteenth century. He is supposed to have been a barrister and a member of the Middle temple, from which he dates the prefatory epistles of his works. In 1702 appeared his "Formulare Anglicanum," a selection of charters and legal instruments, from the Norman conquest to the reign of King John, arranged in classes, and preceded by a very useful dissertation. The work is dedicated to Lord Somers, whose encouragement in the performance of the task is thankfully acknowledged by the author. The charters, &c., published were selected from a vast mass, says Maddox, "in the repository of the late court of augmentations." In 1711 was published his well-known work, "The History and Antiquities of the Exchequer, from the Norman conquest to the close of the reign of King John," a wonderful monument of patient research. The work scarcely paid its expenses; and in a letter in the Bodleian, Maddox is heard saying, after its publication, "This affair has given me much perplexity, and perfectly cured me of scribbling." In 1726 appeared, nevertheless, his "Firma Burgi," an essay on the cities, towns, and boroughs of England, based upon the researches in the records, and full of information on the history of municipal rights and liabilities. 1726 seems to have been the year of Maddox's death; at least we find Mr. Stephens, the editor of Lord Bacon's Letters and Remains, appointed in 1726 his successor in the office of historiographer royal, which he had previously and appropriately held. His posthumous "Baronia Anglica, a history of land-honours, baronies, and tenures in capite," was published in 1736. Maddox seems to have contemplated a history of the feudal law in England, forty volumes of collections for which were among the MSS. bequeathed by his widow to the British museum. He was one of the earliest members of the Society of Antiquaries.—F. E.

MADOZ, PASCUAL, a Spanish statesman, was born in 1806 and educated at the university of Salamanca, from whence he was expelled for alleged jansenite opinions, and for a time took refuge in France. On the accession of Maria Cristina he went to Barcelona and edited an opposition journal, the *Catalano*. In 1835 he was called to the bar of Barcelona, and in the same year took an active part, at the head of a battalion of militia, against the Carlists. In 1848 he was foremost in the revolt which led to the fall of Espartero, and in 1844 he suffered a short imprisonment in consequence of these events. After the revolution of 1854 he was named governor of Barcelona. Resuming his place in the cortes, he soon became the chief of the progressive party, and was elected president. On the 21st January, 1856, he

became minister of finance, and on the 8th February brought in his celebrated measure for the sale of the national property, including that belonging to the church—a law which was sanctioned after the most virulent opposition. He was compelled to resign June, 1855. He resisted unsuccessfully the O'Donnell ministry of 1856, both in the cortes and at the head of a battalion of militia, and was obliged to escape from the country, but returned in 1858 to take his place among the progresista party. He was the author of a valuable "Dictionary of Spain, geographical, statistical, and historical." He died in December, 1870.—F. M. W.

* MADRAZO, DON FEDERICO DE, an eminent Spanish painter, son of Don José de Madrazo, was born at Rome in February, 1815. He was taken by his father to Madrid in 1818, and learned painting under his father and D. A. Lista. He painted a "Resurrection" when only fourteen years of age, and when nineteen a huge picture of the deathbed of Ferdinand VII., which, under the title "El Amor conjugal ó Maria Christina," was lithographed and inserted in the great "Colección" of royal pictures, by express command of the queen. Federico de Madrazo afterwards visited France and Germany, where he became a convert to the "purist" theories of Overbeck and Veit. His principal work in this taste is "Angels at the Sepulchre announcing the Resurrection of Christ." His portraits are much and deservedly admired. He was portrait-painter to the queen.—J. T.-e.

MADRAZO Y AGUADO, DON JOSÉ DE, an eminent Spanish painter, was born at Santander, April 22, 1781. He studied in the Madrid academy, under David at Paris, and in Italy. On his appointment in 1818 to the office of court-painter by Ferdinand VII. he returned to Madrid, and was in 1819 made director of the academy. He painted religious, historical, and mythological subjects, and also portraits. His paintings are greatly admired by his countrymen; but they are jejune imitations of the style of David. As director for so many years of the academy, Madrazo has exerted a powerful influence over recent Spanish art. Spain owes to Madrazo the foundation of the Royal Lithographic Establishment of Madrid; from which he issued the magnificent series of lithographs of paintings in the royal galleries, "Colección lithographica de cuadros del Rey de España," Madrid, 1826-42. He died 8th May, 1859.—J. T.-e.

MÆCENAS, CAIUS CILNIUS, was descended from a noble Etruscan family of great antiquity, settled at Arretium. He is supposed to have been born about 68 B.C., but the date is uncertain. Nothing is known of his early life, nor of the commencement of his intimacy with Augustus. The earliest event of importance in which he is known to have taken part, is the treaty of Brundisium between Antony and Augustus, 40 B.C. Subsequently, Augustus on several occasions intrusted him with the supreme control of affairs at Rome during his own absence. For about twenty years after the treaty of Brundisium, Augustus mainly relied for advice in state affairs on Mæcenas and Agrippa. The great power thus intrusted to him was used by Mæcenas wisely and moderately. He advised Augustus to clemency, and interfered with success in the interest of humanity. He is said to have dissuaded Augustus from restoring the republic after Actium, and the imperial administration was probably in great measure founded on his plans. From about 20 B.C. till his death, his influence over Augustus was materially weakened by some unknown cause—possibly arising from the criminal intimacy of Augustus with his wife Terentia. He was of a weak constitution, and, during his latter years at least, suffered much from ill health. He died in Italy, 8 B.C., leaving no children. This statesman is chiefly memorable for his share in the establishment of the empire, and for his munificent and judicious patronage of the great writers of his time. His vast power was disguised from the people by the voluptuous ease of his habits, and even his patronage of the poets had in some degree a political object. It was probably his wish to divert the Romans from too close an attention to their government—by encouraging public shows and amusements of all sorts; by fostering a general taste for every species of luxury; and by encouraging a literature which would inculcate epicurean doctrines and sing the praises of peace and plenty under the benevolent sway of Caesar. But he was by nature fond of all luxury and pleasure, and his private morals were by no means pure. He acquired immense wealth, and was especially curious in collecting objects of vertu. His memory was held in high esteem by subsequent ages for his humane and liberal policy. No spies and informers, it was said, were

employed by him; he enacted no severe laws; and his moderation and clemency were placed in favourable contrast with the jealous tyranny of later times.—G.

MAEDLER, JOHANN HEINRICH, an eminent German astronomer, was born at Berlin on the 29th of May, 1794. In 1817 he was appointed a professor in the seminary of primary instruction, which office he held until 1828. He was reappointed to the same post in 1830, and continued to hold it for six years longer. At the end of that interval, having become known for his ability in the cultivation of astronomy, he was employed as an assistant in the observatory of Berlin. In 1840 he was advanced to the post of professor of astronomy and director of the observatory of Dorpat. The most important part of his labours as an astronomical observer is that which he devoted to the investigation (along with an able coadjutor, Professor Beer of Berlin) of "selenotopography," or the configuration of the visible surface of the moon. The surveying and mappings of the surface of the earth's satellite had formed a favourite subject of study with several of the earlier astronomers, amongst whom Hevelius and Schröter may be specially referred to; but it is to Beer and Mädler that the most detailed and accurate survey of the moon is due. The results of their observations are embodied in a splendid map of the moon; which, being three feet in diameter, while the moon's actual diameter is two thousand one hundred and fifty-three miles, is on a scale of very nearly one-sixtieth of an inch to a mile, and presents as minute a representation of the inequalities of the visible hemisphere of the moon as would be given of those of a hemisphere of the earth by a map nearly twelve feet in diameter. In speculative astronomy a curious part of the writings of Professor Mädler is that which relates to a supposed "central sun," a body about which our sun and various other stars revolve in immense orbits, in periods reckoned by tens of millions of years; and whose probable position, according to Mädler, is somewhere near the star Alcyone in the group of the Pleiades. It is certain that our sun and all the stars of the group to which he belongs, must revolve in orbits of some kind about their common centre of gravity; but the question whether any star is situated so near that centre of gravity as to be properly a central sun as regards the rest of the group, although certainly a sublime and interesting speculation, must be regarded as an uncertain one in the present state of astronomy.—R.

MÆLZEL, JOHN, an ingenious mechanic, born at Regensburg in 1772. He resided, in 1800, in Vienna, where he constructed an instrument, which, by means of a wheel moved by a weight, performed pieces of Turkish music, as if played by a band of flutes, pipes, trumpets, cymbals, triangle, and double drum. A double bellows furnished the wind. The sound of the trumpets was particularly admired. It was produced by ordinary trumpets blown by the machinery, with a power not to be excelled by any trumpeter. Maelzel sold this instrument, in the year of its invention, to a Hungarian nobleman for three thousand florins. He afterwards constructed another similar instrument, with increased powers, which he called the Panharmonicon. This instrument was sold, as Gerber assures us, for twenty-five thousand dollars. Lastly, he exhibited at Vienna an automaton, which raised, if possible, still greater admiration than his preceding inventions. The following description of it is from the *Journal des Modes* for 1800, p. 251:—"From a tent M. Maelzel led out a fine manly-looking martial figure, in the uniform of a trumpeter of the Austrian dragoon-regiment Albert, his trumpet being in his mouth. After having pressed the figure on the left shoulder, it played not only the Austrian cavalry march, as also all the signals for all the manoeuvres of that army, but also a march and an allegro by Weigl, which was accompanied by the whole orchestra. After this, the dress of the figure was completely changed into that of a French trumpeter of the guards; it then began to play the French cavalry march, also all the French cavalry manoeuvres, and lastly a march of Dussek's, and an allegro of Pleyel, accompanied again by the full orchestra. The sound of this trumpet is pure, and more agreeable than even the ablest musician could produce from that instrument, because the breath of a man gives the inside of the trumpet a moisture which is prejudicial to the purity of the tone. Maelzel publicly wound up his instrument only twice, and this was on the left hip." Maelzel was also the inventor of the celebrated automaton chess-player; likewise of the metronome, to determine the time of a piece of music. He died in 1838.—E. F. R.

MAESTLIN, MICHAEL, a distinguished German astronomer, the teacher of Kepler, was born at Göppingen in 1550, and died on the 20th of December, 1631. He was educated at the university of Tübingen; and while still a young man, embraced the Copernican system of astronomy, of which he was one of the earliest advocates, as well as one of the most active and zealous. He delivered lectures upon it in different parts of Europe; and it is believed that one of these lectures was the means of impressing the truth of that system on the mind of Galileo. Yet Maestlin wrote and published astronomical works, in which the phenomena of the heavens were described according to the system of Ptolemy, in compliance with prevailing notions. In 1580 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the university of Heidelberg; and in 1584 he obtained the same appointment in the university of Tübingen, the seat of his early studies. He was one of the first to observe the temporary star of 1604. His chief claim to distinction is that he was the instructor in mathematics and astronomy of Kepler.—W. J. M. R.

MAFFEI, FRANCESCO SCIPIONE, Marquis, an eminent Italian writer, born in Verona, of an ancient and distinguished family, 1st June, 1675; died of asthma, 11th February, 1755. Maffei's literary talents were displayed early; he was enrolled among the Arcadi in Rome at the age of twenty-seven, and on returning to Verona gained some distinction by a critique on Corneille's *Rodogune*. He fought among the Bavarian troops allied with France in the Spanish war of succession, and distinguished himself at the battle of Donawert in 1704. He then went back to his native city, and devoted himself to literature. His first important work was "The Code of Chivalry," 1710, written on the occasion of a quarrel in which his brother was engaged against the practice of duelling, which he denounced as contrary to religion, good sense, and social interests. He aimed at reforming the Italian theatre, then sunk in buffoonery; and in 1713 produced his tragedy of "Merope," which achieved a signal success, and passed through numberless editions and translations. In 1732 Maffei undertook a European tour of four years' duration, and was universally welcomed. In England he was made an LL.D., and a member of the Royal Society. A book which he published in 1742 on the doctrine of grace, and his expressed approval of moderate usurious interest, involved him in controversy with the jansenists, who prevailed on the Venetian senate to exile Maffei; he was recalled, however, at the end of four months. His works are extremely numerous and miscellaneous, the complete edition of 1790 amounting to eighteen volumes.—W. M. R.

MAGEE, WILLIAM, D.D., an eminent Irish divine, the author of the well-known work on the Atonement, was born of humble parents in 1765. He received his education at the university of Dublin, where he was a sizar. After being for some time assistant-professor of oriental languages, about 1806 he became senior fellow and professor of mathematics. His treatise on the Atonement, consisting of two sermons with notes—subsequently much extended—was first published in 1801. In 1819 he was appointed bishop of Raphoe, and in 1822 was promoted to be archbishop of Dublin. He died August 18, 1831.—D. W. R.

***MAGEE, WILLIAM CONNOR, D.D.**, Bishop of Peterborough, born at Cork in 1821. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, where he obtained a scholarship and other distinctions. Having taken orders, he held for a time a curacy in one of the Dublin parishes; but on account of his health he went to Malaga. Returning after two years he became, in 1848, curate of St. Saviour's, Bath, and ultimately the incumbent of the Octagon chapel in that city. In 1860 he was appointed minister of Quebec chapel, London; in 1861, rector of Ennis-killen; in 1864, dean of Cork, and soon after dean of the chapel royal, Dublin; in 1865-66, Donellan lecturer; and in 1868 bishop of Peterborough. Dr. Magee is the author of many lectures and sermons delivered on special occasions and before public bodies—amongst them one on "The Voluntary System and the Established Church," given in connection with the Bath Church Defence Association, and which led to the formation of many similar societies. In the house of lords he distinguished himself by his eloquent pleading against disestablishing the Irish church. In 1874 he published an able charge to his clergy on the damnable clauses of the Athanasian creed.

MAGELLAN or MAGALHAENS, FERNANDO DE, an illustrious navigator, whose place in the records of discovery is due to the fact of his being the first to find a passage from the Atlantic into the Pacific ocean, and to cross the last-named

body of water. One of the vessels that composed his fleet returned to Europe by way of the Cape of Good Hope, thus accomplishing the first circumnavigation of the globe. Magellan was a native of Portugal. He was born at Villa de Sabroza, about 1470. He became familiar, early in life, both with the theory and practice of navigation; and was engaged in the service of his country at Malacca, in the East Indies, about 1510. He served subsequently in the African wars, fighting bravely at Azamor in Morocco. Returning to Portugal in 1512, Magellan filled various offices about the court; but discontent at the poor estimation in which his services were held led him to the determination of leaving his own country, and seeking the patronage of the rival court of Spain. With this view he repaired, in 1517, first to Seville—where he married the daughter of a distant relative—and thence to Valladolid, where the Spanish court was then located. The trade with the East, for the spices and other rich productions of that favoured region, engrossed at that time a large share of public attention. Magellan offered to conduct a fleet to the Moluccas by a westerly route, and thus obtain more directly and cheaply the spices which the Portuguese drew from the same region by the way of India and the Cape of Good Hope. He had numerous interviews at Valladolid with the ministers of the Spanish king—Charles I., afterwards the Emperor Charles V.; and finally arranged with them, in 1518, the terms on which the proposed expedition (the design of which was mainly commercial) was to be conducted. A fleet of five ships, carrying in all two hundred and thirty men, was fitted out in the following year, and Magellan sailed on September 20, 1519, from the harbour of San Lucar on the coast of Andalusia. After a brief stay at Rio Janeiro he pursued his way southward along the shores of the American continent, until he reached Port San Julian, in lat. 49°, where he passed the winter—May to September—of 1520. During his stay at this place, Magellan's determination and firmness were severely tested in quelling a dangerous mutiny on the part of the officers under his command, who had from the first obeyed with reluctance the orders of one who was not their own countryman, and the far-seeing boldness of whose enterprise they were perhaps unable adequately to appreciate. The method which he employed was unhappily stained by an act which no necessity can justify—the deliberate assassination, by the hands of a subordinate, of the captain of the *Vittoria*, one of the ships of his fleet. The common sailors were throughout devoted to the service of their commander. The mutiny quelled, Magellan left Port San Julian in the middle of October, and on the 21st of that month entered the strait which has since borne his name. He cleared the strait on November 28. One of his ships had deserted him while in the strait, and another had been previously lost; so that his fleet was now reduced to three vessels. With these he sailed across the vast Pacific Ocean, and reached the Philippine Islands on the 16th March, 1521, having occupied three months and twenty days in this previously untried navigation. Magellan was favourably received by the native king of Zebu, one of the Philippine group. This barbarian monarch declared himself a willing vassal of the king of Spain, received baptism at the hands of Magellan, and readily availed himself of the imprudently offered services of his visitor for the purpose of protection against his enemies. The adventure in which Magellan now engaged cost him his life. Advancing with a chosen band of followers into the territories of a neighbouring chieftain, he was surrounded by an overwhelming force; he fell, after a prolonged defence, beneath a shower of stones, and received his death from the blow of a lance. With true barbarian caprice the king of Zebu now adopted an altered course of conduct, and shortly after massacred such of the surviving Spaniards as remained on shore. Those who were on shipboard, too few in number to man three vessels, burnt one of their ships and proceeded in search of the Moluccas. They reached the island of Tidore, where they stayed to refit. One of the two remaining vessels subsequently endeavoured to recross the Pacific; and, returning to the Moluccas, became a prize to the Portuguese settlers there. The other vessel, the *Vittoria*, now under the command of Sebastian del Cano, crossing the Indian seas, doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and finally returned to Europe, having made the circuit of the globe in the term of three years and fourteen days. This ship, drawn upon shore, was long preserved.—W. H.

MAGENDIE, FRANÇOIS, a celebrated French physician and physiologist, born at Bordeaux in 1788. He commenced his medical studies at an early age, and acquired great skill as an anatomist; but it was to the study of physiology that he particularly devoted himself. Bichat had just given a new interest to the study of the phenomena of life, and Le-Gallois was then occupied with his researches into the functions of the nervous system; Magendie followed in their steps. In 1809, in a memoir read to the Institute, he demonstrated that absorption was effected by the veins, and not by the lymphatics. He also proved by direct experiment—replacing the stomach of a live dog by the bladder of a pig—how inactive the stomach is in the act of vomiting. His passion for performing experiments upon living animals was intense, and from 1816 he devoted himself to experimental physiology. His reputation and the novelty of his experiments attracted great numbers of students to his lectures; and in a visit he paid to England he repeated his experiments upon living animals before many of the chief physiologists of this country. A great outcry, however, was raised against the cruelty of these exhibitions; and though Magendie was defended by the eloquence of Sir James Mackintosh, public feeling continued to be strongly manifested against the barbarity attending such experiments. In 1830 Magendie was elected physician to the Hotel Dieu; and in the same year was appointed professor of medicine at the College of France. In 1848 he was named president of the French Board of Health, and in 1851 had the cross of commander of the legion of honour conferred upon him. Attacked in 1855 by a severe illness, he calmly studied the phenomena announcing the approach of death—"You see me here," he said to a friend who visited him on his deathbed, "completing my experiments!" He died in October of that year. Magendie has a great name in physiology, and his writings embrace a multitude of subjects. He confirmed by direct experiment the accuracy of Sir Charles Bell's theory of the double nature and composition of nerves. He studied the subject of poisons, and advocated the use of several as medicines, prussic acid, nux vomica, &c. His largest works are "Precis elementaire de Physiologie," "Leçons sur les phénomènes physiques de la vie," "Leçons sur les fonctions et les maladies du système nerveux," &c.—W. B. d.

MAGINN, WILLIAM, LL.D., author and journalist, was born in 1794 at Cork, where his father kept a successful academy. A precocious scholar, at the age of ten he entered Trinity college, Dublin, where he distinguished himself, afterwards receiving from his *alma mater* the degree of LL.D. On leaving college he assisted his father, whom he subsequently succeeded in the management of the school. Almost from its commencement he contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine* prose and verse, satirical, fanciful, and scholarly. In 1823 he married, surrendered his school, and went to London to live by literature. A staunch Tory, he was during its brief existence Paris correspondent of the *Representative*, the daily paper started by the late John Murray in 1825; afterwards he contributed to Theodore Hook's *John Bull*, and on the establishment of the *Standard* in 1827, was appointed one of its editors. His fame, however, dates from 1830, when he helped to found *Fraser's Magazine*, to which he was the principal contributor for years. Gay, witty, sometimes reckless, satire, specially directed against liberal politicians and authors, was his staple; though now and then, in such prose and verse as the "Shakspeare papers" and the spirited "Homeric Ballads" (both collected and republished since his death), he achieved success in higher departments. During his later years his circumstances were much embarrassed, and an imprisonment in the Fleet in 1842 may be said to have killed him. He owed nothing to the patronage of the political party whose battle he had fought; but on his deathbed the late Sir Robert Peel came to his aid, with a munificence of which Maginn himself was left in ignorance. He died at Walton-on-Thames in August, 1842. Socially, Maginn seems to have exerted a singular fascination. His writings have been collected and republished in America, and one of his friends has contributed an interesting sketch of him to the *Dublin University Magazine* for January, 1844.—F. E.

MAGLIABECCHI, ANTONIO, a prodigy of memory and of the knowledge of books, born in Florence, 28th October, 1633; died in the convent of Santa Maria Novella in that city, in June, 1714, after six months' illness. His parents are generally understood to have been respectable persons, without fortune; though one account represents them as of the lowest class, and

Magliabecchi as having been brought up without even knowing how to read. He was in a jeweller's shop up to 1673, when he abandoned the trade, and devoted himself solely to the study of literature, which had long absorbed his mind. The grand duke, Cosmo III., appointed him keeper of his library—a post which Magliabecchi retained till his death. His fame and literary influence were European. Of his memory, among many anecdotes, it is related that, after reading a MS. which had been lent him, he wrote it all out without missing a word; and that, from his study of catalogues, he was able to inform the grand duke off hand that the sole extant copy of a particular book was in the sultan's library in Constantinople, the seventh volume on the second shelf at the right hand in entering. His habits were those of a literary ascetic and ogre; squalid in person, passing the whole night in his study, generally without leaving his chair or his clothes; dining on three hard eggs and a draught of water; and never quitting his house except in the morning to walk to the library in the palace. He is said never to have gone further from Florence than to the neighbouring town of Prato on one occasion, to inspect a MS. His unparalleled stores of knowledge were always at the service of inquirers; yet the self-opinion which he justly entertained involved him in many quarrels with the men of letters of his own city. In one instance a gross charge was made against his morals; but a mass of the highest testimony was adduced in disproof, and the accusation miscarried. His only publications were a few letters, a short catalogue of Oriental MSS. in the Laurentian library, and some editions of authors of the lower ages. He bequeathed his own library of thirty thousand printed and MS. volumes to the public, with a handsome endowment: it has since been much augmented, and retains his name.—W. M. R.

MAGNENTIUS, FLAVIUS PORFIUS, Emperor of the West (350-353), was of barbarian extraction, and served with distinction as a soldier under Constantine the Great. Under his son and successor Constans, Magnentius held an important military office in Gaul; but a conspiracy was formed to dethrone Constans and seat Magnentius in his place. On 18th January, 350, Magnentius was proclaimed emperor at Autun in Gaul. Constans took to flight, but was overtaken and killed at Helena, now Elne, in the Pyrenees. Besides Gaul—Italy, Sicily, Africa, Spain, and Britain submitted to the authority of the usurper, and he advanced into Pannonia to confront his rival Constantius, the emperor of the East. The latter offered to divide the empire, but Magnentius refused all peaceful arbitrament. A great battle was fought, September 28, 351, at Mursa, now Essek, in Hungary, in which Magnentius was completely defeated and forced to fly into Italy. The troops of Italy soon after declared against him, and he was finally driven back into Gaul. He in vain attempted to make terms with Constantius, who now in his turn refused all overtures. Africa and Spain also abandoned him. In 353 the armies of Constantius forced the passes of the Alps, and Magnentius sustained a final defeat at Mons Seleucus in Dauphiné. On 10th August he committed suicide; his family perished along with him, and the rebellion was punished with relentless severity by Constantius. Magnentius was a man of great courage and ability, but in the highest degree cruel, revengeful, and implacable.—G.

MAGNOL, PIERRE, a French botanist, was born at Montpellier on the 8th June, 1638, and died in the same town on 21st May, 1715. He was the son of an apothecary, and early showed a desire to prosecute the study of botany. He attended medical classes, and took the degree of doctor of medicine in 1659. He at first declared himself a protestant, but he afterwards abjured the reformed faith. He assisted the professor of botany at Montpellier in the demonstration of plants, and he made many excursions in Languedoc, as well as to the Alps and the Pyrenees. He ultimately became physician to Louis XIV.; and in 1694 was nominated professor of medicine at Montpellier. In 1697 he was appointed director of the botanic garden. He visited Paris in 1705, having been called to replace Tournefort in the Academy of Sciences. Retiring afterwards to Montpellier, he devoted his whole attention to the botanic garden of that place. The genus *Magnolia* has been named after him by Plumier. Among his writings are the following:—"Botanicum Mompeliense," an account of the plants growing near Montpellier; "Prodromus hystoriae generalis plantarum;" "Hortus regius Mompeliensis;" "Nomenclator plantarum."—His son, ANTOINE, succeeded him. He was born in 1676 at Montpellier.

and died there on 10th March, 1759. He became doctor of medicine in 1696, and occupied the chair of botany at Montpellier in 1707. His writings were chiefly medical.—J. H. B.

MAGNUS, EDUARD, a German painter born at Berlin, January 7, 1799, studied in the first instance medicine and then philosophy, but eventually turned to painting, and became a pupil of Schlesinger. His first picture was exhibited in 1826. He then went to Rome, where he remained several years. In 1885 he returned to Berlin; in 1887 he was elected a member of the Berlin Academy, and in 1844 professor. Magnus' reputation rests chiefly on his genre pictures and portraits. Of the former many are of Italian peasants, fishermen, &c. His portraits include the royal family of Prussia; Mendelssohn, Jenny Lind, Sontag, and other eminent persons, and are considered to be faithful and characteristic likenesses. Many of his paintings in both classes have been engraved.—J. T.-e.

MAGNUS. See ALBERTUS.

MAGNUSSEN or MAGNEUS, ARNE, was one of the small band of distinguished historians and archaeologists, who flourished during the reigns of Christian V. and Frederick IV. of Denmark. By birth an Icelander, he won for himself an honoured place in Danish literary annals, chiefly by his unwearied industry in collecting a large number of Icelandic manuscripts, which he afterwards bequeathed to the university of Copenhagen. These manuscripts are invaluable, as illustrating ancient Scandinavian history. Arne Magnussen died in 1780.—J. J.

MAGNUSSEN, FRIM, a modern Danish author of great eminence, and like the subject of the preceding sketch, a native of Iceland, was born in the year 1781. His literary efforts were chiefly directed to the elucidation of the mythology and Saga-history of the north of Europe, on the former of which themes especially his writings are of much worth and importance. Among them we may specify his edition of the elder Edda, enriched with translation and commentary, published in 1821-23; his "*Eddalaere og dens Oprindelse*," published in 1826; and his "*Præcis veterum Borealiæ Mythologiæ Lexicon*," or dictionary of the old Scandinavian mythology, published in 1828. The second of these works is the most interesting of the three. It is a treatise on the religion of the ancient Eddas, marked by vast research and wonderful ingenuity, the latter gift being unfortunately too often exercised at the expense of solid judgment and discretion. Such, at least, is our own notion of Magnussen's work, although there are some who, we are well aware, entertain a higher opinion of it as a guide through the mysteries of the old Odinic faith. Of the great ability displayed in the book there cannot be a question; but the fundamental principle of the author is one we decidedly scruple, in its wholeness, to receive. He views the splendid and colossal edifice of the Eddas as a poetic picture and interpretation of the phenomena of external nature, and discovers astronomical and other meanings beneath its varied mystic garniture. Partly correct, no doubt, is this idea; yet surely far deeper significance underlies the Scandinavian, as every other mythological system. He died in 1847.—J. J.

MAGO, a celebrated Carthaginian, son of Hamilcar Barca, and youngest brother of the famous Hannibal. He accompanied that great commander to Italy, and was deputed by him to carry to Carthage the news of the great victory which he had gained at Cannæ, 216 B.C. In the following year he was sent into Spain with a considerable force to the assistance of his brother Hasdrubal; and on the departure of that general to Italy in 208, the chief command of the Carthaginian forces in Spain devolved upon Mago. He gained some successes over the Romans, but was at last totally routed by Scipio at Silpia in 206. He then retired to Gades, and subsequently spent some time in one of the Balearic islands, where the memory of his sojourn there is still preserved in the name of the harbour, Portus Magonis (Port Mahon). In the summer of 205 Mago landed in Liguria and surprised the town of Genoa, where he maintained himself for two years. But in 208 he was defeated with great slaughter by Quintilius Varus, and died shortly after on his voyage to Africa of a wound which he received in the battle.—J. T.

MAGO, a Carthaginian writer on agriculture, of uncertain date. Nothing is known of his life; but his book is spoken of with the highest encomiums by the Latin writers on agriculture, such as Columella, Pliny, and Varro. His work, which was translated both into Latin and Greek, was comprised in twenty-eight books, and embraced all branches of the subject. It is now lost.—G.

MAHMED or MOHAMMED AGHA KHAN, sovereign of Persia, was born at Isferain in 1737. He was the second son of Mohammed Hasan-Khan, who reigned over the northern parts of Persia. On the death of his father in 1758, along with four of his brothers, he was taken captive by Kerim-Khan, who ruled over the south of Persia, and by him he was made a eunuch. On the death of Kerim in 1779 he contrived to make his escape and to return to Asterabad, which he took from his brother. Soon after he made himself master of Masanderan, and obliged the governor of Ghilan to acknowledge his supremacy. By Ali Mourad Khan he was deprived of some provinces; but at his death in 1785 he regained all that he had lost, and acquired in addition Khuzistan and Adzerbaidjan, besides the capitals Teheran and Ispahan. In 1793, on the death of Louthf Ali-Khan, he extended his sway over the whole of Persia. Afterwards he conquered Georgia and Khorassan. In the midst of his ambitious designs he was assassinated in his camp at Choutche, by an officer of his household, on the 14th of May, 1797. Noted for cruelty and avarice, he could not be beloved by his subjects; but his ability and courage made him feared.—D. W. R.

MAHMUD I., Sultan of Turkey, was born in August, 1696, and died in December, 1754. He was the eldest son of Mustapha II. He came to the throne unexpectedly in his thirty-fourth year, in consequence of an insurrection of the janissaries. From his previous life the leaders of the revolt may have expected that he would be easily governed; but no sooner was he acknowledged sultan than he ruled literally with the sword, killing the first general of the janissaries with his own hand, and teaching the turbulent soldiery that they had found a master. Before his accession the Turks had been engaged in war with Persia. The war still continued, but was so adverse to the Hourans that they soon lost Georgia, Armenia, Kurdistan, and Shirvan. Their army was nearly destroyed, and they were compelled to sue for peace from the warlike Nadir Shah. Peace was granted, and the Persian pilgrims obtained the right of going to Mecca without paying tribute. On the other hand the Russians were beginning to consider that if Turkey were not yet the "sick man," some of the possessions of the Porte might be readily seized on; and thus in 1736 the Crimea was overrun and captured by the voracious Muscovites. Austria also joined in the war, but with less success. The Turks once more took courage, and near Kroska, 23d July, 1789, they out the imperialists to pieces, and opened their trenches before Belgrade. A treaty was made—the treaty of Belgrade—by which the Russians were prohibited from ever placing vessels of war on the Black Sea, and by which the imperialists restored Belgrade. Mahmud died at the age of fifty-eight, and was succeeded by Osman III.—P. E. D.

MAHMUD II., Sultan of Turkey, was born on the 20th of July, 1785. His immediate predecessor, an elder brother, Mustapha IV., had deposed in 1807 their uncle Sultan Selim, who had excited discontent by initiating some of those reforms—especially the organization of a military force on the European model—which Mahmud was destined to carry out. During his imprisonment, Selim had his young and studious nephew often with him; and it was from his uncle that Mahmud first learned the maxims of a new policy in the government of Turkey. A change of government, intended to be in the interest of Selim, was effected by a discontented pacha in 1808; but Selim was murdered in prison before he could avail himself of the deposition of Mustapha, and in the July of that year Mahmud was placed upon the throne. The accession of another reforming sultan, determined to carry out Selim's policy, was followed in time by a rebellion of the janissaries, in the name of the deposed Mustapha. Mahmud not only quelled it, but to rid himself of all rival claims he made away with his brother, his brother's son, and such even of Mustapha's wives and concubines as promised to furnish heirs to the throne. This removed but one of the new ruler's difficulties. He had to deal with rebellious pachas, a successful Servian revolution, and a war with Russia, assisted by England. In 1809 he made peace with this country. With 1812, and Napoleon's invasion of Russia, a less sagacious monarch might have persisted in the contest; but Mahmud saw that he was being made a tool of by Napoleon, and he concluded, after a gallant struggle with Russia, the treaty of Bucharest, May, 1812. The result was the reoccupation of Servia by the Turks, and the opportunity given to Mahmud of concentrating himself on the work of external reform and pacification. But scarcely had the rebellious pachas

been reduced to obedience, and the most ambitious and powerful of his subjects, Ali Pacha of Janina, been removed from his path, when the Greek insurrection broke out, eventually enlisting the sympathies and co-operation of the great Christian powers. Yet, in spite of the Greek insurrection, Mahmud proceeded with his domestic innovations and reforms—social and financial, as well as military—heedless of the discontent of his Mahometan subjects; and when the janissaries revolted, he crushed their power for ever in the memorable massacre of June, 1826, when six thousand of them fell in one day. But continued triumph and steady progress were things unknown to Mahmud. After the destruction of the janissaries came the battle of Navarino, 20th October, 1827, and the independence of Greece. His new war with Russia terminated disastrously by the treaty of Adrianople, 14th September, 1829, which established the protectorate of the czar in the principalities. Mahmud was just recovering from the blow when he had a new enemy on his hands, in his rebellious subject Mehemet Ali (*q. v.*) The army which he had organized so carefully could not stand before Ibrahim Pacha (*q. v.*) Mahmud had to concede the chief demands of Mehemet Ali, to owe the preservation of Constantinople to the protection of a Russian force, and to conclude with Russia, 8th July, 1833, the humiliating treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, in which the command of the passage of the Dardanelles by Russia was the price paid for Russia's future assistance. Re-organizing his army during another brief period of repose, Mahmud thought mainly of avenging himself on Mehemet Ali. The conflict, expected and prepared for by both, arrived in 1839, but Mahmud was spared the crowning mortification of hearing of Ibrahim Pacha's victory of Nezib, 24th June, 1839. He died on the 1st of July following. Under happier circumstances, Sultan Mahmud might have done for Turkey what Peter the Great did for Russia. He was a sovereign of great sagacity, energy, and resolution; but while endeavouring to carry out reforms, he had to cope at once with domestic discontent, the insurrection of important provinces and powerful subjects, and the hostility of the great powers of Europe, singly or in combination. From his accession dates the strenuous attempt to solve the problem, whether the military and political organization of Christian Europe can be grafted on the peculiar despotism of Mahometan Turkey.—F. E.

MAHOMET or **MOHAMMED**, the renowned prophet of Arabia, was born on a Monday, the 10th of Reby the first (April), the third month of the Mahometan year. The exact year of his birth according to the christian era is not yet fixed, but it was 569, 570, or 571. He was the only son of Abdallah and Amina belonging to Mecca. At an early age he was deprived of his father, mother, and grandmother; but his uncles were numerous, and the most influential of them, Abu-Taleb, proved a guide and protector to the orphan. When twelve years of age, Mahomet accompanied this uncle to Bassorah, where he met with a christian monk, Bahira or Jerdjis (George), who is said to have directed his guardian's attention to the mental gifts of the boy, and predicted for him a great future. Tradition has preserved but a few fragments of his life in the following years, such as his participation in the war of the Koreishites against the tribe Hawazin—termed the godless war, because it happened in one of the four sacred months—and his keeping the herds of the Meccans for hire. When he was twenty-five years of age he became servant to Chadidscha, a rich widow forty years of age, who being smitten with his charms offered him her hand; and it was not refused. This was in his twenty-eighth year. The fruit of the marriage was several children, who either died young or left no issue, with the sole exception of Fatima, who married his cousin Ali, son of Abu-Taleb, and thus became the mother of a numerous progeny. Raised in this manner from poverty to independence, he was put into a position where he had leisure to prepare himself in a measure for the theatre of influence he was destined to occupy. All evidence goes to show that he was not taught reading or writing in his youth. Like the rest of his countrymen, he was wholly unlettered and ignorant; nor had he many opportunities of enlarging his mind by foreign travel. Two journeys into Syria for commercial purposes, are all which are recorded in his earlier life. After his marriage he lived as a merchant, but does not seem to have been peculiarly successful: his mind was occupied with other thoughts. He communed in solitude with his spirit. During the month of Ramadhan every year he withdrew from the world to the cave of Hara, to muse on the present and the future of religion. The spiritual condition of

Arabia at the time rendered a new and better creed acceptable to the more reflecting of its inhabitants. Judaism and Christianity had penetrated into the old worship and so far improved it; though their forms were corrupt. Several had also preceded Mahomet, who announced to their countrymen one spiritual Being and a life after death; but they were not fortunate enough to attract the attention and command the influence which Mahomet succeeded in doing. They did not combine the scattered elements of doctrine into a connected system, and wanted the talents, eloquence, enthusiasm, and endurance of the more illustrious reformer. He did not assume the title of a prophet with a divine mission till his fortieth year. In that year he had the first vision, in which Gabriel appeared to him and commanded him to recite what he said to him. He had been full of doubts, and was in fear of being possessed with evil spirits; but he was quieted by his wife and her cousin Waraka, and gradually convinced of his divine mission. His claims were first acknowledged by his own household, his wife and his servant Zeid, who avowed implicit confidence in his divine mission. But his kindred were not to be won over easily. The Koreishites of the line of Haschem were to be feared, as also the rival line of Abd Schems. Hence his opinions were disseminated privately, and their acceptance made slow progress. The meetings for worship of his few followers, who amounted to no more than forty the first three years, were held in secrecy, chiefly in a cave near Mecca. Yet they were discovered by the multitude, and a sort of combat ensued. In the fourth year of his so-called mission he began to proclaim his doctrines publicly and boldly. First he summoned all the Koreishites of the line of Haschem to meet him on the hill of Safa, near Mecca. When he began to speak of his mission, his wealthy uncle Abu-Lahab became angry, reproached him, and took up a stone to hurl at him; on which Mahomet cursed both him and his incredulous wife. In consequence of this meeting Abu-Lahab compelled his son Otha to repudiate his wife, who was Mahomet's third daughter. Thus the prophet's first attempt to persuade his kindred and tribe of the divinity of his mission proved a failure. At a second meeting of the Haschemites held in his own house, before which he spoke of himself as the commissioned one of Allah, he did not meet with much more approval; except that Ali offered himself to the services of the prophet, and was joyfully accepted as vicegerent, whose words all were ordered to obey. But though ridiculed by his friends, he gained converts among the people, especially the women. Even Jews followed him for a while, till they saw that he allowed food pronounced unclean in their law. The enthusiasm and boldness of the prophet continued to increase. He was sent, according to his own pretensions, to abolish idolatry, and to lessen the severity both of the Jewish and Christian laws. The animosity of the Koreishites against him kept pace with his growing popularity; for his attacks on the prevailing idolatry threatened to supersede the primitive worship of the Caaba. His uncle Abu-Taleb was appealed to, that he would either silence or send away his nephew; but the aged man after hearing Mahomet's bold determination, though unconverted himself, promised not to leave him unprotected. For this purpose he applied for aid to the other descendants of Haschem, who could hardly refuse, except his uncle Abu-Lahab. Still the prophet's enemies were powerful and unrelenting. They did not scruple to resort to violent measures. Mahomet was nearly strangled in the Caaba, and Abubekr rescued him at great personal peril. Nor was he himself the only object of persecution; his family and followers suffered. Surrounded as they were with such dangers, the prophet advised them to fly to Abyssinia. Thither they went accordingly, a little band consisting of eleven men and four women, headed by Othman Ibn Affan, who had married Mahomet's divorced daughter Rokain. This flight is sometimes called the first Hedschra, and occurred in the fifth year of Mahomet's mission. In Abyssinia the exiles were kindly received—a circumstance which induced others to follow their example, till the company of disciples there amounted to one hundred and one, besides children. The Koreishites passed a law, banishing all who should adopt the new faith; but even this was ineffectual to repress its progress. Mahomet took refuge in a disciple's house on the hill Safa, where he continued a month, receiving his revelations and promulgating them to the votaries that followed. In consequence of an insult offered to the prophet by Abu-Jahl, Mahomet's uncle—Harama, a powerful and fiery man, suddenly professed his conversion, and took the oath of adhesion. But a

more important accession to the number of the disciples was Omar Ibn al Khattâb, Abu-Jahl's nephew, who, intending to revenge his uncle by assassinating Mahomet, and even on his way to the house, was accidentally arrested at the dwelling of his sister and her husband by a passage from the Koran; became a convert; and repaired to the prophet to enrol himself among the faithful. The adhesion of such a man, inflexible in courage, fierce, awe-inspiring, of uncommon strength and stature, gave a powerful impetus to the new religion; especially as he persuaded the prophet to accompany him to the Caaba, a band of disciples following, and there avowed his conversion publicly. In consequence of this new victory Abu-Taleb, fearing for his nephew's life, entreated him with some leading disciples to withdraw to a castle in the neighbourhood of the city. Abu-Sofian, head of the rival branch of the Koreishites, now took occasion to effect a schism between the Haschemites and his own line, because the former protected the prophet in his heresy. He procured a decree, forbidding all intermarriage or intercourse between them till Mahomet should be given up to punishment. This decree was hung up in parchment in the Caaba, and pressed sorely on the prophet, because it was rigorously enforced by the Koreishites. The castle was like a besieged city, with a starving garrison, whom hunger might finally compel to surrender. During the months of pilgrimage, however, the law freed the suffering inmates from the hostility of their enemies. Mahomet and his disciples could then return to Mecca. The prophet, true to his aim, also mingled with the pilgrims who came to worship in the Caaba, preached to them, proclaimed his revelations and doctrines, and made converts, some of them heads of tribes. Thus the new sect increased in numbers and strength, from the quenchless enthusiasm of its head, and his inflexible determination to persevere. After the ban of intercourse had existed three years, a sudden discovery was made, that the parchment it was written on in the Caaba was destroyed, and all the writing effaced, except the initial words. Hence Mahomet and his followers were allowed to return to Mecca. Soon after his return his aged uncle, Abu-Taleb, died in the faith of his nephew according to some accounts, but probably the reverse; for though exhorted to profess the faith necessary to a happy resurrection, the pride of the old man seems to have prevented him. The death of the prophet's wife Chadidscha immediately followed. He mourned the loss with sincere grief. During the twenty-four years of their marriage he is said to have carefully refrained from polygamy. After her death, however, he gave the rein to his libidinous temperament, and freely indulged his appetite. Though restricting his followers to four wives each, he did not think it necessary to put a limit to the number of his own; deeming the prophet a privileged mortal, though in truth he degraded him by such license. Aïscha, daughter of Abubekr, was the first wife he took after Chadidscha. After being betrothed to him two years, he married her at the age of nine. In the period of betrothal he also took Savda, widow of one of his followers; a woman whom he seems never to have truly loved.

Meanwhile his foes did not abate their enmity. Abu-Sofian and Abu-Jahl continued to persecute him. Leaving his native place, he went to Tayef, about seventy miles from Mecca, where he remained about a month, unsuccessful in his attempts to make proselytes, because the inhabitants were wholly given to idolatry. Having met with rough usage, and been even hunted from the place by the multitude, he continued in the desert till his faithful servant Zeid should find an asylum for him in Mecca, which he did in the house of one of his disciples. During the month of pilgrimage Mahomet went forth from his retreat, and earnestly sought for some tribe or the inhabitants of some city, with whom he might be safe during the work of proselytism. Such a tribe he soon after found in the Khazradites of Medina, who heard him preach, were struck with his eloquence, and concluding that he was the promised Messiah of whom they had heard the Jews often speak, avowed their belief in him. On their return to Medina Mahomet sent with them Musab, one of his ablest disciples, to instruct them in the faith and make converts. Notwithstanding the grave opposition encountered by this zealous missionary, he persevered and was successful. Several of the leading men of the city were converted. The ranks of the disciples were also swelled by many who fled from persecution in Mecca, and took up their abode in Medina, disseminating the new faith among the inhabitants. When the way had been prepared for the prophet, more than

seventy converts, headed by Musab, went to Mecca with the pilgrims during the sacred month of the thirteenth year of the mission, to ask him to settle in Medina, and promising him a safe asylum there. The meeting between them and Mahomet took place at midnight on a neighbouring hill, where both parties entered into a compact, binding them indissolubly to one another. Twelve were chosen from among the disciples present to be the prophet's apostles. After the Ansarians or auxiliaries, as the Moslems of Medina were afterwards called, had departed to their home, and the holy month was expired, dangers thickened around the prophet and his adherents at Mecca. The Koreishites, with Abu-Sofian at their head, now entered into a plot to assassinate him, each partaking of the guilt of the deed by thrusting his sword into the body of Mahomet. But the prophet was apprised of their design and escaped in time, climbing over the wall behind the house by the aid of a servant while the conspirators were in front. At Abubekr's dwelling it was resolved that they should proceed forthwith to Medina, first taking refuge in a cave in mount Thor, about an hour from Mecca. Travelling by night the two came to the place at daybreak, pursued by their enemies—who fortunately did not enter—and remained in it for three days. On the fourth they started for the city of their destination, on camels brought the night before by Abubekr's servant. But they were overtaken by the warlike Soraka at the head of a troop of horse, who, from some unexplained cause, was so superstitiously affected in presence of Mahomet as to entreat forgiveness and depart. On coming to Koba, near Medina, the prophet remained there four days, and was gratified with the professed adhesion of many proselytes; among others with that of Salman the Persian, who is said to have assisted the prophet in compiling or composing his doctrines. On the morning of Friday, the day previously appointed for his entrance into the city, after prayer and preaching he marched into it in procession, honourably escorted by many followers and saluted with the acclamations of the people. Soon after he was followed by Ali, who had walked on foot from Mecca, then by Aïscha and the rest of Abubekr's family, together with Mahomet's own household. This is the Hedschra or flight of the prophet; the era whence the Arabian calendar dates, answering to the 622nd year of the christian era.

Being now settled in a place where he had numerous disciples, consisting of Mohadjerins or fugitives from Mecca, and Ansarians, he built a place of worship or mosque, very plain and unostentatious, in the construction of which he assisted with his own hands. There he preached and prayed, inculcating benign precepts on his attentive hearers. The Christians of the place seemed more inclined to embrace his doctrines than the Jews. To the latter he made various concessions, imitating several of their institutions and fasts; and ordained that all Moslems should turn their faces towards Jerusalem in prayer. The Jewish metropolis was to be the Khebla. Having espoused Aïscha in her ninth year, the betrothing of his youngest daughter, Fatima, with Ali followed soon after. For each of his wives he prepared a separate house near the mosque, where he visited them in turn. Meanwhile his followers increased in number; so that he saw himself at the head of an army. Proselytes from the tribes of the desert, as well as exiles from Mecca, swelled the ranks of his adherents, and led to a change in his doctrines and procedure at once marked and vicious. The sword was taken as an instrument against unbelievers. When the prophet was poor, weak, struggling against opposition, and despised by the great majority of his countrymen, his religion breathed the spirit of patient meekness and benevolence; but when he attained to considerable influence and saw a host of restless, warlike, predatory spirits at his disposal, evil passions got the ascendancy within him, and prompted to unwarrantable measures in the extension of the faith. Temporal power is sweet to the human mind; the prophet was but a man, fallible and frail like others. His greatest persecutors had been his own tribe, the Koreishites; and against their caravans in particular his first excursions were directed. Abdallah Ibn Jasch, whom he sent into the desert, took the first caravan even in the holy month. In the second year of the Hedschra a severe fight took place at Beder between the Moslems and Koreishites with Abu-Sofian at their head, as the latter were conducting back to Mecca a rich caravan. Here was the first victory of the Saracens under Mahomet's standard. Soon after this the Jews in Medina were harshly treated by the prophet; one Jewish tribe being punished with confiscation and

banishment. The children of Israel were severely dealt with ever after, and no attempts made to conciliate them. The battle of Beder still rankled in the bosoms of many in Mecca, especially of those whose relatives had fallen. A desire of revenge had seized upon none more than Henda, wife of Abu-Sofian, who continued to spur on her husband. In the third year therefore of the Hedschra, Abu-Sofian took the field at the head of three thousand men. Henda herself and other women followed the army. Mahomet and his little band of seven thousand took up their position on the hill Ohod, six miles from Medina. The fight was severe and bloody, but victory declared in favour of numbers. The prophet himself was wounded, though not mortally. Abu-Sofian did not follow up his triumph, but retired, having made peace with the Moslems for a year. Soon after, certain Jewish tribes who acted treacherously, pretending that they were either Moslems or wanted preparatory instructions for becoming so, were punished with a decree of banishment, and their goods appropriated by the prophet himself. In his next battle against the powerful Arabian tribe Beni Mostalek, whom he encountered not far from the Red Sea, he was more successful, gaining an easy victory and much booty. After the year of truce was ended, Abu-Sofian having formed alliances with various tribes as well as with the Jews whom Mahomet had banished, prepared to march against Medina with ten thousand men. The city was therefore put in a state of defence; a moat was dug; and Mahomet went forth with three thousand men. A skirmish took place at the moat, in which the Koreishites were worsted. In consequence of suspicions artfully spread among various tribes of the invading army there was no pitched battle; for Abu-Sofian with his army retreated in confusion. Being thus released from fear of the Meccans, Mahomet took vengeance on the Jewish tribe, Beni Koraida, who were condemned to death and their goods divided among the Moslems. This massacre in the market-place of Medina is a foul blot in the prophet's life. In the sixth year of his flight from Mecca the prophet made a pilgrimage to the place of his nativity, availing himself of the sacred month, and attended by fourteen hundred men. The Koreishites were very unwilling to allow him admission to their city and temple; but deeming it unwise to carry on active hostility against such a man, they came to terms with him for ten years, during which he and his followers were to have free access to the place as pilgrims for three days at a time. He did not enter the Caaba at this time; and therefore his party returned somewhat dispirited. The prophet's next expedition was against Khaibar, mostly inhabited by wealthy Jews and by many who had been treated with severity by Mahomet. After minor fortresses had been captured as the Moslems approached, the city itself was besieged, strongly built and fortified as it was. Much labour and many privations were undergone before it was taken and ransacked, for the wealth the Jews were supposed to have hid. The prophet himself was almost poisoned by eating of a lamb that had been cooked by a female captive. For some time after he remained at Medina, whence he sent forth his trusty followers on various expeditions and errands. A mission was despatched to Khosru II., king of Persia, who tore the letter before its contents were read; to Heraclius, the Roman emperor at Constantinople, who received the ambassador very favourably; and to the governor of Egypt, who sent the prophet beautiful and costly presents—among them a Coptic maiden, whom he took for his concubine. His second pilgrimage to Mecca was performed under more favourable circumstances than the first. The prophet observed all the prescribed ceremonies, and won to himself many followers—especially Ibn al Waleed, nephew of the widow Maimuna, whom he now married, and Amru Ibn al Aass, two mighty warriors. In consequence of his envoy being slain at Muta in Syria, an expedition was sent against the city under the command of Zeid, his freedman. Notwithstanding the superior numbers of the army opposed to them the Moslems finally gained the victory, though it was dearly purchased with the death of the three leaders. The rich booty did not make amends for the valiant that fell. The state of his native city was still a sore in the prophet's mind. It held out obstinately against him, refusing to adopt the new faith. Thinking himself strong enough, he resolved to get it into his power if possible. With this view, pretexts were found for violating the treaty; and the Koreishites began really to fear the power of Mahomet and his enthusiastic votaries now so numerous. Abu-Sofian's mission to the prophet ended in nothing but a deeper sense of humiliation to the Meccans. A

secret expedition was sent to surprise Mecca. In compliance with the favourable terms offered the Koreishites through Abu-Sofian now a convert, the inhabitants admitted the prophet unresistingly; and the latter rode at once to the Caaba, whose door was opened to him. The temple was purified and its three hundred and sixty idols destroyed. After religious ceremonials had been performed, the prophet took his place on the hill Safa, where all the people passed before him, renouncing idolatry and taking the oath that bound them to Islamism. It is creditable to Mahomet that he acted with clemency in taking possession of Mecca, frequently repressing the sanguinary spirit of his leading officers, and pardoning offenders who had injured him before. Thus Mecca became again the metropolis of Islam; and pilgrimages to the Caaba were now an essential part of the religion. The edict in favour of turning to Jerusalem was abolished. After this peaceful and most important conquest, he continued to send forth his apostles through the plains round about, to make proselytes at the point of the sword. The prophet himself narrowly escaped with his life in the battle at the pass of Honein among the mountains; where, however, the Moslems were finally victorious, capturing the enemy's camp in the valley, and gaining immense booty, which was divided among his greedy followers. Mahomet was now constantly receiving at Medina deputations from chiefs, some professing conversion to the faith, others promising to pay him tribute as a temporal ruler. The city of Tayef itself, which had so gallantly withstood his siege, now sued for peace, submitted unconditionally to the conqueror, and had its idols destroyed. Having become ruler of nearly all Arabia, he resolved to march into Syria, then a Roman province; but his followers were by no means eager for the expedition, and after setting out many turned back. On arriving at Tabuc, midway between Medina and Damascus, the army halted twenty days and proceeded no farther. Several princes and heads of tribes had sent their submission to the prophet during this march; otherwise it ended in nothing substantial. After Ali had promulgated at Mecca, in presence of the assembled pilgrims, the severe chapter of the Koran denouncing exterminating war against all who should refuse to submit or believe, numerous converts and tributaries hastened to Medina to pay their homage. Two lieutenants were sent to preside over Arabia Felix; and Ali was despatched to Yemen to compel the refractory there to the faith. This he did by the orthodox weapon—the sword. The prophet, amid all his successes and growing power, had now to mourn the death of his only son Ibrahim, whom he lamented with a deep-felt grief. Soon after the sad event he made a final pilgrimage to Mecca, where he preached often; anxious to impress his doctrines and precepts on the minds of his disciples. After returning to Medina his health continued to fail, but he did not on that account abate in his ambitious schemes for the subjugation of more distant nations to Islamism. In the eleventh year of the Hedschra, after much preparation, a great army marched forth to invade Syria, commanded by Osama, son of Zeid. The prophet's fever increasing, he was assisted to the mosque, where he prayed devoutly and addressed the congregation. Having been supported back to Aischa's house, he became worse. On Friday he was helped again to the same place, where he spoke his last words in public. The death of the prophet happened when he had just completed his sixty-third year, in June, the eleventh year of the Hedschra, either 631 or 632 of the christian era. After much disputing about the place, he was interred in a grave dug in the house of Aischa, near the mosque. At his death he had nine wives, the best known of whom are Aischa his favourite one, daughter of Abubekr; and Hafsa, daughter of Omar. The Bible legends interwoven with Mahomet's revelations were derived from others; for he himself was obviously unacquainted with the Jewish and Christian sources. Waraka, cousin to his wife Chadidscha, a baptized Jew who had read the Old and New Testaments, was his principal informant in such matters. The revelations were dictated at different times to different persons who wrote them down, and immediately committed to memory by his disciples; but they were not put together as the "Koran" till after his death.

It is difficult to portray the character of Mahomet, composed as it is of many heterogeneous qualities. That he was an enthusiast is unquestionable. His temperament was irritable and excitable. His nervousness predisposed him to paroxysms in which he may have thought he was favoured with visions or revelations. He appears to have been not unfrequently in a sort

of mesmeric or epileptic state, superinduced in part by fastings and other severities. In consequence of the dreamy and epileptic states from which the prophet may be said to have suffered from an early age, it is not surprising that he gave out as revelation the result of his own reflection, or what his inward conviction held to be true. He was not necessarily a conscious deceiver or self-deluded visionary on that account. We believe that in the early part of his career he was a sincere zealot, having the impression deeply graven on his mind that he was a divinely-commissioned reformer of the faith. All his conduct at that time shows the earnest, determined, humble religionist, who braved persecution and death with unshaken courage. His precepts, too, were tolerant, mild, and philanthropic, breathing much of the spirit of that sacred volume whence they were partly though indirectly drawn. In the latter part of his life, however, and from the time of unsheathing the sword to propagate the faith, the man presents a different aspect. The love of conquest and power took possession of his soul. Baser passions got the mastery over him; and revelations were announced at convenient times to extricate him from a difficulty or justify a darling sin. Success had its usual effect on his disposition. No longer self-deluded, he became politic, cautious, exacting, imperious. The prophet ceases to command our esteem when he becomes the powerful head of numerous and devoted tribes, carrying on a war of extermination against all who refuse to submit to his creed. Though his habits were plain, simple, and unostentatious, and he assumed no outward pomp or splendour as a sovereign; though he was generous to his friends, warm in his attachments, frugal in his diet, easy of access—we cannot respect the polygamist and voluptuary. Doubtless his abilities were great. The founder and master of an influence which has swayed so many millions was no ordinary man. Yet he does not appear to have had a comprehensive or far-reaching intellect: but he could adapt himself to circumstances, and rise to the height of an emergency with surprising tact and flexibility. His speculative ability was small, his practical ability great. Infusing wondrous devotion into his followers, he was carried forward on the wings of success; and though his mind expanded with his triumphs, his soul refused to rise to that purer atmosphere whence it could not sink to the debasing pleasures of the animal nature. Mahomet was neither the gross impostor painted by Pridcaux, nor the hero glorified by Carlyle. He wanted the moral qualities essential to the latter. The first part of his life, the hardest and most harassing, refutes the assumption of the former.—(See *Well's Mohammed der Prophet*, 1843, 8vo; *Sprenger's das Leben und die Lehre des Mohammed*, u.s.w. vol. 1, 8vo; and *Muir's Life of Mohammed*, London.)—S. D.

MAHOMET: four Turkish emperors bore this name:—

MAHOMET I., was born in 1387, and reigned from 1413 to 1421. He was the youngest son of Bajazet, at whose death the empire was divided into three portions, each governed by one of his sons. Soliman was placed at Adrianople, Ica at Broussa, and Mahomet at Amasia. With this arrangement Mahomet was not satisfied, and he made war on Ica, who was either killed or disappeared in a manner not known to history. He next engaged Soliman, who also fell in a military expedition. As soon as the throne was secured, he proclaimed peace to all parties and performed an act of grace exceedingly rare in Turkish history; he pardoned the insurgent chiefs of Asia Minor, and did not bowstring them according to custom. His next war was with the Venetians in which he was unsuccessful, and afterwards he had to encounter the followers of Bedreddin, a fanatic who attempted to introduce new doctrines. He died at Adrianople of apoplexy.

MAHOMET II., surnamed THE CONQUEROR, Ottoman Sultan and first sultan of Turkey in Europe, was born in 1480, and died on the 3rd May, 1481. He was the son of Amurath II., and was only thirteen years of age, when the abdication of his father called him to the throne. The wars with the Hungarians, however, called Amurath back from his retirement, and twice he reassumed the supreme power. At his death in 1481 Mahomet hastened to Adrianople, and according to custom put his brother to death to obviate all chance of rivalry. Early in his reign he conceived the project of destroying the Greek empire of Constantinople, and he soon set about the siege of that city. On the 29th April, 1453, Mahomet appeared before Constantinople with an immense army, reputed to consist of two hundred and fifty thousand men, while three hundred galleys and two hundred smaller vessels operated on the Bosphorus with the land forces.

The Genoese mariners attacked these vessels, and discomfited one of the divisions. Mahomet then conceived the bold expedient of conveying his vessels over land into the harbour of Constantinople. The operation was successfully carried out in the night, and the Greeks to their amazement saw their harbour occupied by the Turks, although no entrance had been possible by water. Fifty days the siege was continued, the batteries of the assailants breaking down the walls so as to make a way for the assault. On the 29th of May at daybreak the assault commenced. For several hours little progress was made; but gradually the numerical superiority of the Turks began to tell, and the Venetians, Genoese, Spaniards, Germans, and other Christians who defended the walls, began to be overpowered. Constantine Palaeologus, the last Christian emperor of the East, had announced his intention of seeking a grave in the ruins of his capital. Nor was he backward in performance. The gate called *Circo Porta* having been carried, the fate of the city was decided, and Constantine fell dead in the breach. Mahomet entered, repaired to the church of St. Sophia, consecrated or desecrated it to Islamism; and when he went to the palace, he quoted a Persian poem, "The spider has spun his web in the palace of the Cæsars." The city was pillaged, and its defenders massacred. For three days all was given to disorder. Mahomet saw the necessity of putting an end to this confusion, and also of preserving the industrious population. He recalled the Greeks, allowed them the exercise of their religion, gave them several churches, and allowed them to elect a patriarch. The Turks were not a nation, but an army; and they required a settled population to carry on the ordinary avocations of life. This motive, and not liberality, appears to have prevailed with Mahomet, when he conquered Constantinople and founded the modern empire of Turkey. After the fall of Constantinople Mahomet extended his conquests, but not without meeting vigorous and often successful resistance. He made an attempt on Belgrade in 1456, but was obliged to retire with a loss of upwards of twenty thousand men and three hundred cannon. In 1459 Pius II. preached a crusade against him without effect, and the Venetians and Genoese, with Scanderbeg in Albania, were the only parties that continued the struggle with the warlike Ottomans, who had thus seized one of the first positions in Europe. In 1465 Mahomet captured Belgrade, and in 1467 the death of Scanderbeg allowed Albania to fall into his hands. He also took Negropont from the Venetians. From 1470 to 1474 the Ottomans devastated Croatia, Styria, Carniola, and Carinthia; but on the side of Hungary they met with severe defeat. In July, 1480, an attempt was made on the island of Rhodes, which was repulsed by Pierre d'Aubusson, grand master of the knights. While engaged in vast preparations to avenge this defeat, Mahomet died suddenly at the age of fifty-two. He had reigned thirty years without including the period of his nominal sovereignty during the lifetime of his father, and it has been said that during that time he conquered twelve kingdoms and two hundred towns—a form of expression perhaps not literally exact, but which gives an idea of the intense activity of conquest displayed by the Moslems of the fifteenth century. The character of Mahomet has been differently estimated. There can scarcely be a doubt that at the period the moral condition of both Christian and Moslem was far from satisfactory. Dreadful cruelties prevailed in war, and frightful license was allowed when war was over. That the conqueror of Constantinople partook of the character of his age is a question scarcely open to dispute; but that he was immensely superior to the generality of Ottoman monarchs is also tolerably certain. He founded public institutions, built mosques and schools, encouraged learning, and was himself a scholar, so far as the then modern languages could make him so. That he was a great warrior, is sufficiently testified by his deeds. He was the healthy or strong man of the Ottoman dynasty, which by repose and indolence has come to be called "the sick man," and which, we must hope, will soon disappear from the soil of Europe, or become Christian.

MAHOMET III., was born in 1566, and died 22nd December, 1603. According to the barbarous custom of the sultans, he commenced his reign by strangling his nineteen brothers. His reign was characterized by foreign wars which were disastrous, and by domestic troubles and insurrections that greatly weakened the Ottoman power. Moldavia, Wallachia, and Transylvania separated from Turkey in this reign.

MAHOMET IV., was born in 1642, and died in prison in 1681. His father Ibrahim had been deposed and put to death by the

janissaries, and Mahomet was placed under charge of his grandmother, who carried on the government for a time, but afterwards shared a similar fate. The state was governed by "eunuchs and women" until a vizier of ability arose in the person of Koprili, who adopted vigorous measures, hanged the patriarch, put the empire into a state of defence, fought the Venetians, captured Transylvania, and ruled the janissaries with a rod of iron. This Koprili was followed by another of the same name who acquired the reputation of being the best minister Turkey ever had. In this reign the Turks besieged Vienna, but without success. Disaster followed disaster, and the Turkish soldiery demanded the abdication of the sultan, which took place in 1687.—P. E. D.

MAHONY, FRANCIS, Rev., known also as FATHER PROUT, a humorist and classical scholar, born in 1805; died in 1866. He contributed largely to English periodical literature, and was especially famous for his translations of popular modern poems, chiefly lyrics, into Latin and Greek verse. Some of the best of his performances in this department appeared, in a collected form, as the "Reliques of Father Prout," a supposed learned priest of the Romish Church. Many of these translations are admirably clever, and Mahony showed good judgment in his choice of several originals from Thomas Moore.—R. H.

MAI, ANGELO, Cardinal, a celebrated philologist and paleographer, born at Schilpario in the province of Bergamo, on the 7th March, 1781 or 1782; died in 1854. In 1804 he was appointed professor of belles-lettres in Naples. During the French occupation he removed to Orvieto and to Venice. In 1818 he was nominated curator of the Ambrosian library in Milan; and here he commenced a series of literary discoveries which raised him to the very highest place among the scholars of that class. In 1814 he deciphered a palimpsest of some orations of Cicero; and afterwards the discourses of the same writer Pro Scauro, In Curionem, &c. They were published in the same year. In 1815 Mai published the yet inedited works of M. Aurelius and some others, and added to the list of his discoveries. In 1817 he published "Sybillas liber xiv.," and in 1818 restored a part of the Chronicle of Eusebius. The year 1819 installed him in a new and still ampler sphere of similar work, the Vatican library, of which he was made sub-librarian, and soon librarian-in-chief. Here he made his most signal discovery, the six books of Cicero de Republica, of which work only fragments had been previously known. The MS. was a palimpsest triply over-written, and conjectured by Mai to form about a quarter of the whole text. After publishing this work in 1822, and in 1823 many fragments from juriconsults before Justinian, Mai commenced a series of collections exhibiting the general scope of his singularly happy discoveries, and which he continued editing from 1825 till the close of his life. These are—*Scriptorum Veterum nova Collectio*; *Classicorum Auctorum Collectio*; *Spicilegium Romanum*; and *Nova Patrum Bibliotheca*. His literary integrity was worthy of all praise; he scrupulously published what he found as he found it, even if contrary to Roman catholic orthodoxy. The Codex Vaticanus, one of the most ancient MSS. of the New Testament, differing in parts from the authorized text, was the object of his serious study; it was not till towards the end of his life that he received permission to publish it. In another respect he was less laudable; he monopolized the inspection of the Vatican palimpsests, and treated all applicants for admission to the library as unauthorized intruders. His extraordinary merit was rewarded by many successive offices, culminating in the cardinalate in 1838, and the post of librarian of the Roman church in 1853. He left his entire property to the poor of his native village.—W. M. R.

MAIANO. See MAJANO.

MAIMBOURG, LOUIS, a celebrated jesuit preacher and writer on ecclesiastical history, was born at Nancy in Lorraine, in 1620. Having defended in his history of the church of Rome the principles generally maintained by the Gallican bishops, he incurred the displeasure of the papal court, and was expelled from the order of jesuits. To console him in these circumstances Louis XIV. endowed him with a pension, on which he lived at the abbey of St. Victor at Paris. He died there suddenly on the 13th of August, 1686. The works which he published are two volumes of sermons; histories of Arianism, of the iconoclasts, of the crusades, of the Western schism, of the Greek schism, of the fall of the Empire, of the League, of Lutheranism and of Calvinism; and treatises on the Church of Rome and on the pontificate of St. Leo.—D. W. R.

MAIMONIDES, properly MOSEH BEN MAIMON, was born at Cordova, 30th March, 1135, and died at Cairo, after a brilliant career of authorship and public usefulness, 13th December, 1204. His ancestors for six generations had been distinguished for learning, and his father had obtained celebrity as a writer not only on religious subjects, but also on astronomy. To his father Maimonides was mainly indebted for his initiation into Rabbinic and Arabian literature and learning. The persecutions of Caliph Abdelmumen, who became master of Cordova in 1148, obliged Maimon to remove with his family to Fez, where he externally professed Mahometanism, while still keeping up the domestic observance of Judaism. He hoped for more liberty from the accession of the next caliph; but when this hope was disappointed, in 1165 he took ship with his family to Acre, from which he went on to Jerusalem, where he died. Maimonides then removed to Cairo, where he supported himself for some time by the sale of precious stones; but ere long he began to practise the medical art and was made physician to Saladin, in whose favour and service he took a high position. His attainments in learning had by this time become immense. He had not only studied the Bible and Talmud profoundly, but had made himself master of the whole extent of Arabian science, and of Greek philosophy too, in so far as it had been made accessible by Arabic translations. He wrote Arabic treatises on astronomy, mathematics, and medicine, which were highly commended by Arabian scholars. In addition to his work as court physician he gave lectures in the rabbinical college of Old-Cairo, whither many young students flocked to hear him; and these lectures, together with his publications on subjects of Jewish theology and law, spread his fame so widely that he was frequently consulted by dignified rabbis and whole congregations on questions of difficulty, as numerous *Judicia* still existing among his works, and called forth by such applications, testify. What gained him this wide-spread influence in the Jewish community was not his learning merely, but the peculiar view which he took of the Jewish law and tradition—a view which gave freshness and new life to his whole teaching. As observed by the erudite Dr. Jost, his latest biographer and critic, "it had been usual up to his time to look upon the law simply as the will of God, demanding obedience and submission, and all inquiry was directed to the ascertaining *what* was commanded and *what* was forbidden, without permitting the further inquiry *why*. Nay, all such inquiry into the grounds and reasons of the law had been looked upon as somewhat heretical; and on questions of faith, as distinguished from law, very few of the Jewish doctors had ventured into the field of abstract speculation. Maimonides started from quite a different ground—principle. He was inspired with the conviction that the Mosaic law and the oral tradition had not been revealed to Israel to oblige them to a blind obedience; but that as the whole of revelation consists of the highest truth, the highest excellence consists not in the mere observance of the law, but in an observance resting upon a knowledge of its inner grounds, and that the most incumbent duty of the Israelite is to make a thorough study of it; so as to fulfil it not only according to the letter, but in the right spirit. This conviction accompanies him in all his representations, which are equally free from rabbinico-scholastic subtleties, and from the admixture of foreign philosophical elements either mystical or Aristotelian." His chief theological works were three in number—1. A "Commentary on the Mishna," written in Arabic, begun in Fez in 1158, and finished in Egypt in 1168. It was afterwards translated by various hands into Hebrew, and in this form incorporated with editions of the Talmud. It contained the thirteen articles which every Jew, in the opinion of Maimonides, is bound to hold and confess, if he is not to be considered an apostate, and which were afterwards included in the synagogue ritual, to be daily recited by every worshipper. This work also contained the Book of Commandments, or a collection of all the biblical precepts, which had always been reckoned six hundred and thirteen in number, but had not always been correctly gathered. Maimonides aimed at a more exact enumeration. 2. His greatest work, and a truly gigantic undertaking, which occupied him during the best ten years of his life, 1170–1180, was a complete collection of Jewish law, arranged according to the Talmud in fourteen books, and published under the title of "The Second Law." The first book, which sets forth the duties of knowledge and is chiefly theological, is prized by Jewish divines as of inestimable worth. 3. His "Guide to the

Erring," written in Arabic, and translated into Hebrew during his lifetime—had an astonishing success in that age, and is still a most useful work. It was intended to serve the purpose of an introduction to the fruitful reading of holy scripture, by supplying clear and accurate ideas of the divine things which Judaism contains. How much it is still prized appears from the fact, that a new edition of it in the original Arabic printed with Hebrew letters, and containing an excellent French translation, has appeared at Paris in our own time. Maimonides shines in the firmament of Jewish science as a star of the first magnitude. The Jews have a saying which gives him a place of honour second only to that of Moses himself—"From Moses till Moses appeared no second Moses."—P. L.

MAIN, JAMES, a Scotch botanist, was born in Edinburgh, and died at Chelsea in the spring of 1846. He began life as a gardener near Edinburgh, and he was afterwards patronized by Mr. George Hibbert, who sent him to China to collect plants. After leaving the service of Mr. Hibbert he took a farm; but being unsuccessful, he turned his attention to the literature of horticulture and agriculture, and became a contributor to various periodicals. In 1880 he published the "Villa and Cottage Florist's Directory;" in 1883 "Illustrations of Vegetable Physiology;" in 1885 "Popular Botany;" in 1889 the "Young Farmer's Manual;" and the "Fruit Planter's and Pruner's Assistant." He became an associate of the Linnean Society in 1829, and read a paper on vegetable physiology, an abstract of which appeared in their Proceedings.—J. H. B.

MAINE DE BIRAN, FRANÇOIS PIERRE GONTHIER, one of the philosophers of France, was born at Bergerac on the 29th November, 1766, and died at Paris on the 16th July, 1824. From 1784 to 1789 he served in the body-guard of the French king, a period of indulgence on which he afterwards looked back with regret. He was the first to enter a protest against the extreme sensationalism of the French philosophers, and to inquire how much influence the soul or the active powers of the mind may exert on the impressions derived from without. This was his philosophical career, but he had also a political career of no small note. He was a member of the council of Five Hundred, but having joined the reactionary and royalist party, his election was annulled by the directory, and he narrowly escaped transportation. He retired to his estate and gave himself to literature, obtained the academy prize for his essay on habit, became the friend of Cabanis and Destutt de Tracy, and was named a corresponding member of the Institute. He wanted, however, some of the qualities necessary to attain a first position. He was a thinker, and could discover truth, but lacked the faculty of expressing the truths he had discovered. This office was afterwards performed by Royer Collard and Cousin. Cousin was the rhetorician of the principles first brought to light in France by Maine de Biran. Formerly the French philosophers had commenced with matter and the senses, and had elaborated a philosophy of materialism. Maine de Biran commenced in the same way, but ended in asking if all things were not derived from God. Both M. Royer Collard and M. Cousin have the merit of paying a just tribute to so sound a mode of thought. M. Cousin called him the greatest metaphysician who had appeared in France since Malebranche.—P. E. D.

MAINTENON, FRANÇOISE D'AUBIGNÉ, Marchioness de, was born at Niort on the 27th November, 1685, and died at Saint Cyr on the 15th April, 1719. She was the daughter of Constant D'Aubigné, the disreputable son of the distinguished Theodore D'Aubigné, whose autobiography contains the most interesting details regarding Henry IV.; a devoted companion of this popular prince he had from an early period been. In 1689 Constant D'Aubigné, gambler and adventurer, went in pursuit of fortune to the French West Indies. On his death in 1645 his widow, with Françoise and another child, returned to France. Françoise was received into the house of Madame De Villette, a sister of Constant D'Aubigné, and strictly educated in those protestant principles of which the valiant Theodore D'Aubigné had been to the death so earnest an apostle. By one of the cruel intrigues then so common in France, and perhaps still not altogether unknown there, the queen-regent, Anne of Austria, was induced to tear the child from the sanctuary of her aunt's dwelling, that she might be instructed in the Catholic faith. At the age of fourteen Françoise left the convent in which she had for this purpose been placed. The death of her mother in 1662 left Françoise entirely destitute. A girl of seventeen, she

married the comic poet Scarron, who, though deformed, was not the old man he is sometimes represented. At the house of Scarron she saw the most brilliant society, and formed friendships, which with her instinctive skill she afterwards turned to account. Acquainted with Ninon De Lenclos, and exposed to many temptations, she yet kept her unblemished name. Scarron died in 1660, and Anne of Austria settled a pension of two thousand francs on his widow. Gifted with good looks, good talents, insinuating manners, and wholly mistress of her passions, Madame Scarron became a favourite in brilliant aristocratic salons. Among the persons whom she here met was Madame De Montespan. This lady, one of the most celebrated of Louis XIV.'s concubines, had seven children by him. Madame Scarron, scheming and never scrupulous, undertook the guardianship of some of these children. This degrading office brought her into relation with the court. From being a sort of head nurse to Madame De Montespan's adulterous offspring, Madame Scarron slowly rose to be the formidable and at last the triumphant rival of Madame De Montespan herself. In 1678 Louis XIV. bought for Madame Scarron the estate of Maintenon, from which she thenceforth took her title. First the king's mistress, Madame De Maintenon, toward the end of 1684, took by a secret marriage the place of an excellent queen, whom, pure as she was patient, the king had outraged by the most scandalous conduct. Over the king Madame De Maintenon gained immense influence, by flattering his whims and ministering to his selfishness. That influence was in general fatal to Louis XIV. and to France. But not to Madame De Maintenon must principally be ascribed the most disastrous and impolitic measure clouding Louis' reign, the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, but to the powerful minister Louvois, who planned and commanded the horrible massacres and burnings in the palatinate a few years after. Cold and heartless, not deliberately hypocritical or vicious, Madame De Maintenon permitted evil rather than counselled it, in order to maintain her empire over the king, who, after having been a monster of lust, had grown a maniac of superstition. This empire she contrived to hold till the king's death in 1715. The remaining years of Madame De Maintenon's life were spent at Saint Cyr, where every external respect was paid to her as to one who had, though in strangest fashion, shared a throne. Madame De Maintenon took an active and seldom a creditable part in the quietist, jansenist, and other religious debates which troubled her country. More worthily does she come before us as a sincere and zealous supporter of educational and charitable institutions. She had, along with her other accomplishments, a facile and graceful pen; and a complete and correct edition of her works has been recently published.—W. M.-I.

MAINZER, JOSEPH, a gentleman distinguished for his zeal and philanthropic exertions in the encouragement of a popular taste for music, was born at Treves in 1801; and at a very early age showed a desire to cultivate the art, in imparting a knowledge of which he subsequently so greatly excelled. He was a performer on several instruments, including violin, piano, oboe, horn, flute, and bassoon. At twelve years of age he could read the most difficult music at sight, and he had also made some very creditable efforts in composition. After studying mathematics and natural science, at twenty-one years of age he became an engineer of mines; but finding his health decline, he embraced the church as a profession, though still continuing to study the "divine art." He made soon after a tour of Germany, and visited nearly all the great masters in musical science, spending some time in the family of Rinck. After two years' absence he returned to Treves, formed several choirs, and became the director of the musical department of the normal school. He afterwards distinguished himself in Paris, as a writer for the public press. After quitting Paris, Dr. Mainzer (for he had been honoured with a degree at one of the Germany universities) resorted to England, and resided a short time in London. His efforts were principally confined to Manchester, where he had many thousands of young persons under his immediate tuition, and where his memory will long be revered by both rich and poor. His incessant labours produced a malady, under which he suffered much, and which unfortunately terminated in his demise. He died at Manchester, November, 1851, aged fifty years. It was under the auspices of Dr. Mainzer that Mr. J. Alfred Novello commenced his *Musical Times*; the original title having been *Mainzer's Musical Times*. He was the author of several popular works, "Singing for the Million," a "Musical Grammar," "Music and Education," &c.—H. F. F.

MAIR. See MAJOR.

MAIRE, JAMES LE. See LEMAIRE.

MAISON, NICOLAS JOSEPH, Marquis, a marshal of France, born 19th December, 1771; died at Paris 13th February, 1840. His parents were of humble origin. When the country was declared in danger the young Nicolas hastened to the frontier, and in passing the Crou at St. Denis said to a comrade—"Do you see that bridge? I shall cross it again as a marshal." He was soon made captain, but his rank was withheld by the representatives of the people. His personal bravery was too conspicuous, however, to be passed over, and General Jourdan, at the siege of Mons, called him to the front of his regiment, bleeding and nearly blind, and appointed him chef de bataillon. He served afterwards in Germany, Italy, and Holland, and was one of the most distinguished of the many gallant French officers in the field at that period. He served in the Russian campaign as general of division, was made Baron by Napoleon, then Count, and at last attained the chief command of the army of the North for the defence of Belgium. He there performed his duties with a heroism worthy of the highest admiration. Nothing could induce him to forsake Napoleon until the empire was finally closed. He was then made peer of France and governor of Paris, and to the Bourbons he maintained the same honourable fidelity that had characterized his service of the emperor. In 1830 he was still employed and had high offices in charge. His retirement took place in 1836. Maison was one of the generals who shed lustre on the history of his country.—P. E. D.

MAISTRE. See LE MAISTRE.

MAISTRE, JOSEPH, Count de, whom Ballanche called "the prophet of the past," was born at Chambéry in 1754, of a noble family which had emigrated from France and settled in Savoy a century before. His father was president of the senate of Savoy, and brought up his children in habits of antique submissiveness and obedience, which, doubtless, contributed to form the absolutist theories of De Maistre, the political thinker. The young De Maistre was educated for the magistracy, in which he held a distinguished position when the French revolution of 1787 broke out, and in its course swept over Savoy. After various trials and perils, he took refuge with his wife and family at Lausanne, where in 1796 he published the first of his remarkable books, the "Considérations sur la France." The work, prohibited by the French directory, went through three editions in a year, and at once established the reputation of its author as a powerful writer, a daring and original thinker. The advocate of a theocratic absolutism, utterly opposed not merely to revolution or republicanism, but even to constitutional government, De Maistre, instead of simply execrating the French revolution after the fashion of Burke, proclaimed it a divine judgment. In 1797 he quitted Switzerland and returned to Turin. With his sovereign, stripped of all territory on the Italian mainland, he took refuge in Sardinia, and after having filled the first legal post in the island, he was sent in 1802 as envoy from the little court of Cagliari to St. Petersburg, where Alexander had begun to reign. There for fourteen years, separated from his family, with scanty pay, the representative of a mutilated and abased monarchy, and not even supported at home, he pleaded the cause of his sovereign with perseverance, but with indifferent success. At last came the fall of Napoleon, but not with it the realization of De Maistre's hopes. From the parcelling out of kingdoms and distribution of populations at Vienna, he turned away in disgust at what he considered the infraction of the rights both of kings and peoples, and resolved to remain in Russia. But even in Russia things went ill with him. When the jesuits were expelled, and he himself began to be regarded with disfavour as suspected of encouraging conversions from the Greek to the Roman Catholic church, he asked to be recalled. On returning to his native country, he was received as befitted his trials and patriotic efforts. He was appointed to one of the chief offices of the kingdom, with the title of minister of state. Some of the works which he had matured in his diplomatic exile were completed and published; among them two of the most remarkable of his books, the "Soirées de St. Petersburg" and "Le Pape." In the former, he developed in striking fashion his favourite theory, that political order can only be realized by an absolutism as complete as that of the Creator; in the latter, he proclaimed "the Pope" as the rightful representative of the Deity upon earth, the only hope of the nations, who were to look to him as their supreme political and ecclesiastical regulator. If the vanity of the author

had been a characteristic of De Maistre, he might have been abundantly satisfied, for the success of his books was great. But the state of Europe after the fall of Napoleon saddened him. Instead of a lofty monarch swaying France with absolute power, he saw a king fettered by a charter, by one of those "paper-constitutions" which he despised. The concessions of kings to their subjects he looked on as more dangerous than revolution itself, because revolution brought its own cure with it. Protesting to the last, he died at Turin of the effects of slow paralysis in February, 1821; and a few days after his death broke out the revolution in Piedmont, which he had long predicted. As a thinker De Maistre claims a high place; he is bold, original, at once subtly and vigorously logical in form. As a writer, he combats scepticism and the *contrat social* with something of the eloquence of Rousseau, and something of the wit of Voltaire. Differ from him as we may, we must respect the ethical elevation of his mind, and recognise among his paradoxes here and there a precious truth. De Maistre the philosopher and politician, is amply revealed in his elaborate works; but De Maistre the man, tender, playful, in adversity cheerful and serene, must be sought for in his letters, of which more than one collection has been published of late years in France.—F. E.

MAITLAND. See LAUDERDALE.

MAITLAND, SIR FREDERICK LEWIS, Vice-admiral, a British naval officer noted in history as the person to whom the Emperor Napoleon surrendered. He was born at Rankellor in Scotland in 1779, and died on the 30th December, 1839, before Bombay. As commander of the *Bellerophon*, 74, he was ordered by Admiral Hotham to watch the port of Rochefort after the battle of Waterloo. Napoleon having arrived there with some of his generals, the duke of Rovigo, General Lallemand, and Count Las Cases went on board the *Bellerophon* to endeavour to obtain permission for the emperor and suite to pass to America. Captain Maitland could not take the responsibility, but stated that his only duty was to convey Napoleon to England. Napoleon embarked with Generals Bertrand, Montholon, and De Rovigo, and the ship came to anchor in Plymouth Sound on the 24th July. The emperor's fate being decided, Captain Maitland was appointed to convey him to St. Helena in the *Northumberland*. He had the highest regard for the emperor, and always treated him with the utmost respect. He published an account of Napoleon's embarkation. His death took place in the *Wellington* before Bombay.—P. E. D.

MAITLAND, SIR RICHARD, of Lethington, a poet and collector of Scottish poetry, belonged to an old and distinguished family, and was born in 1496. He was educated first at the university of St. Andrews, and afterwards in France, where he studied law. On his return to his native country he recommended himself to James V., and in 1534 was nominated an extraordinary lord of session. He subsequently acted on two occasions as commissioner to adjust the differences with England regarding the borders, and discharged this duty with great prudence and sagacity. He had the misfortune to lose his sight about the year 1559, but this melancholy deprivation did not incapacitate him for business; for in 1561 he was admitted an ordinary lord of session, and in the following year was also nominated lord privy seal and a member of the privy council. His declining years were saddened by the death of two of his sons, and by the ravages of the civil war which then raged in Scotland. In 1584 his increasing infirmities compelled him to resign his seat on the bench, and he died full of years and honours in 1586, in the ninetieth year of his age. His wife, to whom he had been united for sixty years, died on his funeral day. Maitland's poems are characterized by shrewdness and good sense, rather than by warmth of fancy and brilliancy of imagination, and are valuable also on account of the light which they cast upon the manners and customs of the age. His memory deserves no less to be cherished, on account of the good service he has rendered to Scottish literature in preserving the best productions of his contemporaries. His collection, which may be regarded as the chief treasure of ancient Scottish poetry, consists of two volumes, containing two hundred and seventy-two different poems. They are now deposited in the Pepysian library in Magdalen college, Cambridge. On account of his eminence as a collector his name has been assumed as the designation of a modern literary club, formed for the publication of ancient MSS.—J. T.

MAITLAND, SAMUEL ROBERT, D.D., F.R.S., and F.S.A., a very learned and lively writer, chiefly on themes ecclesiastical,

born in London in 1792, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge; was called to the bar in 1816, but in 1821 entered the church. From 1837 to 1848 he was librarian to the late Dr. Howley, archbishop of Canterbury, and illustrated portions of the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth in two bibliographical works. Of Dr. Maitland's many writings, perhaps the most popular is "The Dark Ages," third edition, 1853, originally published in the *British Magazine*, and combating with vigour and wit what he deemed the vulgar error of depreciating the intellectualism of the middle ages. It contains, among other things, some interesting and picturesque sketches of mediæval monastic life. In a series of works and pamphlets, such as "Facts and Documents about the Albigenes," 1832, originated by the publication of Faber's *Sacred Calendar of Prophecy*, he endeavoured to disprove any spiritual or historical connection between the Albigenes and the Waldenses; and in another series, elicited by Mr. Townsend's dissertation prefixed to a new edition (1841) of Fox's *Acts and Monuments*, he examined sceptically the famous martyrologist's claims to be considered as a sound historical authority. In point of style, Dr. Maitland perhaps might be called the Sydney Smith of the moderate high church party, with much more than Sydney Smith's erudition. His critical acumen was brought to bear on a purely literary problem in his "Chatterton, an essay," 1857. The view which he took was that, whatever might be their origin, Chatterton could not have forged the Rowley poems, were it only because his acknowledged writings display little or nothing of the genius which undoubtedly marks those perplexing compositions. After the death of Archbishop Howley in 1848, Dr. Maitland returned to Gloucester. He died on the 19th of January, 1866.—F. E.

MAITLAND, WILLIAM (Younger of Lethington), a distinguished statesman and political leader in the troublous times of Queen Mary, was the eldest son of Sir Richard Maitland, and was born about the year 1525. He studied first at the university of St. Andrews, and then, according to the custom of his day, completed his education on the continent. On his return to his own country he entered into the service of the queen-dowager, and was appointed secretary of state in 1558. In the following year he deserted her cause and joined the protestant party, who welcomed him with open arms, and sent him to plead their cause with the English queen. He acted as speaker of the convention which in 1560 overturned the Roman catholic church in Scotland. On the return of Queen Mary from France, Lethington ingratiated himself into her favour, was confirmed in his office of secretary, and was repeatedly intrusted with important missions to the English court. In 1561 he was appointed an extraordinary lord, and in 1566 an ordinary lord of session. But at this juncture he was deprived of his office of secretary and banished the court, on account of his complicity in the murder of Riccio. He succeeded, however, in obtaining the queen's pardon and restoration to his office, and for some time was her trusted counsellor. The knowledge which the astute but unprincipled secretary possessed of her private feelings, induced him to propose that she should obtain a divorce from her faithless husband. The plot for the murder of Darnley probably had its origin in his busy intriguing brain. It is certain that he signed the "bond" or covenant for the perpetration of that barbarous deed. He protested, however, against the queen's marriage to Bothwell, though he continued in her service until her surrender to the insurgent nobles at Carberry Hill. He then openly joined the conspirators, and shared in all their councils and proceedings. After Mary's flight into England, however, he became alienated from the regent Moray, who both hated and feared him, and caused him to be suddenly arrested at the council board in the latter end of 1569, on the charge of having been an accomplice in the murder of Darnley. But his friend Kirkcaldy of Grange released him from confinement, and gave him an asylum in the castle of Edinburgh. From this period Lethington continued to guide the councils of the queen's party; and even after the defection of the Hamiltons and Gordons had rendered her cause desperate, he and Grange obstinately held out. When the castle surrendered to the English in 1573, Lethington and his friend were taken prisoners by Elizabeth's orders, and basely delivered up to Morton, who put Grange to death. Lethington anticipated this fate by dying in prison, but whether by a natural or voluntary death is uncertain. He was one of the ablest statesmen of his age—versatile, generous, fertile in resources, and accomplished, but fickle, unprincipled, and unscrupulous.—J. T.

MAITLAND, WILLIAM, a Scottish antiquary, was born about 1698. Having amassed a considerable fortune as a hair merchant, he settled in London and employed his leisure in antiquarian studies. He was elected a member of the Royal Society in 1733, and of the Antiquarian Society in 1735. His works are a "History of London," folio, 1739; abridged from Stow, a "History of Edinburgh," folio, 1758—his best work; and "The History and Antiquities of Scotland," 2 vols. folio—a publication of very little value. He died in 1757.—J. T.

MAITTAIRE, MICHAEL, an eminent English bibliographer of French origin, was born in 1688, and died 7th August, 1747. His parents had been protestant refugees, and Michael was sent first to Westminster school, and then to Christ church, Oxford. On taking his degree, he was for a short time one of the masters at Westminster school, but left that occupation to devote himself to literature. Lord Chesterfield confided to him the education of his son, Stanhope. He travelled in France and Holland, and made the acquaintance of the learned printers of the continent. He was a man of great erudition, but he had not the verbal accuracy necessary for a critical editor of the classics. His first work was on the Greek dialects, several times republished. This was followed by "An Essay against Arianism and some other heresies;" and "Stephanorum Historia," London, 1718. He then published a series of the Latin classics, including editions of Lucretius, Sallust, Terence, Catullus, Cornelius Nepos, Horace, Juvenal, Ovid, Virgil, Caesar, Martial, Lucan, and some others. Under the form of "Historia Typographorum," he published the lives of the Parisian printers; and under that of "Annales Typographici," 9 vols. 4to, he gave stupendous contribution to the history of the typographic art. Editions of various other works also proceeded from his pen; and he compiled a catalogue of the Harleian library.—P. E. D.

MAJANO, BENEDETTO DA, a celebrated Italian sculptor and architect, was born at Florence in 1442. Originally he was a carver in wood, and practised tarsia or inlaid work, in both of which he greatly excelled. Of his tarsia work some admirable examples still exist in the sacristy of Sta. Maria del Fiore at Florence. So great was his celebrity, that he received commissions, not only from several Italian princes, but also from Matthew, king of Hungary. Vasari relates that Benedetto made a rich pair of coffers for this sovereign, and carried them himself to Hungary; but on unpacking them found that the tarsia had become unglued, owing to the damp having reached them on the sea-voyage, which so mortified him that he resolved to abandon working in wood, and become a sculptor in marble. Before leaving Hungary, he executed several works in marble and in terra cotta. On his return to Florence he was directed by the Signoria to execute the carvings of the doorway of the audience-chamber—a work greatly admired, but now very imperfect. He also executed a rich monument in black marble for Filippo Strozzi, to be placed in Sta. Maria Novella, and several other works. Later he executed some important works at Naples and elsewhere; and then returning to Florence, he constructed a magnificent marble pulpit for the church of Sta. Croce, which was considered his masterpiece: it still exists, but shorn of much of its splendour. Later in life, stimulated by the example of his brother, he applied himself to architecture, made additions to various buildings in Florence, and built at his own cost, and decorated with some fine sculpture by himself, a small chapel in the neighbourhood of Prato. He died in 1498.—J. T.—e.

MAJANO, GIULIANO DA, a celebrated Italian architect, the elder brother of Benedetto da Majano, was born at Florence in 1432. He is said to have been first a joiner, and afterwards a sculptor, before he became an architect. But he must have adopted the latter profession very early, if it be true that he attained sufficient rank in that capacity at Florence to be invited to Naples by King Alfonso (who died in 1458, when Giuliano was only twenty-six) to erect the palace of Poggio Reale. Of this palace but few vestiges are left. After this he went to Rome, and erected for Pope Paul II. a colonnade, a marble loggia, and other works connected with St. Peter's; the palace and church of St. Mark (about 1468); and designed extensive alterations and additions to the shrine of Our Lady of Loretto. St. Mark's is usually spoken of as Giuliano's chief work, but some recent writers deny that he was its architect. After the death of Paul II. Giuliano returned to Naples, where he built (1484) the Capuan gate and other works for Ferdinand I. He died at Naples in December, 1490. The biography of this

architect, from Vasari's downwards, are full of the strangest chronological errors and contradictions. Milizia, for example, places his birth in 1877, and his death in 1447, yet makes him work for Paul II., who did not become pope till 1464; whilst the last published notice of G. da Majano (Nouv. Biog. Générale, 1860) has sought to evade some of the chronological difficulties by the ingenious expedient of shifting Vasari's and Milizia's dates ten years forward to 1387 and 1457. The researches of Gaye (Carteggio) and of the editors of the Florence edition of Vasari (1849) have, however, determined from official documents the correct dates, as given above.—J. T.-e.

MAJOLI, CESARE, an Italian botanist, was born at Forlì on 28th February, 1746, and died at same place on 11th January, 1828. He at first joined one of the monkish institutions and studied theology; afterwards he gave attention to natural science; and in 1781 he occupied a chair of philosophy at Rome. Botany subsequently became his favourite pursuit. He espoused the system of Linnaeus. He published "Collectio Plantarum;" "Index Plantarum;" "Agrostographia;" "Dissertatio Phytologica;" besides various works on shells, entomology, and ornithology.—J. H. B.

MAJOR, GEORGE, the leader of the Majoristic controversy in the Lutheran church of the latter half of the sixteenth century, was born in Nuremberg in 1502, and educated in the university of Wittenberg, where he became a professor of theology in 1586. When the university was broken up for a time by the Schmalkaldian war of 1546, he was appointed pastor in Merseburg, but returned again to Wittenberg in 1548, and was associated with Melancthon in the negotiations which issued in the Leipsic Interim. Some concessions, as they were deemed, made in this document with his consent on the subject of good works, drew upon him and the whole Wittenberg school the mistrust and disapprobation of the more zealous Lutherans; and he was roundly charged by Amsdorf, the ancient friend of Luther, with teaching "the necessity of good works unto salvation." Major confessed the truth of the charge, but denied that he held that doctrine in the popish sense of merit. There were three senses of necessity in connection with good works—a necessity of merit, which he denied; a necessity of consequence; and a necessity of obligation—both of which last he maintained. The antinomian party of the church, with Agricola at their head, assailed him with great violence; Flacius, in his heat exclaimed, "Deus non curat opera;" and Amsdorf even uttered the mad declaration, that good works are "noxia ad salutem." The synod of Eisebach, 1556, took a sensible view of the matter. It held that the language of Major admitted of a true and just sense, but that it was injudiciously chosen, and to be avoided in pulpit discourse; and Major himself ended by retracting the form of his proposition, though maintaining to the last, with the whole of scripture at his back, that "without holiness no man shall see the Lord." He died in 1574.—P. L.

MAJOR or MAIR, JOHN, a Scottish theologian and author of the period immediately preceding the Reformation, is supposed to have been born in 1469. He was a native of the village of Gleghorn, in the parish of North Berwick. Little is known with certainty of his early life. Early in the sixteenth century he was a member of Christ's college, Cambridge; and he was subsequently incorporated with the faculty of arts in the university of Paris, of which he became procurator and questor, and where he was made doctor of divinity in 1508. In 1518 he was incorporated with the university of Glasgow, and was made principal regent; and the record of these facts bears evidence that he had previously been made a canon of the chapel royal of Stirling, and vicar of the parish of Dunlop. In 1522 he was still in that university, in whose records he receives in that year the additional titles of professor of theology, and treasurer of the chapel royal. During these years he had John Knox for one of his pupils; and as some of his principles, ecclesiastical and political, were remarkably free and liberal for that age, it is supposed with some probability that the future reformer may have owed something to the influence of Major. But it could not be much, for in theology proper the Sorbonne licentiate and doctor was a rigid scholastic. It was at that very time, from 1519 to 1521, that he published in Paris a commentary, "In Libros Sententiarum," one of the latest works of that kind; and an Introduction to Aristotle's *Dialectics*. His "*Historia De Gestis Sotorum*" appeared in 1521, and though written in the Sorbonnic style of Latin, contains much curious informa-

tion, expresses many liberal opinions, and distinguishes itself favourably from Boece's history, which appeared about the same time, by a more critical spirit and juster views of the sources and grounds of historical truth. When James Beaton, archbishop of Glasgow, became primate of St. Andrews in 1523, he induced Major to follow him to that city, where he was incorporated on the same day with Patrick Hamilton, and where he had George Buchanan for some time among his students—"learning sophistries rather than dialectics," as he afterwards sharply observed—and Alexander Alesius as a student of scholastic theology. He soon after removed to Paris, for what cause is not known, unless it was to publish his "*In Quatuor Evangelia Expositiones Luculentæ*," which appeared there in 1529. He is said to have returned again to St. Andrews in 1580. It is certain that he was professor of theology there during the last part of his life. In 1547, the year of his death, he was unable, from the infirmities of age, to attend the provincial council of the national church at Linlithgow; but he subscribed the canons then adopted, by proxy, in quality of dean of theology of St. Andrews. Though liberal in some particulars, he was not a reformer. His name appears as a judge on several of the tribunals at which the early Scottish reformers were tried and adjudged to exile or the flames; but he took no active part on these occasions, and there is nothing to show that he was over-zealous in the cause of the threatened and falling church.—P. L.

MAJOR, JOHANN DANIEL, a German physician and botanist, was born at Breslau on 16th August, 1634, and died at Stockholm on 3rd August, 1693. He prosecuted the study of medicine at Leipsic, and took the degree of doctor of medicine at Padua. He first settled as a medical man at Wittenberg, and afterwards went to Hamburg. He was then promoted to the chair of theory of medicine in the university of Kiel; and subsequently he became professor of botany and director of the garden. In 1693 he was summoned by Charles XI. to Stockholm to attend the queen of Sweden. While in that city he was attacked with a severe *Pneumonia*, which proved fatal. He was a learned man, and published numerous works. Among them may be noticed works on anatomy and surgery, on the physiology of the brain and the eyes, on transfusion of the blood, on renal calculi, botanical dissertations on monstrosities in plants, and on myrrh, besides treatises on cones.—J. H. B.

MAJOR, THOMAS, an eminent line-engraver, was born about 1719. He studied under Le Bas in Paris, where several of his early plates were executed. Major engraved figure pieces and portraits, but he excelled as a landscape engraver. His best plates are those after Berghem, Tontiers (two "*Flemish Festivals*"), Rubens ("*Landscape, with a man driving sheep*"), Claude Lorraine, and G. Poussin. "*The Ruins of Paestum*," after drawings by J. B. Borra, are a well-known series of twenty-four plates published by him in 1768. Mr. Major was engraver to George III., and for forty years held the more lucrative post of engraver to the stamp-office. He died December 30, 1799.—J. T.-e.

MAJORIANUS, JULIUS VALENTINUS, Emperor of the West in 457-61, was bred a soldier, and served with distinction under the famous Roman general Aetius. After the deposition of Avitus the influence of the barbarian Ricimer, at that time very powerful in Italy, raised Majorian to the vacant throne. Shortly before his accession the new emperor had baffled an inroad of the Alemanni, and after a brief interval he was called on to repel an invasion of the Vandals under Genseric from Africa. Having successfully repulsed these enemies, he collected a large army in Liguria, consisting mainly of barbarian auxiliaries, and marched into Gaul, where he reduced Theodoric, king of the Visigoths, to obedience, and arranged with a firm and vigorous hand the government of both Gaul and Spain. Meanwhile he collected a large fleet at Carthage to attack the Vandal kingdom in Africa. But when the fleet was almost equipped, it was betrayed to Genseric by some of Majorian's officers, and totally destroyed in 460. Majorian then concluded peace with Genseric upon honourable terms; but the energy and integrity of his government had made him many enemies, and he was soon after dethroned by the partizans of Ricimer, who had now become hostile to him, and put to death at Ticinum in Lombardy, 7th August, 461. The legal and fiscal reforms of this excellent prince deserve the highest praise. To remedy the frightful oppression of the provinces by the central administration, he proclaimed an absolute immunity from all arrears of debt or tribute claimed by the fiscal officers. He restored the juris-

diction of the provincial magistracies in the assessment of taxes, and renewed other ancient privileges of the provincial governments. He made laws for the encouragement of marriage, and enacted severe penalties against adultery. He put a stop to the demolition of public edifices at Rome, and did all in his power to preserve the monuments of its ancient splendour.—G.

MAKRIZI, a celebrated Arabian writer, known also as **TAKY-EDDIN**, **ABU-AHMED**, and **MOHAMMED**, was born between 1858 and 1868 at Cairo, where the greater part of his life was spent. The name of Makrizi was derived from the place where his family resided, a suburb of Baalbec. During the time of his grandfather, Mohi-Eddin Makrizi, he adhered to the opinions of Abou-Hanifa; but after his death he adopted the doctrines of Schafai. In the course of his life he held various civil and religious offices. In 1430 he made with his family a pilgrimage to Mecca, and for five or six years resided there entirely occupied with religious duties. His death took place in 1442. A complete list of his numerous writings may be found in the *Chrestomathie* of M. de Sacy. The following are the most important:—"A Historical and Topographical Description of Egypt," a most valuable work, full of important details, but sometimes closely transcribed from other writers; "A History of Saladin and his successors," of which a translation into French has appeared; treatises on the moneys, weights, and measures of the Mussulmans; and a "History of the Coptic Christians." There are Latin versions of the three last works.—D. W. R.

MALACHI (**SANCT**), an Irish prelate, born at Armagh in 1094; became principal of the abbey of Bangor, bishop of Connor, and from 1127 till 1135 occupied the archbishopric of Armagh. He died in the arms of St. Bernard at Clairvaux in 1148. Malachi was long famous as a prophet, but the predictions circulated in his name are now known to be spurious.

MALATESTA, the Italian family of, furnished Rimini with sovereigns, and Dante's great poem with an episode of incomparable tenderness and pathos. The first of the family who received the nickname of Malatesta (Wicked-head) is mentioned in the records of the early years of the twelfth century. His descendants joined the Guelph faction; and one of them, in the later years of the thirteenth century, died military chief of Rimini. Of his four sons, three were remarkable for ugliness or deformity; Paolo alone was handsome. Giovanni, the eldest, married Francesca, daughter of Guido Vecchio da Polenta, lord of Ravenna. The guilt of Francesca and Paolo, mutually fascinated and fascinating, was discovered by Giovanni, who slew them both with his own hand. In the fifth canto of the *Inferno*, the story is exquisitely told by Francesca herself to Dante, whose staunch friend, Guido Novello, was her brother's son. The sovereignty of the Malatesti, which had become and which remained hereditary, ceased in 1528, when Rimini fell again under the sway of the popes.—F. E.

MALCOLM, the name of four kings of Scotland:—

MALCOLM I., son of Donald IV., succeeded his cousin, Constantine III., in 944. He obtained from the Saxon king, Edmund, in the following year, a part of the province of Cumbria on condition that he would defend the northern parts of England from hostile invasions. Malcolm appears to have been a prince of great ability. He was assassinated in 953, by one of the Moray men, in revenge for the death of Cellach, the maormor of Moray, who had taken up arms against his sovereign, and was defeated and killed in battle.

MALCOLM II. born in 958, son of Kenneth III., laid claim to the throne on the death of his father, in opposition to his cousin, Kenneth IV. The latter, after a reign of eight years, fell in battle at Monivaird in 1008, and Malcolm was left in possession of the throne. He was an able prince, as well as a famous soldier; but his reign was distracted by successive invasions of Norsemen, whom he repeatedly defeated with great slaughter, and compelled them to enter into a convention to abstain from future aggressions. He was next involved in a contest with the Northumbrians, and ultimately obtained from them the cession of the rich district of Lothian, including Berwickshire, and the lower part of Teviotdale. Malcolm died in 1033, after an eventful reign of thirty years, and was buried at Iona. The story of the assassination of Glamis is a fiction.

MALCOLM III. surnamed **CAENMOR** (Can-mohr) or **Great-head**, was the eldest son of Duncan, and ascended the throne in 1057, three years after the death of Malcolm II. His reign forms an important part of the early history of Scotland. His dominions

included the kingdom of Strathclyde and the province of Cumbria, as well as the ancient possessions of the Scots and Piets. During the time the Scottish throne was occupied by Macbeth, Malcolm resided at the court of Edward the Confessor, where he acquired a taste for English manners and customs, which he afterwards strove to introduce among his own subjects. After the Norman conquest, Edgar Atheling the heir of the Saxon line, with his mother and two sisters, and many of the friends of his dynasty, took refuge in Scotland, and were most hospitably received by Malcolm. Two years after the arrival of these illustrious strangers, the Scottish king married at Dunfermline, in 1070, Margaret, the elder of the two Saxon princesses; and in conjunction with the Danes and the Northumbrian barons hostile to William the Conqueror, he made an irruption into England, and wasted the northern counties with fire and sword. William, in retaliation for these outrages, invaded Scotland in 1072 both by sea and land, and overran the country as far as the Tay. In the end, the two kings met and concluded a peace at Abernethy. But hostilities were repeatedly renewed between Malcolm and the Conqueror and his son, William Rufus; and ultimately the Scottish king was killed, along with his eldest son, in one of his expeditions into Northumberland, while besieging Alnwick castle in 1093. He was a prince of great energy and valour, and of a noble and generous disposition, though somewhat fiery and turbulent. He resolutely and successfully maintained the independence of his kingdom against formidable antagonists with greatly superior resources.

MALCOLM IV., born 1140, surnamed **THE MAIDEN** from his effeminate countenance, succeeded his grandfather, David I., in the twelfth year of his age. His pretensions to the throne were disputed by the Boy of Eglremont, grandson of Duncan, Malcolm Canmore's eldest son, who relied on the old law of succession, and was supported by no less than seven earls; but his attempt failed of success. The tranquillity of Scotland was twice disturbed during Malcolm's reign by the invasion of Somersdale, chief of the isles; but in 1164 the islesmen were defeated near Renfrew, and their leader was killed. Malcolm was induced by the persuasions of Henry II. to surrender the territories held by the Scottish kings in England, and to accept in return the earldom of Huntingdon—a transaction which excited great discontent among his subjects. Formidable insurrections against his authority broke out in Galloway and in Moray, but were ultimately suppressed. Malcolm died in 1165 in the twenty-fifth year of his age.—J. T.

MALCOLM, **SIR JOHN**, a distinguished soldier and diplomatist, was the son of a Scottish farmer, and was born at Burnfoot, near Langholm, in 1769. He was one of a family of seventeen children, of whom fifteen arrived at maturity, and three attained great eminence in life. After receiving the usual education of the parochial school, young Malcolm was admitted in 1782 as a cadet in the service of the East India Company. He landed at Madras in 1783, and having joined his regiment at Vellore, applied himself with great industry and zeal to acquire a knowledge of the languages of the East. His attainments in this branch of learning procured him an appointment to the staff in the capacity of Persian interpreter. Ill health compelled him to pay a visit to England in 1794. On his return to India in 1796 he was appointed secretary to Sir Alured Clarke, commander-in-chief at Madras. Two years later his knowledge of the languages and political state of India obtained for him from Lord Wellesley the appointment of assistant to the resident at Hyderabad. There he obtained great applause for the coolness and firmness which he displayed in the suppression of a mutiny among the French troops in the pay of the Nizam. In 1799 at the siege of Seringapatam he became acquainted with Sir Arthur Wellesley, who retained through life a warm friendship for Malcolm. In the same year he acted with Captain (afterwards Sir Thomas) Munro, as joint-secretary to the commissioners for settling the government of Mysore. He was shortly after sent by Lord Wellesley on an embassy to Persia, where he concluded two important treaties with the shah, one political, the other commercial. On his return to Bombay in 1801 he was appointed private secretary to the governor-general. He was employed by General Wellesley to negotiate with the conquered Mahrattas in 1804, and was then sent as ambassador to Persia (1807 and 1810). His liberality and imposing address made such a favourable impression both on the Persian monarch and his courtiers, that he was made a *khan* and *sepadar* of the empire, and presented with a valuable sword and star. In 1817

Colonel Malcolm again visited his native country, and soon after received the honour of knighthood. On his return to India in 1817 he was nominated the governor-general's political agent and brigadier-general to Sir F. Hislop. He served with great distinction in the war with the Maharrattas and the Pindarees, and received the thanks of the house of commons for his valour and skill. He was next appointed governor of the district of Malwah, which was in a very distracted state, and by his prudent and ingenious measures succeeded in restoring it to tranquillity and order. He returned once more to England in 1821 with the rank of major-general, and was rewarded for his eminent services with a pension from the East India Company of £1000 a year. In 1827 he was appointed governor of Bombay, an office which he held until 1830, when he finally quitted India amid loud expressions of gratitude and esteem from all classes of society. He sat for a short time in parliament as member for Launceston, and warmly opposed the reform bill. He died on the 30th of May, 1833. Sir John Malcolm was the author of a "History of Persia" in 2 vols., 4to, 1815; a "Sketch of the Political History of India from 1784 to 1811," 8vo; "Sketches of the Sikhs," 8vo, 1812; "Observations on the disturbances in the Madras Army," 8vo, 1812; "Persia," a poem, 8vo, 1814; and "Life of Lord Clive," a posthumous work.—(Life, by John W. Kaye, 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1856).—J. T.

MALCOLM, SIR PULTENEY, G.C.B., and G.C.M.G., an eminent naval officer, elder brother of the preceding, was born in 1758. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1778, and attained the rank of lieutenant in 1783. He served with such distinction in the West Indies, that he was made post-captain in 1794. He was subsequently employed in North America, the East Indies, and the China seas, and every where displayed conspicuous courage and professional skill. From 1793 till the peace of Amiens he served under Admiral Rainier in the Indian seas, and was shipwrecked in the Tagus on his homeward voyage. He was next employed in the Mediterranean, and commanded the *Donegal* in the fleet with which Nelson pursued the combined French and Spanish squadrons to the West Indies. After the victory of Trafalgar he was first under Collingwood and then under Sir John Duckworth, and took part with the latter in the naval fight off St. Domingo in February, 1806, for which he and his brother officers received the thanks of parliament. The next duty intrusted to Captain Malcolm was to carry the army of Sir Arthur Wellesley to Portugal, which he accomplished with perfect success. He then assisted in the attack upon the French ships in Aix roads, and subsequently in the blockade of Cherbourg. In 1817 he attained the rank of vice-admiral, and was employed on the American station. He and his two brothers were invested at the same time in 1815 with the order of the Bath. When Napoleon was exiled to St. Helena, Sir Pulteney was appointed commander-in-chief on that station, and performed the duties of his delicate and difficult office to the entire satisfaction of the illustrious exile himself. Sir Pulteney returned to England about the close of 1817, and spent the remainder of his useful life in retirement. He received the grand cross of the Bath in 1833, and attained the rank of full admiral in 1837. He died in 1838.—J. T.

MALDONADO, LORENZO FERRER, a Spanish adventurer, died, 1625. He attracted the notice of scientific men by professing to have discovered a passage across the continent of America, affording a short route to China and India; but his geographical details are so vague that it is impossible to decide how far his deception was wilful. He also professed to have discovered the means of ascertaining the longitude at sea. He wrote a book entitled "Imagen del mundo sobre la esfera, cosmografía, geografía, y arte de navegar," 1626.—F. M. W.

MALDONAT, JOHN, a learned Spanish jesuit and biblical commentator, was born in 1584. He was educated at Salamanca, and subsequently taught Greek, philosophy, and divinity at that famous seat of learning. He assumed the habit of the order of the jesuits at Rome in 1562, and was appointed to the chair of philosophy at Clermont, Paris, and subsequently taught divinity in the same seminary with great success. Gregory XIII. had such a high opinion of Maldonat's talents and learning, that he sent for him to Rome to superintend the publication of the Septuagint. He died in 1583, in the fiftieth year of his age. Maldonat was regarded as one of the ablest and most learned men of his day. His commentaries on the scripture are of great value.—J. T.

MALEBRANCHE, NICOLAS, eminent among the metaphysicians of France in the most illustrious age of French philosophy, was born at Paris on the 6th of August, 1688, twelve years before the death of Des Cartes, and when that philosopher was giving his principal works to the world. Malebranche is the most conspicuous representative of philosophy in France in the end of the seventeenth and at the commencement of the eighteenth centuries. His father was secretary to the king, and his mother was of gentle blood. The philosopher was the youngest of ten children. Though his constitution was weak, he lived seventy-six years. The delicacy of his health did not permit him to attend a public school, and he was taught Latin and Greek by a domestic tutor. He afterwards attended a course of philosophy at the College de la Marche; and having chosen the ecclesiastical profession, he studied theology at the Sorbonne with a view to take orders. In his twenty-third year he was admitted to the famous congregation of the Oratory in Paris, a society distinguished for its moderation and learning. When he joined this society he at first, by the advice of his superiors, devoted himself to church history; but failing, as he says, to retain the facts in his memory, he grew weary of the study. Hebrew and rabbinical learning, to which he afterwards applied himself, was not more suited to his peculiar genius, which remained undeveloped until his twenty-sixth year, when Des Cartes' posthumous *Traité de l'Homme*, fell into his hands. The physiological and psychological doctrines of this book seemed to have an affinity for the taste of Malebranche, as his own writings abound in analogous speculations. Des Cartes opened a new world to him, awakening, according to Fontenelle, so great an enthusiasm in the young metaphysician, that he was obliged from time to time to lay the book aside, on account of the nervous agitation and palpitation which it induced. He abandoned ecclesiastical history and rabbinical lore, and plunged with ardour into the metaphysical and ethical speculations which absorbed his energy during the remainder of his life. In a few years Malebranche is said to have become as perfect a master of Cartesianism as Des Cartes himself, while he preserved his own originality in a remarkable manner; and when he appeared as an author clothed his doctrines with those graces of imagination and style which entitle him to a place among the most eloquent of modern philosophers.

The first and greatest work of Malebranche, the "*Recherche de la Verite*," was published in 1674, ten years after his encounter with the physiological treatise of Des Cartes. This work is an analysis of human nature, in its relation to the errors induced by the Senses, Imagination, Understanding, Desires, and Passions, with a disquisition on the true Method of discovery. It is one of the most interesting treatises in the department of what may be called mixed or modified logic. The "*Recherche*" has gone through many editions, and has been translated into Latin and English. It is contained in six books. The first five treat of the occasions of error, and the sixth describes the method of avoiding them. Some of the physiological theories suggested, especially in the second book, are far remote from facts, but in many things Malebranche has anticipated later inquirers, over whom he has exercised no small influence. Hartley's fundamental principle of the interdependence of vibrations in the nervous system and our conscious states, is enunciated in the "*Recherche*." The theory of mental association is in some respects more fully developed by Malebranche than by Hobbes. The French metaphysician illustrates with great sagacity the origin of error in our judgments of sense, and denies that there is any necessary connection between the presence of ideas in sense and the existence of external objects, illustrating this by the phenomena of dreams and delirium. He ends by resting his belief in external reality on the authority of scripture, and is thus hindered by theological considerations from anticipating a theory of matter similar to that proposed about thirty years afterwards by Berkeley. But the idealism of Malebranche sprang from a different root. He could not find a basis of certainty sufficient to satisfy him, when ideas were regarded either as representations emanating from external objects, or as transient states of the mind that is conscious of them, and he sought, by exalting them to a higher sphere, and assigning them to God himself, the "place" of spirits, to have solid ground for our attitude of the surrounding universe. In this Divine Ideal or Intellectual World, we discern the scientific meaning of all things in God, through means of habitual abstraction from the misleading appearances of sense.

and imagination, and in a close union of our souls with the divine nature. Malebranche was in this way led to disparage experience and book learning. He resolved all human science into the light that issues from this Ideal world, this Universal Reason, which lightens all, and in which, by meditation and superiority to Sense, we may all partake. Truth and Deity are revealed in the Universal Reason. The doctrine of Malebranche, which he refers to Plato and St. Augustin, here approaches the "inward light" of the Quakers on the one hand, and some recent speculations of theological rationalists on the other; while if we add his doctrine of occasional causes, which refers all real causation to the Supreme cause, he reminds us of Spinoza, with whom Malebranche, however unconsciously, has much in common. The philosophy of Malebranche, reproduced in England by John Norris, rector of Bemerton, in his *Ideal and Intelligible World*, 1701-4, and in other writings, presented so many points of affinity to quakerism that Norris had to vindicate it from the charge. The "*Recherche de la Vérité*" was followed by many other philosophical and theological works from the hand of its author. His "*Conversations Chrétiennes*," undertaken at the request of the duke de Ochevreuse, and meant to reconcile the system of the "*Recherche*" with christianity, appeared in 1677. They were followed by the "*Méditations Chrétiennes*" in 1683, by the "*Traité de Morale*" in the following year, and by the "*Entretiens Métaphysiques*" in 1688. To these were added his "*Traité de l'Amour de Dieu*" in 1697, and his "*Entretien d'un Philosophe Chrétien avec un Philosophe Chinois*," which appeared in 1708, composed at the request of the bishop of Rosalie, vicar apostolic in China, in explanation of alleged analogies of the doctrines of the "*Recherche*" with those prevalent among the Chinese.

Malebranche, in the course of his life, was much engaged in controversy. His most distinguished antagonist was the celebrated Anthony Arnauld of Port Royal, whose polemic with him on ideas, and on nature and grace, produced some of the most remarkable controversial pieces of the seventeenth century. The system of Malebranche led him to paradoxical opinions about grace, and explanations of that doctrine. This brought about a meeting between him and Arnauld, which ended in mutual dissatisfaction, and in the publication soon after by Malebranche, of the "*Traité de la Nature et de la Grâce*," which appeared at Amsterdam in 1680, and which gave rise to replies, rejoinders, and a copious correspondence. His other, and more purely metaphysical controversy with Arnauld, related to the nature of ideas, which, according to his antagonist, were simply states or modifications of consciousness, identical with the acts in which we are conscious of them—an anticipation of more recent psychological opinions, which was widely at variance with the transcendental speculation of the father of the Oratory. Régis, the Cartesian, was another of his opponents, in a controversy of less importance, chiefly connected with physics. Among the posthumous works of Locke is an Examination of the system of Malebranche, of which, however, he cannot be regarded as a sufficiently sympathetic critic. The pith of his criticism is, that the theory of knowing all things in the intelligible world of the Divine ideas is itself an unintelligible doctrine. In the height of his reputation Malebranche was overwhelmed with correspondence and visitors, the list including kings and princes, as well as many philosophers from other countries, and indeed almost all eminent foreigners who came to Paris. Leibnitz visited him when he was in Paris, about the time of the publication of the "*Recherche*," and afterwards; but it does not appear that Locke, who was also in France soon after that time, had any interview with the great metaphysician of France. Many years later he received a philosophical visitor whose presence was followed by tragical consequences. In 1715 Berkeley, then in his thirty-first year, who had a few years previously published his famous system of immaterialism, had an interview with his distinguished rival in metaphysical subtlety on his return from Italy through Paris. According to Berkeley's biographer, he found the aged Father in his cell, cooking in a pipkin a medicine for an inflammation of his lungs, with which he was then troubled. The conversation naturally turned on the new system, of which the French metaphysician had gathered some knowledge from a translation just published. The issue of the debate proved fatal to poor Malebranche. In the heat of dispute he raised his voice so high, and gave way so freely to the natural impetuosity of a man of genius

and a Frenchman, that he brought on a violent increase of his disorder, which carried him off a few days after, on October 18th, 1715, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. It is one of the most dramatic incidents in the history of philosophy. We may agree with Mr. Stewart, that it is impossible not to regret that of this interview there is no more copious record, and that Berkeley had not made it the ground of one of his own dialogues. Fine as his imagination was, it could hardly have added to the picturesque effect of the real scene.

Malebranche was in principle a solitary thinker, rather than one learned in the opinions of others. From the time that he read Des Cartes he sought to enlighten his mind by meditation, rather than to store his memory with the contents of books. An insect, we are told, pleased him more than all the books of Greece and Rome. He despised erudition, and that kind of philosophy which consists in a collection of the dogmas of various philosophers, to which indeed he denied the name; since a man may be learned in the history of the opinions of others, or at least in the verbal expressions of these opinions, without himself having learned to reflect at all. Although few philosophers have employed the imagination more successfully in the service of logic, and metaphysics, and ethics, he is abundant in his warnings against the abuse of that high faculty in abstract studies; and it is said that he could never read a dozen verses of poetry together without disgust. Indifferent to books, he was accustomed to meditate in the dark, with his windows shut, to keep out the light which disturbed him. Few works in European philosophy are more fitted on the whole than those of this reclusive metaphysician to awaken independent thought, and sympathy with the purest and most elevated aspirations of the human mind.—A. C. F.

MALEK SHAH, Sultan of Persia, born in 1054, succeeded his father Alp Arslan in 1072. During his reign the confines of the kingdom were so enlarged that his supremacy was acknowledged "from the Mediterranean to near the walls of China." He was a wise and virtuous prince. At an assembly of astronomers which he convened, the Jellalean era was founded, which commenced March 15, 1079. He died of fever in 1092.—D. W. R.

MALESHERBES, CHRÉTIEN-GUILAUME DE LAMOIGNON DE, a distinguished actor in the first French revolution, was born at Paris on the 6th of December, 1721, of the ancient family of Lamoignon, which furnished many eminent members to the French magistracy. He was carefully educated under the direction of the jesuits, and at the age of twenty-four was made a councillor in the parliament of Paris. In 1750 he succeeded his father as president of the court of aids. His administration of the court of aids for a period of twenty-five years, is recorded in a thick volume of "*Memoires pour servir à l'histoire du droit public en France 1746-75*." In consequence of his most telling "*Remonstrances*," published in 1771, Malesherbes was exiled, and the court of aids suppressed. On the accession of Louis XVI. to the throne, the ancient parliaments were re-established, and the president of the court of aid, returned to his post after four years' exile. His ardour for rational liberty was shared in by the well-meaning king, who, in accordance with the popular voice made Turgot and Malesherbes his ministers. Malesherbes resigned his office after a tenure of nine months, the 12th May, 1776, on the dismissal of Turgot. Again he was called to the councils of the king in 1787, with a hope that his name and popularity might arrest the coming troubles. Finding that all effective power was withheld from him, he resigned soon after the convocation of the states-general. In the whirl of succeeding events he was soon forgotten, and passed his days peacefully in the bosom of his family, though not without an anxious and patriotic interest in the events occurring around him. When a cry arose for the trial of the king, Malesherbes began at once to write in defence of the royal captive. On the 18th December, 1792, he wrote to the president of the convention—"Twice have I been called to the council of him who was my master, at a time when that office was the ambition of all: I owe him the same service when it is become a charge which many people consider dangerous." For a month the aged lawyer, with his two colleagues, strove to rescue the king from the fate which awaited him. Twice a day he visited the Temple to inform Louis of all that occurred; and when sentence was pronounced he undertook to communicate it to the unfortunate monarch. On entering the cell he fell at the king's feet, so much overcome by the

import of his message, that Louis had to play the part of consoler. Full of sorrow, the old judge once more retired to his country house to pass his time in agricultural labours and works of charity. One day in December, 1793, his house was visited by three members of a revolutionary committee, who arrested his daughter and her husband. The next day he himself and his grandchildren were carried off, despite the tears and reclamations of the inhabitants of Malesherbes. After being kept in prison in Paris about four months, and after seeing his children led to the scaffold—his daughter, indeed, was guillotined before his eyes—he was put to death, 22nd April, 1794, in the seventy-third year of his age. A list of his writings, which are at once terse and elegant, will be found in *La France Littéraire*, under the name Lamoignon.—R. H.

MALHERBE, FRANÇOIS DE, was born at Caen of a noble but decayed family, about the year 1555. His father, who was reduced in circumstances, embraced the protestant religion, much to the grief of his son, then about nineteen. Entering the household of Henri d'Angoulême, a natural son of Henri II., and governor of Provence, Malherbe remained in the service of this prince until 1585, when his patron died. In the meantime Malherbe had married Madaline de Coriolis, a lady of a legal family, by whom he had several children. He had the misfortune to outlive them all; one of them, a daughter, died of the plague in his arms; another, a young man of high promise, was killed in a duel. His father, although then in his seventy-third year, could with difficulty be prevented from challenging his son's antagonist, 1627. Malherbe took an active part in the war of the League, and conducted in person the siege of Martigues in Provence. He had long devoted his leisure to poetic composition; and in 1600 he wrote an ode on the arrival in France of Marie de Medici, the wife of Henri IV. By this and other writings he attracted the attention of the king, who sent for him and retained him at court. On the king's death Malherbe received a pension from the queen-dowager. In 1628 he died. A host of anecdotes remain to prove that he was not of a temper calculated either to inspire affection or to retain it. Somewhat brusque in his manner, frequently cynical in his language, the "good things" which he has left behind him certainly are such as a better-natured man would not have uttered. Thus, to a young lawyer who had asked his opinion of a copy of verses, Malherbe said, "Had you no alternative but either to write this piece or to be hung?" Friends indeed he had, though even with these his amicable relations were frequently disturbed. As a reformer of the French language—as one who contributed materially to its purity and correctness—he must always hold a high place in the literary history of his country, though a place perhaps somewhat lower than that assigned to him by Boileau. Modern critics indeed have not been wanting, who altogether dispute his claims to grateful remembrance. According to these writers, if he purified the language he also weakened it; and what it gained by him in accuracy and elegance it lost in colour, freedom, and force. Malherbe's poems have gone through very numerous editions. They chiefly consist of odes, sonnets, and other short pieces. He also translated Seneca De Beneficiis, and the 33rd book of Livy.—W. J. P.

MALIBRAN, MARIA FELICIA, Madame, afterwards DE BERTOT. This distinguished singer, the eldest daughter of Manuel and Joaquina Garcia, was born in Paris in 1808. At eight years of age she was brought to England, where she remained without intermission for eight or nine years, and thus acquired that knowledge of the English language which afterwards enabled her to make so great an impression on the English stage. Garcia was a man of brutal temper, but a thorough musician. His treatment of his daughter was cruel and tyrannical, and his instructions were rendered a penance by his unkindness and even cruelty; but she was indebted to them for the high cultivation of her genius, and for an extent and solidity of musical knowledge in which probably no vocal performer ever excelled her. In the London opera season of 1825, a disappointment occurring in one of the performances on account of the return of Madame Pasta to Paris, Garcia offered the services of his daughter, and she accordingly made her debut on the 7th June, 1825 (being under seventeen years of age), in the part of *Rosina* in *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*. After this she was engaged as one of the principal singers of the York festival of that year, where she exhibited surprising ability, considering her youth and inexperience. She then went to

America with her father, who carried with him a small company of performers, for the purpose of giving Italian operas in the United States. They commenced their performances at New York, and Mademoiselle Garcia appeared in several of Rossini's operas. The Americans were captivated with her voice, beauty, and vivacity; but except her father and herself the company was wretched, and the public, notwithstanding the novelty of the entertainment, soon discovered the inefficiency of the performers. The speculation accordingly failed, and Garcia fell into difficulties and distress. In these circumstances his daughter was induced to accept the hand of M. Malibran, a merchant and banker of reputed wealth, but more than double her age. The marriage was a most unhappy one. Malibran had either deceived her as to his circumstances, or they speedily changed. His affairs became involved; and after his wife had vainly endeavoured by professional exertions to retrieve them, he was made bankrupt and thrown into prison. In these circumstances Madame Malibran at once, and unsolicited, resigned for the benefit of his creditors the whole of the provision which had been made upon her by the marriage settlements—a noble act, which gave rise to strong manifestations of favour and approbation on the part of the American public. A separation having taken place between her and this unworthy husband, Madame Malibran returned to Europe, and made her first appearance in Paris in the beginning of the year 1828, in the character of *Semiramide*. One of the Paris journals gives a graphic account of the debut:—"The singer, at her entrance, was greeted with warm applause. Her commanding figure, and the regularity of her features, bespoke the favour of the public. The noble and dignified manner in which she gave the first phrase, 'Fra tanti regi e popoli,' justified the reception she had obtained; but the difficult phrase, 'Prema il empio' proved a stumbling-block which she could not surmount. Alarmed by this check, she did not attempt the difficult passage in the *da capo*, but dropping her voice, terminated the passage without effect and made her exit, leaving the audience in doubt and dissatisfaction. The prodigious talent displayed by Pizaroni in the subsequent scenes gave occasion to comparisons by no means favourable to Madame Malibran. On her re-entrance she was coldly received; but she soon succeeded in winning the public to her favour. In the *andante* to the air, 'Bel raggio lusinghier,' the young singer threw out such powers, and displayed a voice so full and beautiful, that the former coldness gave way to applause. Encouraged by this she hazarded the greatest difficulties of execution, and appeared so inspired by her success, that her courage now became temerity." From that time Malibran became the idol of the Parisian public. She appeared as *Desdemona*, *Rosina*, and *Romeo*, in the *Romeo e Giulietta* of Zingarelli—characters as different from each other as can well be imagined; and two of them, moreover, among the masterpieces of Pasta. It was remarked by a French critic, that "If Malibran must yield the palm to Pasta in point of acting, yet she possesses a decided superiority in respect to song." "Since that time," remarks Mr. Hogarth, "the superiority of Malibran to Pasta, in respect to song, became more and more evident; while in respect to acting, though no performer has ever approached Pasta in her own peculiar walk of terrible grandeur, yet none has ever surpassed Malibran in intelligence, originality, vivacity, feeling, and those 'tender strokes of art' which at once reach the heart of every spectator. Her versatility was wonderful. Pasta, it has been truly said, was a Siddons; Malibran was a Garrick." Her next engagement was at the London Italian opera, where she appeared on the 21st March in the famous season of 1829. Her range of characters at that period included *Desdemona*, *Rosina*, *Semiramide*, *Romeo*, *Tancrède*, *Ninetta*, and *Zerlina*. To the last of these, which she performed on the 28th of May, 1829, she gave a completely new reading, playing it with all the exuberance of a boisterous rustic. The "exclusives" denounced the attempt as being vulgar; well may it be said that there is no vulgarity like the squeamishness of the excessively genteel. With the commonplace her lot was the same as that of all original and independent minds; what they cannot sympathize with they underrate. It is sufficient for the fame of Madame Malibran that, from the moment she demonstrated unequivocal character, she secured the undivided preference of all the most eminent members of her profession; and to the day of her death we believe that she maintained this station in their esteem against all her competitors.

The next great event in Malibran's life was her visit to Naples. The Italians appear at first to have looked a little askance on an artist who had achieved greatness without having breathed the air, or been warmed by the sun, of Italy. This was especially the case at Naples, where her reception in the autumn of 1832 was so cold, that her first intelligence of it represented her as having completely failed. But the Neapolitans, with the impetuosity of their country, speedily corrected their first mistake. "Madame Malibran's performance in this city," says an article from Naples in a musical journal of the day, "has been one continued and splendid triumph. At first the cognoscenti of Naples were inclined to question the justice of the unbounded praises which have been lavished on this astonishing songstress, and to receive her with *sang-froid*, and weigh her pretensions with all the coolness of determined critics; but she had no sooner opened her mouth than all this was instantly converted into an enthusiasm of applause and admiration, to which the oldest frequenters of the opera remember no parallel. For seventeen nights the theatre was crowded at double prices, notwithstanding the subscribers' privileges were on most of those occasions suspended, and although Otello, La Gazza, L'adra, and pieces of that description, were the only ones offered to a public long since tired even of the beauties of Rossini and proverbial for its love of novelty. But her grandest triumph of all was on the night when she took her leave of the Neapolitan audience in the character of *Ninetta*. Nothing can be imagined finer than the spectacle afforded by the immense theatre of San Carlo, crowded to the very ceiling and ringing with acclamations. Six times after the fall of the curtain Madame Malibran was called forward to receive the reiterated plaudits and adieus of an audience which seemed unable to bear the idea of a separation from its new idol, who had only strength and spirits left to kiss her hand to the assembled multitude, and indicate by graceful and expressive gestures the degree to which she was overpowered by fatigue and emotion. The scene did not end within the theatre; a crowd of the most enthusiastic rushed from all parts of the house to the stage door, and as soon as Madame Malibran's chair came out, escorted it with loud acclamations to the Palazzo Barbaja (*Anglicè*—the house of Barbaja, the manager), and renewed their salutations as the charming vocalist ascended the steps." On the 1st of May, 1833, Malibran appeared at Drury Lane in an English version of *La Sonnambula*, and drew the town in admiring crowds, "tickling the ears of the groundlings" with the felicity of her roulades. Shortly afterwards she returned to Italy, where she was as much idolized as before. In 1835 she was again in England for a short time, during which she excited an extraordinary sensation by her performance at Drury Lane of the part of *Leonora* in the English version of Beethoven's *Fidelio*. In March, 1836, she obtained the law-courts of Paris a regular divorce from M. Malibran. This man, soon after her return to Europe, hearing of her success in the French capital, had followed her thither and demanded a share of her professional emoluments. This demand she properly refused to comply with. Malibran had obtained her hand by means of a deception; and she had moreover acquitted herself of any claim he might have had as her husband, by having voluntarily resigned in favour of his creditors the property which had been settled on herself. On the dissolution of this marriage she was united to the celebrated violinist M. de Beriot. The queen of the French complimented Madame de Beriot on this occasion by presenting to her a costly agraffe, embellished with pearls. In the summer following she commenced her last engagement at Drury Lane; and by her wonderful personation of the heroine in Balfe's opera, the *Maid of Artois*, mainly contributed to its success. Her exertions during this season were so excessive as to keep the witnesses of them in continual astonishment. While the rehearsals of the *Maid of Artois* were going on from day to day—and Madame de Beriot's rehearsals were not so many hours of sauntering indifference—she would, immediately after they were finished, dart away to one or two concerts, and perhaps conclude by singing at an evening party. The same course was pursued during her performance of that arduous character. Well might Lablache say, "Son esprit est trop fort pour son petit corps." She had, indeed, "a little body with a mighty heart," and both must have given way earlier, had she not possessed the valuable faculty of being able suddenly to suspend and apply her mind to the most cheerful and even childlike conversation. In September, 1836, she went to Manchester for the purpose of performing at the festival of that town;

and there, as will long be remembered, her enfeebled frame sank under her exertions. The following particulars respecting the sad event which robbed the musical world of one who was its chief grace and ornament, were given by a writer who was at Manchester when the catastrophe occurred:—"Those who were near the late lamented vocalist state the closing scene of her existence to have been melancholy in the extreme. Though the hand of death was on her she would not spare herself, from a fear that she might be accused of capriciously disappointing her admirers. On her way to her last, or last but one performance, she fainted repeatedly, yet still adhered to her resolution. In the evening prior to the first day's performance at the collegiate church, she sang no less than fourteen pieces in her room at the hotel among her Italian friends. De Beriot cautioned her against exerting herself, but Malibran was not to be easily checked in her career. She was ill on Tuesday—the day of the first performance—but she insisted on singing, both morning and evening. On Wednesday her indisposition was still more evident; but she gave the last sacred composition she ever sang—"Sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously"—with electrical effect; and on that evening, the 14th of September, her last notes in public were heard. It was in the duet with Madame Caradori Allan, 'Yanne se alberghi in petto,' from Mercadante's *Andronico*. Her exertions in the encore of this duet were tremendous; and the fearful shake at the top of the voice will never be forgotten by those who heard it. It was a desperate struggle against sinking nature; it was the last vivid glare of the expiring lamp; she never sang afterwards. The house rang with animated cheering; hats and handkerchiefs were waving over the heads of the assembly; but the victim of excitement, while the echoes were yet in her ears, sank exhausted after leaving the stage, and her vocal career was ended. She was bled and removed home; and her agonizing cries that night will not be erased from the memory of the writer of this article, who was within a short distance of the room in which she expired." Her melancholy death happened on the 23rd of September, 1836.—E. F. R.

MALLET or MALLOCH, DAVID, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born of humble parents at Crieff in Perthshire about the year 1700. He was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh, and in 1723 obtained the situation of tutor to the two younger sons of the duke of Montrose, whom he accompanied to Winchester and London, and afterwards on a continental tour. His residence in the family of the duke procured him admission to a circle eminent both for rank and literary ability. He had at an early age cultivated a taste for poetry, and in 1723 published in the *Plain Dealer* his beautiful ballad of "William and Margaret." A descriptive poem called "The Excursion," followed in 1728, and his tragedy of "Eurydice" was brought upon the stage in 1731. About this time he "took upon him," says Dr. Johnson, "to change his name from Scotch Malloch to English Mallet, without any imaginable reason of preference which the eye or ear can discover." He now became intimate with Pope, who expressed great regard for him and introduced him to Bolingbroke. He was made under-secretary to Frederick, prince of Wales, with a salary of £200 a year, and his tragedy of "Mustapha" was acted in 1739 under the patronage of that prince. Mallet subsequently wrote a "Life of Lord Bacon," and some tragedies and poems of no great merit. At the instigation of Lord Bolingbroke after the death of Pope, he attacked the character of that poet with great malignity in connection with the "Patriot King," and was rewarded for this vile service by the bequest of all his lordship's works and manuscripts. He received a legacy of £1000 from the duchess of Marlborough, to which the second duke added a pension, on condition that he should prepare a life of the great duke; but though he gave out that he was making progress in the work, he never wrote a line of it. He became the hireling of the government, the bitter assailant of the unfortunate Admiral Byng, and the interested eulogist of Lord Bute. Mallet died in 1765, leaving a considerable fortune. He was an avowed infidel, and a vain-glorious, worthless person.—J. T.

MALLET, JACQUES ANDRÉ, a Swiss astronomer, was born at Geneva in 1740, and died at Avully, near Geneva, on the 30th of January, 1799. He was a pupil of the famous Daniel Bernoulli. He rendered great service to the progress of astronomy and geodesy by his industry and accuracy as an observer. He established at his own expense an observatory in his native city, about 1770.—W. J. M. R.

MALLET, PAUL HENRI, a distinguished French historian,

writer, was born at Geneva in 1780, of a respectable family. In 1752 he was appointed professor of polite literature at Copenhagen, where he became deeply engaged in the study of northern history and antiquities. He returned to his native town in 1760, where he obtained the professorship of history in the academy, and sometime after was nominated diplomatic agent by the landgrave of Cassel. He then accompanied a son of Lord Bute on a tour through Italy and back to England, where he was commissioned by the queen to write a history of the House of Brunswick. The same commission he received from the landgrave of Cassel with respect to Hesse. When during the Revolution he lost his property and income, he was granted a pension from the French government, which, however, he did not long enjoy, but died at Geneva, 8th February, 1807. Among his works we must mention his "Introduction à l'histoire de Danemark;" "Histoire de Danemark," 8 vols.; "Histoire de la Maison de Hesse," 4 vols.; "Histoire de la Maison de Brunswick," 4 vols.; "Histoire de la Maison et des états de Mecklenbourg;" "Histoire des Suisses ou Helvétiques," 4 vols.; and "Histoire de la Ligue Hanséatique."—(See Simon de Sismondi's *De la vie et des écrits de P. H. Mallet*).—K. E.

MALLET-DUPAN, JACQUES, a celebrated French journalist, was born at Geneva in 1749, and at an early age lost his father, a misfortune which compelled him to become his own educator. When twenty-three years of age he was introduced to Voltaire, who endeavoured to enlist him in his party. Mallet, however, was too independent and obstinate a character, and refused. Voltaire notwithstanding recommended him to the landgrave of Cassel as professor of polite literature, which office Mallet resigned after a twelvemonth. He then proceeded to London, where for some time he assisted Linguet in the publication of the *Annales Politiques*, but parted with him for incompatibility. After a short stay in his native town he settled at Paris, and there, under the title of "Journal Historique," continued those *Mémoires Politiques* which he had edited at Geneva. After the outbreak of the Revolution he embraced the cause of the king, and of a constitutional monarchy after the British model, with more eagerness than prudence. He was sent by the king on a diplomatic mission to the emperor and the king of Prussia, but by the march of events was prevented from succeeding. He was even obliged to seek a refuge in Switzerland, while all his property at Paris was destroyed or confiscated by the revolutionists. Here he acted as political correspondent to several courts, till by the invasion of the French he was again driven to London, where he originated the *Mercury Britannique*, but died on the 10th May, 1800, from consumption. His widow received a pension from the British government. Besides the journals already mentioned he wrote several pamphlets and essays, viz., "De la dernière révolution en Genève en 1782;" "Considérations sur la révolution de France;" "Du Principe des Factions en général et de celles qui divisent la France," &c. His style is lively and powerful, but not always correct.—K. E.

MALMESBURY. See WILLIAM OF MALMESBURY.

MALMESBURY, JAMES HARRIS, first earl of, son of Mr. Harris, author of the *Hermes* (the "philosopher of Malmesbury"), was born in 1746. He received his later education at Oxford, where he belonged to the jovial set of which Charles James Fox was a member. His father took office in the Shelburne ministry, and it was thus that at one-and-twenty he became secretary of embassy at Madrid. By the departure of his chief he was left chargé d'affaires, and in the negotiations in the Falkland islands dispute, he acquitted himself so well that at twenty-four he was appointed minister at Berlin, where he witnessed the dismemberment of Poland. Mirabeau knew him during this Berlin mission, and called him "Cet audacieux et rusé Harris." In 1777 he went as ambassador to St. Petersburg, and had to manage the discussions on the armed neutrality. With health impaired by the Russian climate, he returned to England in 1784, and as Sir James Harris; having received in 1780 the order of the bath. Appointed afterwards ambassador to the Hague, he effected the diplomatic arrangements by which Holland renounced the French alliance, and Prussia joined England in rescuing the stadtholder from a democratic revolution. For this service he was created Baron Malmesbury, 1788. Returning home and re-entering the house of commons, in which he had nominally sat since 1770, he joined in 1793 the whig seceders who left Fox in 1793, when he called for the recognition of the French republic. In the following year he was sent to Brunswick to arrange the marriage between

the Princess Caroline of Brunswick and the prince of Wales (afterwards George IV. and Queen Caroline); and there is an amusing account in his diary of the lectures which he read the princess on her demeanour and appearance. His last diplomatic mission was in 1796 and 1797 to France to endeavour to patch up a peace with the directory, who terminated the negotiations very abruptly. Created in 1800 Earl of Malmesbury, he retired from public life, for which a severe deafness, he considered, disqualified him. In 1801 he edited, prefixing a pleasing memoir, the works of his father. During his last years he cultivated the society of the rising generation of young statesmen, and is said to have been struck by the promise of Lord Palmerston, who was his ward. He died in November, 1820, and attention was recalled to his career and character in 1844, when his grandson, the present earl, published his "Diaries and Correspondence," an interesting contribution to the secret history, both foreign and domestic, of his time.—F. E.

* MALMESBURY, JAMES HOWARD HARRIS, third earl of, was born in London on the 25th of March, 1807. He was educated at Eton and at Oriel college, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1828. In 1841, while Viscount Fitz-Harris, he entered the house of commons as member for Wilton, but in the same year he was transferred to the upper house by the death of his father. In 1848 he published a pamphlet on the game laws, in the form of a letter to Sir George Grey, defending the general principle of actual legislation, on the subject, while suggesting some modifications of detail. In February, 1852, on the accession of Lord Derby to power, Lord Malmesbury was appointed secretary for foreign affairs, and in that capacity recognized with cordiality the re-establishment of the empire in France. Resigning with his colleagues in 1852, he was reappointed foreign secretary under Lord Derby in 1858-59; and again in 1866. In 1874, under Mr. Disraeli, he was made keeper of the privy seal. During his second tenure of the seals of the foreign office, from February, 1858, to June, 1859, the war in Italy between France and Austria broke out in spite of Lord Malmesbury's strenuous efforts to preserve peace, by recommending a general disarmament and the reference of Italian affairs to a congress. In 1859 a volume of his "Official Correspondence on the Italian Question" was published in a popular form, with a narrative of the history of that question since the peace of 1815. He edited the *Diaries and Correspondence* of his grandfather, the first earl, a memoir of whom he prefixed to the work. Lord Malmesbury married in 1830 the only daughter of the fifth earl of Tankerville.—F. E.

MALONE, EDMUND, remembered chiefly as an editor and illustrator of Shakspeare, was born at Dublin in 1741. He was the second son of an Irish judge, and destined for the Irish bar. Educated at Trinity college, Dublin, he was entered at the Inner temple in 1763, and during a residence in London contracted a strong attachment for the metropolis and its literary society. After he had practised for a few years as a barrister in Dublin, his father died, leaving him the possessor of a moderate independence, and he removed to London to devote himself to literature. He had already published (1776) an edition of Goldsmith's works, the memoir accompanying which he had enriched by some memoranda of the poet's college career, displaying the same faculty of close and minute research which he afterwards exhibited on a much more extended scale. During his second residence in London, he became a member of the Johnsonian circle. Polished, hospitable, diligent, Malone may be considered a very fair specimen of the literary gentleman of last century, as distinguished from the literary man. With his rearrival in the metropolis he began to make collections of Shakspeareana and of items of all kinds connected with the Elizabethan drama. He formed an intimacy with George Steevens, to whom he gave some assistance in the preparation of the Steevens' edition of Johnson's Shakspeare; and his "Attempt to ascertain the order in which Shakspeare's plays were written," 1778, was the first for which recourse had been made to the registers of Stationers' Hall. It was as a professed supplement to Steevens' Johnson's Shakspeare, that in 1780 Malone's first elaborate contribution to Shakspeare literature was published. It comprised the poems of Shakspeare and the doubtful plays, and the dissertations prefixed to it contained the germ of his subsequent history of the stage. In the doubtful plays *Pertelus* was included by Malone, in conformity with the views of Steevens. Malone changed his opinion; this and some notes which he furnished to

Reed's Shakspeare, controverting the views of Stevens, led to a quarrel. Malone had been destined by Stevens to be his successor in the editorship of Shakspeare. Instead of successor, he became a rival; and adopting a different theory of Shakspeare's text, accepting whenever he could the readings of the first folio, which Stevens treated with contempt, he elaborated an edition of Shakspeare of his own. After eight years spent in collecting and digesting material gathered from every source, he published in 1790, in ten volumes, his edition of "The Plays and Poems of William Shakspeare," which at once placed him in the first rank of Shakspearean editors. Caution and research are Malone's characteristics as an editor and writer; his biography of the poet, still more his historical account of the English stage, accompanying his edition of Shakspeare, were the results of an industry that never wearied, and a vigilance that never slumbered. In 1782 he had entered into the Rowley controversy, and published a volume of "Cursory Remarks," which powerfully aided in disproving the genuineness of the Rowley poems and in producing the belief that they were the work of Chatterton. In 1796, in like manner, his "Inquiry into the authenticity of certain papers attributed to Shakspeare" gave the death-blow to the Ireland forgeries. In 1797 he prefixed an accurate memoir of his friend, Sir Joshua Reynolds, to an edition of the painter's literary remains. In 1800 appeared his edition of the "Critical and miscellaneous prose writings of Dryden, with an account of the life and writings of the author," a work displaying all his usual originality of research, and which paved the way for Scott's Dryden. An edition of William Gerard Hamilton's works, with memoir prefixed, appeared in 1808, and successive editions of Boswell's Johnson owed much to Malone's revision and annotations. He died in May, 1812, and his valuable library was presented by his brother to the Bodleian. The completion of his extended edition of Shakspeare devolved upon the son of Johnson's biographer. It appeared in 21 vols. in 1821. The only biographical memorial of this singularly laborious and reliable illustrator of our early drama, was a mere sketch published in several forms by the younger Boswell, until in 1860 appeared an elaborate Life of Edmund Malone, with selections from his manuscript annotations, by Sir James Prior, the biographer of Burke and Goldsmith.—F. E.

MALPIGHI, MARCELLO, a distinguished physician, anatomist, and physiologist, born near Bologna in 1628. He studied medicine at the university of Bologna, and received his degree there in 1658. He was the pupil, and afterwards the son-in-law of Massari, at whose house he and some other young men were accustomed to meet in private to work at dissections, and to discuss the important discoveries of the day. He successively filled the chairs of medicine in the universities of Bologna and Pisa, at which latter place he acquired the friendship of the celebrated Borelli, professor of mathematics in that school. The climate of Pisa not agreeing with him, he was compelled to vacate his chair there and return to Bologna. In 1662, however, he was called to succeed Castello at Messina, and remained as professor of medicine there for four years. In 1666 he again returned to Bologna, where he continued to reside till 1691, when he was invited to Rome, receiving the appointment of chief physician and chamberlain to Pope Innocent XI. He died at Rome in 1694, and his remains were embalmed and conveyed to Bologna, where they were interred with great honours. Malpighi ranks very high among the philosophers of the physiological age in which he lived. At that time physiological inquiries had begun to be prosecuted earnestly and with success; nature had begun to be studied instead of books, and the dreams of the schools were giving place to practical inquiries and observations. He had early in life learned the necessity of making experiment the foundation of true philosophy, and several striking discoveries were the result. Such are those with regard to the anatomy of the skin and secreting glands. Malpighi appears to have been the first physiologist who examined the circulation of the blood by means of the microscope; he also published some excellent observations on the chemical and other qualities of the blood; and his work on the process of incubation was an important addition to the knowledge of his day. While prosecuting his anatomical inquiries connected with the animal kingdom, he was led to pay attention to the anatomy and physiology of vegetables. The structure and physiology of plants had hitherto been but little investigated. On these subjects, however, Malpighi has shown himself an original as well as a profound observer. Malpighi is the author of numer-

ous important treatises, and several editions of his complete works have at different times been published. Plumier has dedicated a genus of plants to him—*Malpighia*.—W. B.-d.

MALTBY, EDWARD, D.D., bishop successively of Chichester and Durham, was born in 1770 at Norwich, at the grammar-school of which city he was educated under Dr. Parr, by whose advice he was sent to Winchester. He proceeded thence to Pembroke college, Cambridge, where, as previously at Norwich and Winchester, he highly distinguished himself. Entering the church, he was appointed examining chaplain to Bishop Pretyman; and in 1808 he published a collection of sermons, "Illustrations of the truth of the Christian Religion." In 1828 he succeeded Bishop Heber as preacher of Lincoln's inn. In 1831 he was appointed bishop of Chichester, and in 1836 he was translated to Durham. He was very active in the organization of the new university of Durham, to which he transferred his valuable library. In 1856, having entered his eighty-seventh year, he was allowed by a special act of parliament to resign his see, and an annuity of £4500 was secured to him. He died in London in July, 1859. At least as early as 1815 he published an improved edition of Morell's *Lexicon Græco-Prosodiacum*, a work which, still further improved in successive editions, came to be known as "Maltby's Greek Gradus."—F. E.

MALTE-BRUN (the name adopted in France by MALTE-CONRAD BRUN), an eminent Danish geographer, was born at Thisted in Jutland on the 12th of August, 1775, and died in Paris on the 14th of December, 1826. He was the son of a councillor of justice, and was destined by his father for the church; but he quitted that profession for the bar. Having published some political writings of a revolutionary tendency, he was twice prosecuted by the Danish government. On the first occasion he took refuge in Sweden, and was soon permitted to return; on the second occasion he fled to Hamburg, was sentenced in absence to a long period of banishment, and finally removed to France about the time of the establishment of the consulate, with a view, it is said, of seeking some political appointment under a government which he admired. He abandoned that project, however, upon the appointment of Bonaparte to the consulate for life, of which he strongly disapproved, and devoted himself for the rest of his life to science and literature. Between 1803 and 1807 he wrote, along with Edme Mentelle and Herbin, a voluminous work entitled "*Géographie mathématique, physique, et politique de toutes les parties du monde*," which established for him a high reputation as a geographer. In the course of the same period he wrote various other geographical works and memoirs, and set on foot a geographical periodical. The great work on which his fame chiefly rests is the well-known "*Précis de la Géographie Universelle*," of which the first volume appeared in 1810. In 1821 he took a leading part in founding the "*Société de Géographie*."—His son, VICTOR-ADOLPHE MALTE BRUN, born 1816, also an eminent geographer, edited a new edition of his father's great work.—W. J. M. R.

MALTHUS, THOMAS ROBERT, the founder of a once flourishing sect of social economists called after him Malthusians, was born in 1766 at the seat of his father, the Rookery, in the vicinity of Dorking, Surrey. The elder Malthus, a gentleman of fortune, was a personal friend and disciple of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and the education which he gave his second son was of the most "liberal" kind. Robert Graves, the author of the *Spiritual Quixote*, and Gilbert Wakefield, were among his early instructors, and from the care of the latter at the academy at Warrington he proceeded to Jesus' college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. Taking orders he received the pastoral care of a small parish in the neighbourhood of his birthplace, and about this time, 1792, he wrote a pamphlet never published, "*The Crisis*," in which he opposed the policy of Pitt. Frequently conversing on such subjects as the perfectibility of man, on which his father had embraced the views of Godwin and Condorcet, he was accustomed to raise to the doctrines of these philosophers objections founded on the tendency of the human race to increase in population beyond the means of subsistence. In 1798 he published an essay on population which embodied his views. In the following year he made a tour in the north of Europe in search of data, and in the company of Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Otter and bishop of Chichester, who was destined to become his biographer. After his return he published in 1803 a new edition of his "*Essay on the principle of population*," which excited great attention in England and on the

continent, and was the starting point of a long and violent controversy. The theory of Malthus was that the means of subsistence could not be made to increase in a greater than an arithmetical ratio, while population had a tendency to increase in a geometrical ratio. The practical deduction from this doctrine was that the distress of the labouring classes instead of being a phenomenon to be alleviated by poor-laws, &c., was an instrument in the hands of Providence of checking the growth of populations; and pushed to its extremest limits, the Malthusian theory ought to have contemplated with complacency, instead of horror, the occurrence of deaths by starvation. By self-restraint, by abstaining from early marriages, &c., it was, argued Malthus, in the power of the labouring classes themselves to keep down their numbers, so as not to over-crowd the labour market or press unduly upon the national fund of subsistence, and under these circumstances a poor-law was simply an absurdity. The "gloomy view" which Malthus, as he himself confessed, took of the future of the human race has long been discarded, along with the antipodal perfectibility notions of Godwin and Condorcet. The promulgation of his theory did good, however, by directing the attention of statesmen to emigration and to the new fields for the supply of food, which it only required free trade to open up to an industrious and industrial population like our own. In the first decade of the century Malthus was appointed professor of political economy at the East India Company's college of Haileybury, and he performed the congenial duties of the post till his death in December, 1834. He wrote several works on political economy, the names of which, with brief criticisms on their contents, will be found in Mr. Macculloch's *Literature of Political Economy*. His name and doctrines had been almost forgotten when they were resuscitated by that new poor-law legislation of the whig government in 1834, which was believed to have been produced by his theory. A storm of obloquy burst upon him, and it is hinted that, had he lived, the whigs intended, as a compensation, to have made him a bishop. He was one of the founders of the Political Economy Club and of the Statistical Society. In all the relations of life he was most exemplary. To the edition of Malthus' "*Principles of Political Economy*," published in 1836, his friend Dr. Otter prefixed a memoir of the author.—F. E.

MALTON, THOMAS, was born about 1750. He made numerous tinted drawings, and was one of the earliest to avail himself of the newly-introduced art of aquatinta for the purpose of multiplying copies of his views of public buildings, &c. He published a "*Picturesque Tour through the Cities of London and Westminster*," folio, 1792; "*Picturesque Views of the University of Oxford*," folio, 1802-3; and he engraved a set of views in St. Petersburg. He died March 7, 1804.—J. T.-e.

MALUS, ETIENNE LOUIS, a French military engineer and man of science, discoverer of the polarization of light, was born in Paris on the 23rd of June, 1775, and died there on the 23rd of February, 1812. At the age of seventeen he entered the school of military engineering, and having completed his studies, was on the point of receiving a commission, when his appointment was prohibited by the government on the ground of his father's being suspected of royalism; and he entered the army as a private soldier. After the close of the Reign of Terror he was chosen by Monge as one of the assistant-instructors at the Polytechnic school, then newly established. Soon afterwards he obtained a commission in the corps of military engineers, and served with distinction on the Rhine and in Egypt. In 1801 he married a lady to whom he had long been attached, and was for a time employed in the superintendence of engineering works of the government, occupying his leisure in scientific researches on optics. In 1808 a prize was offered by the Institute for an investigation of the phenomena of double refraction, to which subject Malus at once applied himself. While looking through a doubly-refracting crystal one evening at the light of the setting sun, reflected from the windows of the palace of the Luxembourg, he observed, that on turning the crystal about, the two luminous images produced by double refraction underwent alternate variations of intensity, as the prism passed through certain angular positions. He was thus led to the discovery of the property since called polarization, which is impressed upon light both by reflection and by refraction. His memoir on that subject obtained the prize offered by the Institute, and the Copley medal of the Royal Society of London. His early death was justly regarded as a heavy loss to science.—W. J. M. R.

MAMÆA, mother of the Emperor Alexander Severus. On the death of Elagabalus and elevation of Alexander to the throne in 222, the chief influence in the state passed into the hands of Mamæa. She used her authority wisely in the main, and the good government of her son during his reign of thirteen years is chiefly to be ascribed to her counsels. Mamæa was a patroness of learned men. She paid great respect to Ulpian the jurist, and listened, though not herself a christian, to the exhortations of Origen. She had, however, some great faults. Her jealous love of power led her to treat with great harshness her daughter-in-law, the wife of Alexander. The same despotie temper, joined to her avarice, ultimately caused her ruin. The army mutinied; and she was put to death along with her son in Gaul, 19th March, 235.—G.

MAMOUN, ABUL ABBAS ABDALLAH, seventh Abasside caliph, was born in September, 786, and died in August, 835. He was the son of the famous Haroun Alraschid and of a slave Meradjol. In the year 800 he was made governor of Khorassan, and became so popular that at his father's death he was proclaimed caliph by a portion of the army. He recognized, however, the right of his elder brother Aryn; but the latter treating him with ingratitude, war broke out between them, and in 815 Mamoun was a second time proclaimed caliph. Aryn died, and the road to power was so far cleared; but he had to encounter a series of revolts before he could settle at Bagdad. He encouraged learning, and caused translations to be made into Arabic of the books sent to his father. The first Arabic version of Euclid's *Elements* was dedicated to him. He was also the first to measure a degree of the meridian, which he did on the plain of Shinar. Mathematics, astronomy, medicine, music, and poetry were cultivated at his court. He left several treatises—one on the Koran, one on prophecy, and another on rhetoric.—P. E. D.

MANASSES or MENASSES (BEN JOSEPH BEN ISRAEL), a learned and bigoted Jewish writer, was born at Lisbon in 1604. He early distinguished himself in rabbinical studies, and at eighteen became rabbi in the synagogue of Amsterdam, in the place of his former master, Rabbi Isaac Uriel. About 1640 he was reduced to poverty through the confiscation of his paternal inheritance by the Portuguese inquisition, and in the hope of restoring his fortune he began trading. Having a printing establishment in his house, he published and sold books, still maintaining a high character for learning. He was consulted by Grotius and other eminent Arminians on points of sacred literature, and his works were recommended to the study of christians by them. Manasses went to England to procure from Cromwell the recall of the Jews into this country. He flattered the Protector by applying to him the texts of scripture which refer to the Messiah. Failing in his mission he returned to Amsterdam, and died at Middelburg in 1659. He left many works written in Hebrew, in Spanish, and in Latin, the most important of which is "*El conciliador o de la Conveniencia de los lagares de las escripturas*." This work, which occupied the author from his eighteenth year, was published in four parts, quarto, of which the first is dated 1622, and the last 1651. It is a most learned and laborious attempt to reconcile four hundred and seventy-two apparently contradictory passages in the Old Testament. The first part treats of the Pentateuch; the second, of the early prophets; the third, of the later prophets; and the fourth, of the remaining books of the Bible. Vossius translated the work into Latin, 4to, Amsterdam, 1638-67; and Lindo into English, 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1842. Many passages of invective against Jesus Christ are very properly omitted in the translations. Histories on the "*Immortality of the Soul*," and on the "*Resurrection of the Dead*," were printed in several languages. Basnage, in his *History of the Jews*, gives an abridgment of some of his writings.—(See also De Rossi, *Biblioth. Judaica*).—R. H.

MANBY, GEORGE WILLIAM, Captain, an inventor of apparatus for saving lives in cases of shipwreck, was born in Hilgay, Norfolk, November 28, 1765, and was educated first at the grammar-school, Lynn, and afterwards at the royal military college, Woolwich. Being disappointed in his hopes of obtaining a suitable commission in the regular service, he became an officer in the militia for seven years. In 1801 he published the "*History of St. David's, South Wales*," and subsequently various other local descriptions and guides. In 1808 he was appointed barrack-master at Yarmouth, where in February, 1809, he was an eye-witness of the destruction of the gunbrigs *Seize*, and the

loss of sixty-seven persons within sixty yards of the beach. Captain Manby's reflections on what he had witnessed led him to make a series of experiments for throwing a line from the shore to a ship in distress. In 1788 he had thrown a line from a small mortar over Downham church, and he now applied his experience to the saving of shipwrecked mariners. In February, 1808, he rescued the crew of the brig *Elizabeth* of Plymouth, exposed to great danger one hundred and fifty yards from shore. This was the first of many victories over the dangers of a storm on the coast. In 1810 his services underwent an investigation before a committee of the house of commons, the report of which secured £2000 to Manby, and recommended that his mortars should be stationed in various parts of the coast. A further grant was bestowed on the gallant captain, and his mode of lighting up a vessel on a dark night by fireballs was generally adopted. Altogether he is said to have saved by his various apparatus one thousand lives. The grants bestowed on him by the government amounted to £7000. He died at his residence in Southtown, Great Yarmouth, in 1854.—R. H.

* **MANCINELLI**, **GRUSEPPE**, the most distinguished of the modern painters of Naples, was born there in 1818. His father filled a domestic station in the household of Prince Ventignano, who having discovered the boy's talent procured his admission as a student into the Neapolitan academy. By a picture of the "Death of Archimedes," painted in 1835, the young painter obtained a royal pension, was sent to Rome, and had the privilege of occupying apartments in the Palazzo Farnese, the property of the crown of Naples. Here his studies were directed by Camuccini; but he was also much influenced by the severe religious works of the German Overbeck, already one of the most conspicuous painters of the Eternal city. Mancinelli, however, adhered to the example of the Italian *cinquecento* masters in style and subjects, adopting Roman form and Venetian colour, and combining the profane with the sacred theme; he also paid much attention to portrait-painting. Many of the palaces of Naples, public and private, contain remarkable works by Mancinelli, which were nearly all painted at Rome during his fifteen years' residence there, until the year 1850, when he was appointed to the professorship of painting in the Neapolitan academy—a post which he gained by competition; and he has been a popular teacher at Naples from that time. Of Mancinelli's many works, showing the variety of his subjects, may be mentioned—"Ajax and Cassandra," painted in 1840; two scenes from the life of Tasso, purchased by King Ferdinand; "San Filippo Neri declining the Cardinal's Hat," painted in 1845, belonging to the duchess of Berry; "Alfonso of Arragon distributing bread to the poor expelled from the city of Gaeta," now at Caserta; "Jupiter and Leda," in the gallery of the Marchese Ala; and "San Carlo Borromeo administering the Viaticum to a plague-stricken youth, who is miraculously healed," in the church of San Carlo all' Arena, painted in 1847 for the municipality of Naples, who were so well pleased with the success and effect of the work that, with a generosity unusual for municipal bodies, they paid the painter double the stipulated price. Also, "San Francesco di Paola presented to King Ferrante," for King Ferdinand; and the "Finding of Moses," painted for the count of Aquila in 1850.—(Lord Napier, *Notes on Modern Painting at Naples*, 1855.)—R. N. W.

MANDER, **C. VAN**. See **VANMANDER**.

MANDEVILLE, **BERNARD DE**, a philosophical writer, was born at Dort in Holland, about the year 1670. He was educated for the medical profession, and after taking the degree of M.D. in his native country removed to London, where he commenced to practise as a physician. His first work, published in 1709, was entitled "The Virgin Unmasked;" it is a coarse treatise on a coarse subject. In 1714 he wrote a poem called "The Grumbling Hire, or knaves turned honest," consisting of about four hundred lines in octosyllabic verse. To this he afterwards added long notes and illustrations, and then recast the whole, and published it as a prose treatise, under the title of "The Fable of the Bees, or private vices public benefits." The second title indicates the scope of the work, which is an endeavour to show that many actions and qualities which are called vicious in the individual, conduce ultimately to the benefit of society at large, and not only so, but that the welfare of society is dependent upon the immorality of individuals, and could not exist without it. This doctrine, which the moral instinct of man and the judgment of all the profoundest writers on ethics unite in condemning, was supported by

Mandeville with great, but more or less perverted ingenuity, and illustrated by a thousand curious and interesting social facts, with which his close observation of human life supplied him. The work was presented at quarter sessions in 1728 by the Middlesex grand jury, as injurious to morality. His subsequent writings were, "Free Thoughts on Religion, the Church, and National Happiness," and "An Inquiry into the origin of Honour, and the Usefulness of Christianity in War." It appears that he had not a lucrative practice; but Sir John Hawkins, in his Life of Dr. Johnson, states that he was partly supported by a pension settled on him by some Dutch merchants. He is said by the same writer to have enjoyed the friendship and patronage of the earl of Macclesfield. He was acquainted with Addison, whom, after passing an evening with him, he sarcastically described as "a parson in a tye-wig." Mandeville died in 1738.—T. A.

MANDEVILLE or **MAUNDEVILLE**, **SIR JOHN**, the earliest notable English traveller, and the first known writer of a book in English prose, was born at St. Alban's about 1800. He applied himself to the study of physics, as a preparation for the grand design of his life—a journey to the Holy Land and other parts of the world. He departed from England in 1322; and during an absence of thirty-four years he travelled through Scythia, Armenia, Egypt, Libya, Arabia, Syria, Media, Mesopotamia, Persia, Chaldea, Greece, Illyrium, and Tartary. In the singular and interesting account of his travels, credulity and superstition are mingled with research; but his shrewdness of observation and accuracy of description have been attested in many points by modern investigators. With the sultan of Egypt he "dwelt a great while, as a soldier in his wars against the Bedouins." He goes on to say—"And he would have married me to a great prince's daughter if I would have forsaken my law and my belief; but I thank God I had no will to do it." His intimacy with the sultan admitted of private interviews; and on one occasion his majesty gave the traveller a very pretty lecture on the vices of christian folk, which Mandeville repeats with great unction, and which he may be suspected of embellishing, if indeed he is not the sole composer of the discourse. For fifteen months he and his fellow-travellers, with their yeomen, served the great khan of Cathay, and were his soldiers "against the king of Maney," simply from a desire to see his "noblesse, and the estate of his court, and all his governance." Altogether, the enterprising character of English travellers was well represented by this gallant and inquisitive knight; and his book, in spite of its marvellous stories, contains much that is instructive as well as interesting. He wrote his book of travels first in Latin, then in French, and finally in vulgar English, "that every man of his nation might understand it." Its popularity indeed was extraordinary. Translations were made into most of the languages of Europe; and the first edition of the book from the printing press appeared in Italian, at Milan, in 1480. The love of travel appears to have seized Mandeville again in his old age, and he died at Liege, 17th November, 1871, and was buried there in the abbey of the order of Guilielmites. Weever gives an epitaph on the traveller, which he professes to have seen at Liege; while he ridicules the verses put up in St. Alban's abbey church to the memory of Mandeville.—R. H.

MANES. See **MANI**.

MANETHO, an Egyptian priest and writer, belonged to the town Sebennytus in the Delta and lived under Ptolemy Lagi, and perhaps also under Philadelphus his successor. Very little is known of his history. It is uncertain whether he was high-priest of Egypt, or if he officiated at Heliopolis. It is related that the king of Egypt was induced by a dream to order the colossal statue of a god to be transported from Sinope to Egypt; and that when it arrived, Ptolemy inquired of his interpreter the Athenian Timotheus, and of Manetho, to which god it belonged. On their affirming that it represented Serapis, the king built a temple to him and instituted his worship. Manetho had great reputation for wisdom and learning. He was the first Egyptian who wrote in Greek an account of his country's chronology, learning, and doctrines. For this purpose he made use of the sacred books and writings of the Egyptians themselves. His works were twofold, theological and historical. To the first class belonged the *Tai quaiosa iavrota*, which unfolded the Egyptian belief respecting the gods, their origin and that of the world, and the principles of morality. This is now lost; but Plutarch has preserved various statements of it in his *De Iside et Osiri*. Another was on "Cynbi" &c., the sacred

incense of the Egyptians, its preparation and mixture. This is mentioned both by Suidas and Plutarch, but is now lost. The latter may have been originally a part of the former, quoted under a peculiar title. As far as we can judge from the extracts derived from both, Manetho must have been thoroughly conversant with the subjects he wrote upon—a candid, intelligent, and trustworthy author. It is much to be regretted that neither of the treatises has been preserved. The first in particular would have been a welcome source of information relative to the religious and ethical notions of a people so interesting as the Egyptians. To the second class belongs his "History of Egypt," with which we are chiefly acquainted through Josephus, who has quoted several passages from it in his treatise against Apion, in the original Greek. This was divided into three books, of which the first gave the history prior to the thirty dynasties, and the first eleven; the second, from the twelfth to the nineteenth inclusive; and the third from the twentieth to the thirtieth, concluding with Nectanebus the last of the native Egyptian kings. The duration of the primitive or mythic period was supposed by Manetho to be twenty-four thousand nine hundred years; while the historical period of the thirty dynasties was three thousand five hundred and fifty-five years. The work of Manetho was subsequently corrupted by epitomizers; by Eusebius who interpolated it, by an impostor who assumed Manetho's name, and by a chronicle in which the dynasties were arbitrarily arranged. Hence the great difficulty at the present day of arriving at his genuine chronology, and freeing his text from the corruptions and interpolations it has suffered. That he drew his information from documents, there is no reason for doubting. Inscriptions or monuments confirm his statements; so that both credit and authority are justly attached to his statements, notwithstanding Hengstenberg's attempt to lessen them. Josephus says that Manetho controverted and corrected many things in Herodotus; which was probably done not in a separate treatise, as some say, but in his "History of Egypt." Syncellus quotes a work of Manetho on the Dog-star (*ἡ βίβλος τῆς Σελήνης*), a chronological production much later than the authentic Manetho, and therefore a forgery. There is also a poem under his name on astrology (*Ἀστρολογικὰ*) in six books, published by Axt and Rigler at Cologne, 1832, 8vo. This is also supposititious. Bunsen, in his great work on Egypt, has done much to support the credit of Manetho and to restore his chronology. Other Egyptian scholars, as Lepsius and Hincks, have also contributed to the same object. All the fragments have been published by Bruin, Leyden, 1847; and by Müller in the second volume of *Fragmenta historicorum Græcorum*, Paris, 1848.—S. D.

MANETTI or MANNETTI, GRANNOZZO, a man of extraordinary learning in letters and science, born in Florence of a noble family in June, 1396; died in Naples in September or October, 1459. He was engaged in twenty-nine embassies, and wrote more than one hundred volumes, chiefly in Latin; including a translation of the New Testament, a "Chronicle of Pistoja," and *Lives of Pope Nicholas V., Dante, Petrarca, and Boccaccio*. He was also an eminent Hebrew scholar and collector of books. His character was singularly blameless and noble.—W. M. R.

MANFRED, King of Naples and Sicily, a natural son of the Emperor-king Frederick II., born towards 1234. Frederick's successor, King Conrad, dying in 1254; and the next heir, his son Conradin, being an infant in Germany—the pope, Innocent IV., found it convenient to reassert the old claim to the kingdom as a papal fief. Manfred, after great vicissitudes of fortune, totally expelled the invaders; and, upon a false rumour of the death of Conradin, was crowned king on 11th August, 1258. A few months afterwards the crown was claimed for Conradin; Manfred declined to resign it, but offered the heir an unopposed succession after his death, and the matter seems not to have been actively contested. Meanwhile pope after pope excommunicated Manfred; and in 1268 Urban IV. published a crusade against him, and invested Charles of Anjou, brother of Louis IX. of France, in the Neapolitan kingdom. The battle of Benevento, 26th February, 1266, settled the conflict, Manfred being slain after great exertions of valour. While the suspicious evidence of papal pariahs brands Manfred as the murderer of his father and two brothers, the attempted poisoner of Conradin, and a man guilty of incest, it remains at least certain that he was heroically brave, noble in form, an enlightened patron of letters and arts, and royally successful and splendid throughout his whole career up to his overthrow.—W. M. R.

MANFREDI, EUSTACHIO, an eminent Italian mathematician, astronomer, and engineer, was born at Bologna on the 20th of September, 1674, and died there on the 15th of February, 1739. He was educated at the famous university of his native city, where he studied mathematics under Guglielmini; and while still a boy, he formed amongst his fellow-students a society for the discussion of scientific questions. About twenty years later, when the Bolognese Institute of Sciences and Arts was founded, through the liberality of the Count de Marsigli, it numbered amongst its members many of those who had belonged to that society of students; which in consequence may be regarded as in some sort the germ of its more celebrated successor. Being the son of a notary, Manfredi was induced by his father to study with a view to the legal profession, and in 1702 he obtained the degree of doctor of laws; but he eventually abandoned that profession in order to cultivate mathematics and astronomy. In 1698 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the university of Bologna, and in 1704 superintendent of hydraulic works. In the latter office he was successor to his master Guglielmini, whose works he edited.—(See GUGLIELMINI.) In 1711 he became astronomer to the Bolognese Institute. In his scientific labours he was assisted by his two sisters, and by his brother, the subject of the following article. He was an associate of the French Academy of Sciences, and an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of London. He occupied his leisure in the composition of poetry; his later works of that class are by some highly esteemed.—W. J. M. R.

MANFREDI, GABRIELE, younger brother of the preceding, and like him, an eminent mathematician, was born at Bologna on the 25th of March, 1681, and died there on the 18th of October, 1761. In 1707, he at once acquired a very high reputation in mathematics, by his treatise on the resolution of differential equations of the first order. In 1720 he was appointed professor of mathematical analysis, and in 1726, chancellor of the university of Bologna. In 1739 he succeeded his brother as superintendent of hydraulic works.—W. J. M. R.

MANGOU or MENGKE KHAN, a grandson of the great Mongolian conqueror Genghis Khan, was born in 1207 at Karakorum. He was the eldest son of Tooloo the third son of Genghis, and distinguished himself as a warrior in the expeditions sent forth by his grandfather and by his uncle Oktai. Through the intrigues of his mother, he succeeded, after an interregnum of three years, to the supreme power as fourth great khan of Tartary in 1251. He first resorted to assassination and proscription as a means of increasing the stability of his throne; but when all rivals and pretenders had been put out of the way, he endeavoured to efface the remembrance of his cruelties by organizing the administration of his empire on a basis of equitable government. He distributed the immense territories of the Mongolian dominions among his brothers and cousins. He was very favourably disposed to the christians; and after receiving an embassy from Louis IX. of France, he allowed the christian doctrines to be taught in his dominions. To the mahometans he was not very favourable; and even Buddhism, which was the religion of the majority of his subjects, he appears to have treated with philosophical indifference. In 1257 he set out for China, in order to reckon with Kublai Khan, whose fidelity was suspected; and on making peace with his brother, he was proceeding to complete the conquest of the Chinese empire, when he met with his death at the siege of Hotcheou in 1259.—R. H.

MANI or MANES a Persian, born in 239, founder of the system called from him Manicheism. It is said that he was descended from a Magian family, was educated in the religion of Zoroaster, and embraced christianity at the age of manhood; after which he became chief presbyter of a church in Ahyaz, principal city in the Persian province Huzitia. On the re-establishment of the Persian empire under the Sassanides, an attempt was made to restore the old religion to its former splendour, and separate it from the foreign elements with which it had become intermingled. As the religion of Zoroaster now came into collision with christianity, Mani conceived the idea of purifying the latter and bringing it into union with the Zoroastrian. It would appear that he was a man of an ardent temperament and lively imagination, of various culture and talents. He was a mathematician and astronomer; the force of his skill as a painter too was great. He first made his appearance as a religious reformer near the end of the reign of Sapur I., the Persian king, &c.,

about 270. He gave out that he was the Paraclete whom Christ promised—an enlightened teacher destined to bring forth more distinctly and fully the religion He revealed; to purify it from the corruptions of Judaism, and lead the faithful to the consciousness of truths not understood before. He was to communicate the perfect knowledge of which Paul had spoken, 1 Cor. xiii. 10. At first he gained the favour of Sapor; but after his heretical doctrines were known he was obliged to fly. Having made journeys to India and China, and lived some time in Turkestan, where he became acquainted with Buddhism, he issued forth from one of Buddha's consecrated grottoes with symbolic pictures representing the doctrines revealed to him in his retirement. On the death of Sapor he returned to Persia, and was well received by Hormisdas the monarch, who assigned him a safe abode; but in a short time Bahram succeeded Hormisdas, and caused a disputation to be held between him and the Magians, at which he was pronounced a heretic. As he refused to recant, he was flayed alive in 277. It is also said that his skin was stuffed and hung before the gate of the city Djondishapur to terrify his followers. Such is the substance of the Oriental accounts respecting Mani. We follow them in preference to the Western which are very different, but not so reliable. Manicheism was a compound of Parsism, Buddhism, and Gnostic christianity. Its fundamental principle was the doctrine of an absolute dualism, which was held by the Magusæan sect to which Mani at first belonged. With the Persian dualism he united the opposition of spirit and matter belonging to Buddhism. God in his kingdom of light, and the demon with his kingdom of darkness, are directly opposed to one another. After long internal conflicts, the different powers of the latter kingdom united in opposition to the kingdom of light. The ruler of the kingdom of light caused to emanate from himself the *Æon*—Mother of life; and this principle generates the primitive man, who in conjunction with the four pure elements enters into conflict with the powers of darkness, but is worsted. The living spirit, however, sent by the ruler of the light-kingdom raises him up to the kingdom of light; not until a portion of his light had been wrested from him and borne down to the abodes of darkness. God then brought into existence, through the agency of the Mother of life, the present universe to be a new receptacle of this lost light. The vital power of this universe is the light retained in the bonds of darkness; and to redeem it from its imprisonment two new heavenly powers—Christ and the Holy Ghost—then proceeded from God. The first is the sun and moon; the other is the air. The demon then formed man after the image of the primitive man, from whom descended the race of mankind who fell under the illusions of matter and of the demon, though endued with light in their souls. Christ then appeared on earth, endured the semblance of suffering, and commenced the process of liberating the light from its bondage by his doctrines and power. Complete truth is to be found only in the writings of Manes; for the scriptures have been partially corrupted by the demon. Some fragments alone are extant of Manes' writings.—(See Trechsel, *über Kanon, Kritik, und Exegese d. Manich.* Bern, 1882.)—S. D.

MANICHEUS. See **MANI**.

MANILIUS, MARCUS or **CAIUS**, the author of a Latin hexameter poem in five books entitled "*Astronomica*," is a writer of whom we have no account from external evidence. It appears, however, from some incidental allusions in the poem that he wrote at Rome under the Emperor Tiberius. His work exhibits great learning and unusual astronomical knowledge for the period in which he lived. Thus he correctly explains the appearance of the galaxy, as arising from the blended rays of a multitude of minute stars. He affirms also that the fixed stars are of the same nature as the sun, and that each belongs to a separate system. The style of Manilius is harsh, obscure, and awkward; nor does he anywhere display much evidence of the poetic faculty. It seems evident from his poem that he imitated Lucretius, Virgil, and Ovid. An excellent edition of Manilius was published by Bentley in 1739.—G.

MANIN, DANIELE, President of the short-lived Venetian republic of 1848-49, and a patriot of sterling force and elevation of character, was born at Venice on the 18th of May, 1804, the son of Peter Manin, an advocate in that city. His grandfather was a convert to law named Samuel Medina, who assumed the name of Manin in 1759. Daniel was educated for his father's profession, and in the principles of pure republicanism. At

seventeen he took the degree of LL.D. at Padua, married at twenty-one, and in 1830 settled as an advocate in Mestre, a suburb of Venice. His sympathy with the party of liberty and unity in Italy was expressed by speech and in writing on various occasions fearlessly, but with a wise prudence that kept him always within the law of the land. In 1838 when there was great excitement on the subject of a railway from Venice to Milan, Manin took the popular side, and declared that in the path of legal opposition to any unpopular measure there was to be gained experience, a habit of acting together, and a preparation for greater things afterwards to be achieved for Italy. This line of conduct he followed on every question that gave an opening for discussion. In 1847 during the ferment that followed the accession of Pope Pius IX., Manin petitioned the authorities of Milan to grant those reforms which had long been the demand of liberal men in Italy. The Austrian government, conscious of insecurity, arrested the writer as a promoter of sedition, and were about to send him and Tommaseo prisoners to Laybach when the revolution broke out—and on the 17th March, 1848, Manin was liberated by the people and carried in triumph round St. Mark's Place. Six days afterwards the arsenal was taken, the republic proclaimed, and Manin appointed president. His fitness for the responsible office was soon manifested in his conduct of business, his laconic pregnant proclamations, his repression of every attempt at disorder, and his complete confidence in the people, from whom he demanded many great sacrifices. He retained to the last among them the affectionate title of *our* Manin. "I am grieved," he wrote to Antoni, "that you said at the club that I *demand* they should place confidence in me. Confidence does not come by demands, but by acting in a manner to deserve it." With other Italian patriots, he was bitterly disappointed at the neutrality observed by France and Italy. Against his wish annexation to Piedmont under Charles Albert was voted in the assembly, and he resigned his office. After the victories of the Austrians in Lombardy he was recalled to his post, with the powers of a dictator. Dark days for him and for Venice were approaching, but he did not flinch; while the people were true to him, he was faithful to them. On the 2nd of April, 1849, Manin explained to the assembly the perilous situation of the republic, and a unanimous vote was given for a persevering resistance to Austria. At the head of the Bandiera-Moro volunteers, troops composed of the best men in Venice, the brave and able president withstood the besieging and blockading forces of the Austrian empire from April to August. Famine came to aggravate the sufferings caused by the bombardment, and at the beginning of August cholera showed itself. Manin's own supporters began to murmur at his stoical firmness. On the 6th of August he announced to the assembly that the supply of bread was about to fail, and he would not consent to conceal this fact from the people, to whose confidence he appealed for a loan at a time when the inhabitants of Venice were hardly numerous enough to bury the dead, about fifteen hundred men a week. On the 18th of August while haranguing the city guard, he was seized with a paroxysm of the heart disease to which he was subject. The soldiers began to be turbulent, and capitulation became inevitable. On the 24th Venice surrendered on terms which allowed Manin and his family a safe conduct out of the Austrian dominions. On the 27th, with his wife and daughter, he quitted for ever the country so dear to him. His wife carried with her the seeds of cholera, from which she died shortly after. His daughter, a sufferer from nervous epilepsy, lingered an object of his tenderest care for five years longer. As a means of subsistence, in addition to a grant bestowed ere his departure by the municipality of Venice, he laboured in Paris as a teacher of the Italian language. Occasionally he wrote in the public press in favour of the Italian cause. He never obtruded himself on public notice, and declined even well-meant demonstrations of popular esteem. Widowed and childless, defeated but not despairing for his country, he succumbed to his long-standing disease on the 22nd of September, 1857, at Paris. Before his death he had agreed to accept the house of Savoy as the leaders of Italian unity. His last political act was to sanction the formation of the National Italian Society founded in 1857 for the propagation of his principles.—R. H.

MANLEY, Mrs. DE LA RIVIERE, a writer of plays and novels in Queen Anne's reign, was born about 1672 in Guernsey, being the daughter of Sir Roger, a decayed royalist who had been

governor of that island. On her father's death she fell a victim to the treachery of her cousin, who persuaded her to marry him by false accounts of the death of his first wife. He subsequently abandoned her and her child; and the ill-used but light-hearted woman was thrown into the society of the notorious duchess of Cleveland, mistress of Charles II. She began to write for the stage with so much success that her name was quite in vogue, and her house the resort of the gay, the witty, and the profligate. Her writings partake of the licentiousness to which she now conformed. Her "Memoirs of persons from the New Atlantis," 4 vols., 12mo, 1736, written with a tory vehemence, exposes under feigned names and with great freedom the vicious manners of the court and nobility who brought about the Revolution of 1688. She died in 1724.—R. H.

MANLIUS, MARCUS CAPITOLINUS, the deliverer of the Roman capitol from the Gauls, was consul 392 B.C. Two years afterwards came the invasion of the Gauls, who took Rome and besieged the capitol. According to the well-known legend they attempted to scale the capitol by night; but some geese, kept in the sacred precinct of Juno, gave the alarm to Manlius, whose house was on the capitol, close to the temple. He aroused his comrades, and with their assistance repulsed the enemy. This gallant and successful deed was rewarded by the assembled people with all the simple and rude honours and distinctions customary at the time. Manlius is said to have received from this circumstance the name of Capitolinus; but this is probably a mistake, as the name had been previously borne by several persons of the Manlian family. But these honours and distinctions seem to have rendered Manlius ambitious. At all events, from whatever motives, he espoused the cause of the plebeians, and obtained great popularity by assisting them against the oppressions of the nobles. He expended large sums in advancing money to rescue debtors from their bonds, and is said to have thus saved from slavery four hundred persons. He seems to have had recourse to violence in conducting his measures; and in 385 B.C. he was imprisoned by the dictator, A. Cornelius Cossus, as a person dangerous to the state. After a few months, however, he was released by the senate, from fear of the violence of the people. The patricians charged him with aspiring to make himself a king; and it seems not improbable that this was really his object, or at least that his motives as a demagogue were by no means pure: for we do not find that he brought forward any definitive measure for the redress of grievances, like the genuine reformers, nor did he unite himself with the tribunes the natural protectors of the people. Moreover the tribunes joined the patricians in coming forward to impeach him; and it seems probable that the capitol was occupied as a stronghold by him and his followers in defiance of the government, as it was afterwards by Saturninus and his faction. However this may be, Manlius was brought to trial 384 B.C. on a charge of high treason, and condemned to death. According to the common story the people could not be induced to condemn him within sight of the capitol which he had saved; and in order to obtain his conviction the scene of the trial was obliged to be changed, after which he was thrown down the Tarpeian rock. But the accounts of his condemnation and death are various and conflicting, and our knowledge of his career is very doubtful and imperfect. A law was passed after his execution prohibiting any one from residing within the precincts of the capitol. His house was levelled to the ground, and the members of the Manlian family made it a rule of their race, that no one should in future bear the prenomens of Marcus.—G.

MANLIUS, TITUS TORQUATUS, a distinguished Roman of patrician rank, was the son of Lucius Manlius Imperiosus, who for some time held the office of dictator, but was compelled to abdicate on account of his severe and despotic behaviour. According to Livy, young Manlius had a natural impediment in his speech, on account of which his father detained him in the country, and it was alleged, even kept him engaged in the lowest menial occupations. This harsh treatment of his son was loudly censured, and Marius Pomponius the tribune cited the elder Manlius to answer for his conduct. Notice of this charge having reached Titus, he proceeded to Rome; entered the house of the tribune; and, holding a drawn dagger to his heart, compelled him to promise on oath that he would drop the accusation. The generous and daring spirit displayed in this action drew the attention of the people, and soon after Manlius was chosen military tribune. The future career of young Manlius is

connected with some of the most romantic legends of Roman story. In a war with the Gauls he is said to have encountered and killed a gigantic soldier who had challenged the bravest man of the Roman army to fight with him, and to have derived the surname of Torquatus from the golden collar (*torques*), which he took from the neck of his conquered enemy (360 B.C.). Twenty years later, in a campaign against the Latins, who had formed a powerful confederacy against Rome, he is alleged to have caused his own son to be put to death for disobedience to his orders in accepting the challenge to single combat of one of the enemy. On his return in triumph to the city the Roman youth showed their disapprobation of his conduct by refusing pay to him the usual mark of respect. Titus Manlius was first Roman who was appointed dictator, 352 B.C.; and again 348, without passing through the inferior dignity of consul. He afterwards filled the latter office in 347, 344, and 340. The severity of his administration, however, ultimately rendered him very unpopular: "the people," he said himself, "could not bear his severity, nor he the vices of the people."—J. T.

MANNERS, JOHN, Marquis of Granby, a distinguished English general, was the eldest son of John third duke of Rutland, and was born in 1718. Having made choice of the military profession, he assisted in the suppression of the Jacobite rebellion in Scotland, and took part in the battle of Culloden 1746. He was appointed to a command in the detachment of British forces which served in Germany under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and commanded the second line of cavalry at the celebrated battle of Minden. The courage and activity which he displayed on this occasion—contrasted with the indecision of his superior officer, Lord George Sackville—gained him the cordial approbation of Prince Ferdinand, who remarked in general order that "if he had had the good fortune to have the marquis at the head of the cavalry of the right wing, his presence would have greatly contributed to make the decision that day more complete and more brilliant." On the resignation of Lord George the marquis succeeded him as commander-in-chief of the British forces in Germany. He contributed materially to gain the battle of Warburg in 1761 by a charge of the British horse. Shortly after, he displayed great spirit and gallantry in repulsing an attack of the French at Kirch-Denkern; and in the following year he commanded the right wing of the allied army at the successful battle of Lüttenberg. Throughout the war of this protracted contest Lord Granby showed himself a most active and spirited officer, and was constantly put forward with his troops in the posts of greatest danger and honour. At his return to England covered with laurels, his lordship was appointed master-general of the ordnance, and was subsequently made commander-in-chief and a member of the cabinet under the duke of Grafton. In 1770 he resigned all his employments in consequence of his disapprobation of the unconstitutional conduct of the government in their proceedings against J. Wilkes, and died a few months later.—J. T.

* MANNING, HENRY EDWARD, Cardinal, formerly a deacon of Chichester, was born at Totteridge, Hertfordshire, 15, 1808, and received his later education at Oxford, where, like Mr. Gladstone, the marquis of Dalhousie, &c., he distinguished himself as a speaker at the Union Debating Society. Tall and slender, he became a prominent member of the high church party, and while he remained in the Anglican communion published a number of discourses, &c. His "Sermons," preached between 1841 and 1850, and published in four volumes, have gone through several editions. With Professor Mill and Archbishop Whately he issued a protest against the decision in the Gorham case, and afterwards, 1851, went over to the Church of Rome. He succeeded Cardinal Wiseman as archbishop of Westminster in 1865, became the leader in England of the fully developed Ultramontane school, and made himself very prominent in defence of the Vatican council of 1870 and its decrees on infallibility and the temporal dominion of the pope, who rewarded him with raising him to the cardinalate in 1875. His writings are numerous, chiefly in the form of lectures, sermons, pamphlets and letters—all strongly flavoured with his uncompromising Ultramontanism. Amongst these may be mentioned "The Vatican Decrees in their bearing on Civil Allegiance," 1875, in answer to Mr. Gladstone's "Exposition of the Roman Catholics on the subject."—F. E.

* MANNLICH, JOHANN CHRISTIAN VON, German painter, was born at Strassburg in 1740. He studied painting in his na-

place, in 1768 went to Paris; and in 1767 to Italy. In 1772 he returned to Germany, and eventually settled at Munich, where in 1799 he was appointed director of the Bavarian gallery. Mannlich's oil paintings are much praised for their correct drawing, perspicuous arrangement, and lively colouring: several of them are in the churches of Bavaria. But he is better known out of Germany by having published, in his capacity as director of the Bavarian gallery, the extensive series of lithographs (four hundred and thirty-two in number) from the original drawings in the royal cabinets. For this work, which was commenced in 1810, Mannlich himself supplied some of the plates; but the greater part were executed by his pupils Piloty and Strixner. In 1817 he commenced the companion series of lithographs by Piloty, Strixner, the Quaghes, Heideck, &c., from the royal pictures. Herr Mannlich also published, with plates, essays on the costume and habits of the ancients, 4to, 1802; on beauty; and on anatomy, for the use of students and amateurs of the fine arts. He died at Munich in 1822.—J. T.-e.

MANNYNG, ROBERT, one of the English rhyming chroniclers, was born at Bourne, near Deeping, in Lincolnshire. He joined the order of Gilbertine monks, founded by St. Gilbert of Sempringham, and tells us that he resided first for some time at the priory of Sixhill, and afterwards at the monastery of Bourne or Branne, whence he is called De Branne. It was the aim of his useful life to convey sound and entertaining instruction to the great mass of his countrymen, by translating or paraphrasing in the rude English of the period, such French works as seemed to him most suitable for the purpose. Accordingly, in 1803, he began to translate into octosyllabic verse Bishop Grossetête's *Manuel des Pêchés*, and finished it in five years. The introduction opens with the lines—

"For lewed [lay] men I undyrtoke
In Englyshe tonge to make this boke."

Robert's next work was a rhyming chronicle of England in two parts; the first being a translation in octosyllabic verse of Wace's *Brut d'Angleterre*, the second a version in twelve syllable or Alexandrine metre of Peter Langtoft's French chronicle, extending from the death of Cadwallader to the year 1807. The entire work is stated to have been finished in 1838. The date of Mannyng's death is unknown.—T. A.

MANOEL, FRANCESCO. See MANUEL.

MANSARD or MANSART, FRANÇOIS, the elder of two of the most eminent French architects of the seventeenth century, was born at Paris in 1598. The son of Absalon Mansard, who is styled architect to the king, but of whose works little is told, François was carefully trained from early youth to the architectural profession. The restoration of the Hôtel Toulouse, the work which brought him into notice, was undertaken by him when only twenty-two, and from this time till his death in 1666 he was constantly employed on buildings of importance. His chief works are considered to be the façade of the church of the Minimes in the Place Royale, and the church of the Val-de-Grace, which he designed, and in part erected for Anne of Austria. Both these were at one time regarded as masterpieces of art; but they are now oftener quoted as examples of misapplied ingenuity and grotesque ornamentation. Among other churches built by him are those of the Feuillans and the Enfants Trouvés in the Rue St. Antoine. Of the many noble residences built by him may be named the châteaux of Maisons built for the President de Longueuil, which is considered his most successful effort in this class; Blois, Berni, Beloray, Choisy-sur-Seine, &c.; the palaces of Conde and Blezancourt; the Hôtels de la Villière, Jars; parts of Bouillon, Carnaveit, &c. He also made designs for the façade of the Louvre; but those of Bernini were preferred. The peculiar form of curb roof which forms so marked a feature in later French renaissance architecture, and which is known as the Mansard roof, is said to have been invented by him. Mansard was an architect of fertile imagination and considerable resource; but his style was corrupt, and his example was undoubtedly mischievous.—J. T.-e.

MANSARD, JULES HARDOUIN, born in 1645, was the son of a painter, who married a sister of the celebrated François Mansard. Jules was adopted by his uncle, assumed the name of Mansard, and became his uncle's pupil and heir. He became the favourite architect of Louis XIV., who nominated him superintendent of all the royal buildings and artistic and industrial establishments. The first work of importance executed by him for his royal master was the chateau of Chagny, near Versailles,

built by Louis for Madame de Montespan. His greatest work, one of the most extensive and costly which it has fallen to the lot of any modern architect to execute, was the vast palace of Versailles. The principal or garden-front of this palace occupies an extent of upwards of nineteen hundred feet, has above a hundred Ionic columns and almost an army of statues, and has been described as one of the grandest and most beautiful in existence; but the ultimate verdict appears more likely to be that of Sir Christopher Wren, that it is "mere heaps of littleness." The Grand Trianon at Versailles and the chateau at Marly are also among the more celebrated works of Jules Mansard. The gilt dome which he added to the church of the Invalides at Paris, has been extremely praised; but it is much inferior to that of St. Paul's. The churches of St. Denis, Paris; and Notre Dame, Versailles; the magnificent Place Louis XIV., and the circular Place des Victoires, Paris—were also by him. As the favourite architect of Louis XIV., and the builder of the vast works erected by that monarch, Jules Mansard not only amassed a great fortune, but gave the character to the architecture of his age in France, and considerably influenced that of other countries. He is the chief of the later French renaissance architects, and is still spoken of with something approaching to reverence by many French writers. But with greater exuberance, perhaps greater daring than the elder Mansard, he had still less feeling for architectural grandeur, propriety, or even picturesqueness; and his taste was irreclaimably corrupt. Jules Mansard died suddenly at Marly, May 11, 1708.—J. T.-e.

MANSELL, HENRY LONGUEVILLE, born in 1820, a prominent metaphysician, received his later education at St. John's college, Oxford, which he entered in 1839. He took a double first class in 1843, became a fellow and tutor of his college, and entering the church was ordained in 1845. Devoting himself specially to logic and metaphysics, he published in 1852 an edition, with notes, of Aldrich's *Artis Logice Rudimenta*, which has gone through several editions; in 1851, "*Prolegomena Logica*," an inquiry into the psychological character of logical processes (second edition, 1860); and in 1853, "*The Limits of demonstrative science considered*." In 1855 he was appointed Waynflete reader in moral and metaphysical science in connection with Magdalene college; and the subject of his inaugural lecture was "Psychology the test of moral and metaphysical philosophy." In 1856 he published a lecture on the philosophy of Kant. In 1858 Mr. Mansell read the Bampton lecture for the year, the publication of which excited more than the usual attention, and was productive of a keen and interesting controversy, in which Mr. Maurice took a prominent part against the lecturer. In this work, entitled "*The Limits of Religious Thought Examined*," 1858 (fourth edition, 1859), Mr. Mansell avowedly applied and developed Sir William Hamilton's thesis, that "the unconditioned is incognizable and unconceivable; its notion being only negative of the conditioned, which last can alone be positively known or conceived." The lesson deduced from this by Sir William Hamilton was also that which Mr. Mansell sought to enforce—"We are thus taught the salutary lesson that the capacity of thought is not to be constituted into the measure of existence, and are warned from recognizing the domain of our knowledge as co-extensive with the horizon of our faith." The views of the Deity given in the Bible formed, according to Mr. Mansell, regulative, not speculative truths, a true knowledge of the absolute being impossible; and in spite of all his efforts to the contrary, a certain class of his opponents denounced his theory as "virtual atheism." Mr. Mansell edited the *Lectures on Metaphysics* (1859) of his favourite philosopher, Sir William Hamilton; and contributed to the eighth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* a treatise on metaphysics (republished in a separate form in 1860), in two sections, *Psychology and Ontology*. His latest defence of the views broached in his "*Limits of Religious Thought*," was a "*Letter to Professor Goldwin Smith*," 1861. He proceeded B.D. in 1862, and was a member of the Hebdomadal Council of the university of Oxford. He died 31st July, 1871.—F. E.

MANSFELD, ERNEST, Count de, son of Count Peter Ernest, was born in 1585. One of the most famous captains of the seventeenth century, he first studied the art of war in Hungary, and subsequently entered the service of the duke of Savoy. Although educated as a catholic he embraced the protestant religion, and fought earnestly for the protestant cause. Leading two thousand men to the aid of the Bohemian army

gents, he was chosen as their chief. He speedily proved his military capacity for the post by taking Pilsen and driving the army of Buquoi out of Bohemia. He was placed under the ban of the empire. Undismayed by this, he was faithful to the cause he had chosen, and made a gallant struggle in a losing cause on behalf of Frederick the elector palatine. In 1622 he ravaged Alsace and defeated the Bavarian and Hessian forces. Carrying the war into the Low Countries, and followed by a daring band of free companions, whom the prospect of hard blows and free quarters had attracted to his banner, he joined his forces to those of Christian of Brunswick and defeated the Spaniards at Fleurus. Passing into Holland, he was warmly welcomed by the prince of Orange. Tilly himself, whom the emperor sent against him, found him so strongly posted in East Friesland as to render any attack upon him a very doubtful measure. Mansfeld travelled for some time from court to court, a gallant and brilliant adventurer, seeking aid for a cause which then seemed desperate enough. In 1626 his forces were crushed by Wallenstein. He turned southwards, intending to carry on the war in Hungary. It was too late; Bethlen Gabor had just made terms for himself. Mansfeld handed over his command to the prince of Saxe Weimar, and set out on a journey to Venice. At a little village near Zara in Dalmatia, he was taken ill: as his last hour approached he made his attendants dress him in full uniform once more, and then, supported in the arms of two of them, met his fate, erect and upright. This was in November, 1626; he was but forty-one. His enemies called him "the Attila of Christendom," and assuredly he ravaged and burnt a good deal; but he was a gallant gentleman, an able commander, and bravely faithful to a losing cause.—W. J. P.

MANSFELD, PETER ERNEST, Count de, was born in 1517. After accompanying the Emperor Charles V. on his African expedition, he served in the Low Countries, and distinguished himself at the siege of Landrecies in 1543. He was appointed governor of the duchy of Luxemburg, but was subsequently taken prisoner by the French, 1552, who detained him in captivity until 1557. He shared in the great Spanish victory of St. Quentin, and successfully defended Thionville against De Guise. He succeeded to the governorship of the Low Countries on the death of Parma in 1592; but was superseded by the Archduke Ernest in 1594. He died at the great age of eighty-seven in 1604.—W. J. P.

MANSFIELD, WILLIAM MURRAY, Earl of, chief-justice of England for nearly thirty years, and a contemporary of Thurlow and Loughborough, obtained more eminence than either as a lawyer and a statesman. Descended through a long line from noble Scottish ancestors, and richly endowed with intellectual gifts as well as graces of manner, seldom united conspicuously in the same individual, William Murray started in life under highly favourable auspices and with every chance of success. This splendid career borrows none of its lustre from heroic struggles against adverse fortune. "My success in life," he once observed with a humility characteristic of great men, "is not very remarkable. My father was a man of rank and fashion; early in life I was introduced into the best company, and my circumstances enabled me to support the character of a man of fortune. To these advantages I chiefly owe my success." Pemberton spent several of his early years in the cell of a debtor's prison, studied law and literature within its walls, and eventually reached the rank and dignity of which Mansfield was so proud. Lord Kenyon, the apprentice of a Welsh attorney, had to encounter years of penury—dining in Chancery Lane, while a law student, upon a few coppers—before he was called to preside over the king's bench. Lord Tenterden, to whose statesmanship a well-known act of parliament designated by his name bears perpetual testimony, was the son of a Canterbury barber, and the unsuccessful candidate for an appointment in the cathedral choir. The triumphs of such men over circumstances under whose weight more feeble minds would be crushed, are the elements out of which thrilling stories might be written. William Murray succeeded to the inheritance of rank, of family influence, of talent, and of moderate means. With steadiness of character, it fell in with the natural flow of things that a scion of the Stormont-Murrays should have duly graduated in Oxford; that he should have found himself upon his call to the bar in the centre of a brilliant society, "drinking champagne with the wits," that he should have outstripped his less fortunate and less able rivals, received his silk in good time, and passed through

the grades of state appointments; that he should have been raised to the second judicial seat, and created a peer of the realm; and, finally, that he should have won imperishable glory as a judge and a statesman. William Murray was the eleventh child of the fifth Viscount Stormont, by the only daughter of David Scott of Scotsparvet, the heir male of the Scots of Buccleuch. He was born on the 2nd of March, 1705, in the ancient palace of Scone—a palace which stood upon the ruins of the famous abbey where the kings of Scotland had been crowned from remotest times, and whence the stone upon which they were anointed was removed to Westminster by Edward I. Viscount Stormont received but a slender dowry with his wife, inasmuch as the wealth of the Buccleuchs had been bestowed upon the daughter of the last earl, to secure an alliance through her marriage with the duke of Monmouth. With a large family of fourteen children, it required not only a rigid denial of costly luxuries, but a certain amount of good household management, to bring them up in a manner worthy of their birth and connections. A noble biographer has placed on record, that "for these high-born infants oatmeal porridge was the principal food which their father could provide, except during the season for catching salmon, of which a fishery near his house, belonging to his estate, brought them a plentiful supply." William spent the years of his boyhood at the Perth grammar-school, where he exhibited a decided predilection for study, and acquired a fair amount of elementary learning. Having attained his fourteenth year, his father had some thoughts of sending him to St. Andrews; but he never was a student at that university, though statements to that effect have gained currency. The next step taken in the education of William was pretty much decided by the representations made by Viscount Stormont's second son, James, at this time residing in London. James was fifteen years older than William; an enthusiastic Jacobite, fully committed to the cause of the Pretender; and closed his days in exile. Anxious that his brother should be indoctrinated in the same high-tory principles, his father was prevailed upon to place William under the tuition of Atterbury, then master of Westminster school. He arrived in London on the 8th May, 1718. A year had scarcely elapsed before he was elected king's scholar; and in 1723 he entered himself of Christ Church, with a foundation scholarship. Through the liberal offices of Lord Foley—which Murray consented to accept upon conditions respectful to his patron and consistent with his own self-respect—he became a member of Lincoln's Inn on the 23rd of April, 1724. He obtained the degree of M.A. in June, 1730; and in the Michaelmas term next following was called to the bar. While at Oxford Murray gained a prize for a Latin poem; with that exception his college fame never rose above the level of mediocrity. Without eschewing the classics and mathematics, he educated himself more expressly for his profession. Having acquired a knowledge of ancient and modern history—ample, accurate, and minute—he devoted himself to the study of ethics, of eloquence, and of the Roman civil law. The custom of reading under a barrister in chambers was not in vogue at this period; so that Murray's legal knowledge was the result of private study. Biographers have inaccurately stated that Murray "never knew the difference between total destitution and an income of £3000 a-year." It was not so. That large sum was not reached until after seven years of hard labour as a junior barrister. Through recommendations from his Scottish friends business soon began to flow in from the North, in the nature of appeals from the court of session to the house of lords. Two years after his call to the bar he held a brief for the respondent in the case of *Patterson versus Graham*; and attracted much notice. The respondent was one of the thousand eager speculators who had been duped by the South Sea Bubble; and as the knavish practices of the concoctors and agents of that calamitous scheme were likely to be brought forth and unravelled in open court, the house of lords was crowded with anxious listeners. Murray's gallant conduct in a contest where defeat was from the outset inevitable, made a deep impression in his favour upon the auditory, which the unsuccessful issue entirely failed to counteract. But the speech which placed Murray at the head of the bar was that delivered in 1738 for the defendant, Colonel Sloper, in an action of *replevin*—*Clibber versus Sloper*. It was after this success that the duchess of Marlborough sent him a general retainer, with a thousand guineas, of which Murray returned nine hundred and ninety-five, with the explanation that "the professional fee, with

a general retainer, could neither be less nor more than five guineas." One night this high-handed client drove to his chambers, and the hour being late her counsel was out. The lady having waited a considerable time in his rooms, Murray at last returned, whereupon she rated him smartly, concluding with this reprimand—"Young man, if you mean to rise in the world you must not sup out."

In the youth of his fame as a member of the bar, 1737, Murray fell in love with a lady whose name history has not recorded. A Lincolnshire squire, with a good rent-roll and other recommendations, offered himself as a rival, and the rising young barrister was rejected. Upon this, in a fit of despondency, the unrequited lover courted the retirement of a little cottage on the banks of the Thames, near Twickenham, where he received from his friend Pope such consolation as a disappointed mind could, under those circumstances, extract from well-written verses. In the course of twelve months Murray had completely recovered. He made an offer of marriage to the Lady Elizabeth Finch, a daughter of the earl of Winchelsea, and on the 20th November, 1738, she became his wife. They had no family, but enjoyed a long life of conjugal happiness. Having now attained the coveted honour of being at the head of the bar, and through his recent marriage with the daughter of the first lord of the admiralty, important influence at court, Pelham, Hardwicke, and the duke of Newcastle became anxious to strengthen the cabinet by appointing Murray one of the law officers of the crown. In 1742 Sir John Strange resigned, partly through ill health, partly in hopes of being made master of the rolls; and Murray became solicitor-general. He was immediately returned for Boroughbridge to the house of commons. Murray had two failings. He was deficient in originality and moral courage; nevertheless it will be conceded that he was one of the greatest parliamentary debaters. Pitt was his most formidable antagonist and most successful rival. Pitt enjoyed a wider scope for invective and passionate irony, of which he was so great a master, because his warfare against the measures of government, untrammelled by the restraints and responsibilities of office, had the colour of disinterested patriotism. The solicitor-general of that day was not simply an office to solve knotty questions of law, and advise upon the proceedings of the cabinet. In one of the most critical periods of our history he had to bear the brunt of parliamentary battles. The task of rolling back the tumultuous torrent of declamation with which the Great Commoner assailed the government, was assigned by common consent to the solicitor-general, and gallantly accomplished. While an undergraduate he had given much attention to the precepts and examples of the ancient orators. There was not a single oration of Cicero which he had not translated with care into English, and after an interval, retranslated into the original. From the fragments of a Latin treatise upon the oration of Demosthenes, *Περί Ξεφάνου*, we perceive with what exquisite nicety his critical judgment detected the most recondite charms of that classic masterpiece. Through years of laborious study the rare gifts which nature had lavished upon him were steadily ripening, and the time had now come to reap the reward of his toil. The most fastidious critic in the house was mute. Horace Walpole, upon hearing Murray's first speech on the army in Flanders, to which Pitt offered an inconclusive reply, had the sagacity to make the prediction, "In all appearance they will be great rivals." Parliamentary reporting at that time was very inefficient; but a good idea of Murray's oratory might be formed from the speeches in defence of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; in his own defence against the charge of having drunk the health of the Pretender; and in the house of lords against the reflections made by Lord Chatham upon his conduct as a judge. Upon the elevation of Sir Dudley Ryder to the bench, 1754, Murray succeeded to the office of attorney-general, and accepted the leadership of the house of commons. Murray was great as an advocate, great as a parliamentary debater, great as a statesman; but as a judge his greatness was pre-eminent. Even during his own lifetime the common designation by which he was known in Westminster hall, was that of the "Great Lord Mansfield." After having sat on the bench about two years Chief Justice Ryder died suddenly on the 24th May, 1756. Murray's claims were irresistible; but the administration could ill afford to lose his services in the House by promoting him to the bench. The duke of Newcastle assailed the ministerial attorney-general with entreaties and bribes; but upon receiving no better success in his appointment as law officer of

the crown if he were not raised to the bench, the negotiation was suddenly terminated. On the 8th November, 1756, Murray was sworn chief-justice of the king's bench, and created a peer by the title of Baron Mansfield of Mansfield in the county of Nottingham. During the long period he presided over this court, there were not half a dozen cases in which the judgments pronounced were reversed—only two in which his opinion was not unanimously adopted by his brethren on the bench. Though Dunning and Erskine, not to mention other names of less note who were avowedly opposed to Lord Mansfield in politics, practised in his court, not a single bill of exceptions was ever tendered to his ruling. Upon his elevation he commenced forthwith to reform the abuses of the court. He established the procedure which at the present time is followed in Westminster hall, whereby counsel are permitted to make only one motion a piece in the order of rank and seniority. He almost abolished the custom of repeated hearings, and frequently gave judgment at the close of the argument. The consequence was that business was despatched with rapidity, and great saving of expense to the parties. Though much of Mansfield's parliamentary eloquence is lost to the world for ever through the inefficient system of reporting which then prevailed, the masterly judgments delivered on the bench were recorded with care and accuracy by Cowper, Burrow, Durnford, East, and Douglas. His decisions are the great repositories of learning upon commercial and colonial laws, and upon the law of evidence. Mr. Justice Buller observed, in delivering an important judgment, that Lord Mansfield might be said "to be the founder of the commercial law of this country." But even this great judge, whom all lawyers delight to honour, was not infallible. His decision in the well-known case of *Perrin versus Blake* was clearly wrong. It was reversed when brought by writ of error to the exchequer chamber, though two of the judges dissented in favour of the original decision. Throughout his long judicial career Mansfield showed a leaning to common sense whenever it conflicted with the technicalities of the common law. The rule in Shelley's case had been law since the reign of Elizabeth, and the gift in *Perrin versus Blake* ought to have been rigidly construed according to the principles established in that case. By reversing the decision of the court of session upon the Duntreath case, which determines and expounds the law of entail for Scotland, Lord Mansfield gave a graceful proof of his having reconsidered the almost solitary judgment which had turned out erroneous. The only other circumstance that might be considered to dim the lustre of his name, was his severity as a criminal judge in enforcing capital punishment for the offence of forgery. In 1756 the great seal was offered to Lord Mansfield; but being anxious to complete the reforms in the common law courts which were in contemplation, he declined the honour. The same offer was made the following year, and again refused. According to a very ancient custom not generally known, upon the decease of the chancellor of the exchequer the seals of the office are given to the chief justice of the king's bench until the due appointment of a successor. Lord Mansfield was finance minister for three months. In 1757 he had a seat in the cabinet. During the next twenty years the chief-justice continues one of the most conspicuous members of the house of lords. Here, as formerly in the lower house, he was the Coryphaeus of a confiding ministry. When the American disturbances broke forth, and during a long portion of that memorable struggle, Mansfield stood out as the champion of sovereignty, and the advocate of strong measures for putting down what he deemed a treasonable rebellion. He was the mainstay of the administration. Lord Bathurst, the chancellor, seldom spoke. The other cabinet ministers, Lord Sandwich, Lord Gower, Lord Dartmouth, and Lord Hillborough, made official speeches, but never ranked high as debaters. The opposition benches were filled with a compact phalanx of statesmen and politicians, led on by Chatham, Shelbourne, Rockingham, and Camden; but Mansfield conducted the affairs of government with so much skill and vigour that, as a mark of royal favour, he was promoted in 1776 to the earldom of Mansfield. When that memorable anti-popey riot broke out under the leadership of Lord George Gordon, upon the sanction given by parliament to the Catholic Relief Bill, Lord Mansfield became the object of popular execration, which resulted in acts of fanatical violence. His mind was free from every taint of bigotry. In some recent decisions, the litigant parties being quakers, catholics, and dissenters, the law was laid down in a spirit of dignified tolerance and liberality, which the inflamed mob regarded as overt signs of a latent popish

partisanship. When the rioters to the number of sixty thousand crowded round the houses of parliament to present the "monster petition," Lord Mansfield was ill-treated by the rabble on his way to the house of lords; and, though his robes were torn, he barely escaped without suffering personal violence. Not satisfied with this, they rushed to Bloomsbury Square, sacked his house, and set fire to the premises; thereby destroying plate, furniture, pictures, and an invaluable library. On the 4th June, 1788, Lord Mansfield, then in his eighty-third year, unable any longer to take his seat on the bench through bodily infirmity, sent in his resignation. The whole bar testified their reverence for the veteran lawyer, who for three decades had presided over the administration of justice with so much glory, by presenting through their leader, Thomas Erskine, a farewell address couched in terms of tender affection and profound esteem. He died in 1793, retaining to the close of his life a mind which the waning years failed to darken. The last words that passed his lips were—"Let me sleep; let me sleep." Between the tombs of Chatham and Lord Robert Manners in Westminster abbey there may be seen a monument the workmanship of Flaxman—in design of singular beauty, in execution faultless—raised out of gratitude and reverence for the memory of the great Lord Mansfield.—G. H. P.

MANSO or **MANZO**, GIAMBATTISTA, Marquis of Villa, an eminent patron and cultivator of letters, born in Naples in 1561; died there, 28th December, 1646. After bearing arms in his youth for Savoy and Spain, he returned to Naples, and was one of the chief founders of the Academy degli Oziosi; he was also the principal promoter of the college of Nobles, to which he left all his large property, parsimoniously husbanded. His moral and religious character stood high; he was eminent in manly and elegant exercises; and won the love of Tasso, who dedicated to him his Dialogue on Friendship. Manso's own poems, chiefly light and amatory, are of middling merit. The "Poesia Nomiche," 1636, may be named; also "Dialogues on Love," 1608; and a "Life of Tasso," 1634.—W. M. R.

MANSOR or **MANSUR**, ABU DJAFAR ABDALLAH II., surnamed **AI**, the second Abbaside caliph, was born in 712, and succeeded his brother Saffah in 754. In 763 he founded Bagdad, having been compelled by an insurrection to leave the ancient capital, Hashemiah. His avarice was excessive, so that he was called Abu Dawanek or Father Halfpenny, and at his death he left a prodigious amount of treasure. He was a patron of learning, though not learned himself. He died in 775.—D. W. R.

MANT, RICHARD, bishop successively of Killaloe and of Down and Connor, was born in 1776 at Southampton, where his father was rector of All Saints. Educated at Winchester and at Trinity college, Oxford, he became a fellow and tutor of Oriel, and took orders in 1802. In the same year he edited the poetical works of Thomas Warton, the historian of English poetry, and brother of his old master at Winchester, Joseph Warton. After holding various preferments, he delivered the Bampton lecture for 1812; and the reputation thus acquired procured him the appointment of domestic chaplain to Dr. Mannors Sutton, archbishop of Canterbury. In 1813 the Christian Knowledge Society commissioned two of the chaplains of the archbishop of Canterbury, Drs. Mant and D'Oyley, to prepare the family Bible with notes which, first published in 1817, and frequently since, is well known as D'Oyley and Mant's Bible. An edition of the Book of Common Prayer—with notes similarly selected, but by himself alone, from writers of the English church—appeared in 1820. In 1815 he became rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, and in 1818 of East Hursley in Surrey. In 1820 he was made bishop of Killaloe, and in 1823 he was translated to Down and Connor. He had previously published some pleasing poetry, when in the latter year appeared his metrical version of the Psalms, in a great variety of metres. From the time of his translation to Down and Connor to his death in November, 1848, he was very active in religious authorship. Among his works of this period may be mentioned his "Biographical Notice of the Apostles and Evangelists," 1828; and his elaborate and careful "History of the Church in Ireland," 1839-40, from the Reformation to the union of the churches of England and Ireland in 1801. A memoir of the life of this amiable, accomplished, and diligent prelate by Archdeacon Berens was published in 1849.—F. E.

MANTEGNA, ANDREA, painter and engraver, was born near Padua in 1431. His father, Biagio or Blaio Mantegna, kept a

small farm, and the boy Andrea was employed to tend sheep. The stories of Giotto and Mantegna are thus somewhat similar. Each by his own simple ability secured at once a patron and an instructor. Cimabue adopted Giotto, and Squarcione, who had a great school of art at Padua, adopted Mantegna when he was a boy of ten years of age only. And it is commonly reported that Mantegna would have been Squarcione's heir had he not married the daughter of his patron's rival, Jacopo Bellini, Niccolasia the sister of Gentile and Giovanni Bellini. A Mantuan writer, however, has shown that the family name of Mantegna's wife was Nuvolosi, not Bellini; and this story must be classed with the many art fables brought to light in recent times. Mantegna worked his way like other artists, and in 1468 he had the good fortune to be taken into the service of the Marquis Lodovico Gonzaga, lord of Mantua, who awarded him a salary of about £30 a year, and gave him a small piece of land in the town, and on which in 1476 Mantegna built himself a house. He was much employed by Lodovico's successor, Francesco Gonzaga. It was for this prince that he painted the celebrated series of tempera pictures on paper fixed to cloth, known as "Cæsar's Triumph," and now, nine in number, at Hampton Court palace. They were originally painted for the palace of San Sebastiano at Mantua. These works were commenced about 1487, before the painter's visit to Rome. Mantegna went to Rome in the summer of 1488, and returned to Mantua at the close of the summer of 1490. They were finished in 1492. They were brought to England in the reign of Charles I., who bought them from the Duke Carlo; the collections of the earlier Gonzagas being broken up and dispersed during the disputed succession war in 1630. This "Triumph," now much damaged, was and is considered Mantegna's masterpiece. His works are very scarce, there being about thirty-three authenticated pictures only by him, besides frescoes. Many of these pictures are in tempera and on cloth. The Louvre possesses one of the most celebrated, the "Madonna della Vittoria," formerly in the church of Santa Maria della Vittoria at Mantua, and containing a portrait of the Marquis Francesco Gonzaga. The National gallery possesses a beautiful example of less pretensions, but more taste—one of the painter's very last pictures. Both works are in tempera and on cloth. The "Triumph" of Mantegna at Hampton Court is well known by the wood-cuts of Andreani and the engravings of Van Andenaert and Clarke. Mantegna's style is hard and severe, but his drawing is correct and grand, and his execution is most careful. His engravings—among the earliest Italian examples of the art—number about sixty, according to some authorities. They are much in the style of the prints of Marcantonio. He was, like his master Squarcione, a lover and student of the antique, and this taste is evident in all his works—in none more than in the figures and draperies of the Hampton Court "Triumph;" his colouring is forcible, and not deficient in harmony. This great painter and engraver, who distinguished himself also as sculptor, poet, and architect, died at Mantua on the 13th September, 1506, and was buried in his own chapel of St. John the Baptist, in the church of Sant' Andrea at Mantua. He left by his wife Niccolasia Nuvolosi two sons and a daughter. The second son, FRANCESCO, was a painter, and not only assisted his father in his lifetime, but completed some of his works. He was born about 1470, and was still living in 1517. Carlo del Mantegna and Giovanni Francesco Carotto were Mantegna's principal scholars and assistants.—(Vasari, *Vite*, &c., ed. Le Monnier; Coddé, *Pittori Mantovani*, &c.; Moschini, *Della Pittura in Padova*, &c.)—R. N. W.

MANTELL, GIMON ALGERNON, M.D., a distinguished palæontologist, was born at Lewes in Sussex about the year 1790. Having studied medicine, he practised as a surgeon-apothecary in his native town for several years. The country round Lewes abounding in fossil remains, his location there was exceedingly favourable to the study of geology and palæontology—a study in which he engaged with the greatest enthusiasm, and prosecuted with great success. Dr. Mantell was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1825, and in 1835 received the Wollaston medal as an acknowledgment of the value of his palæontological researches. He was about the same time elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London. In 1846 he removed from Lewes to Brighton; but four years afterwards he settled as a practitioner at Cheltenham, near London. After a few years' residence in that locality he sold his practice and removed to Chester Square in London, where he resided for several years, continuing his medical practice and scientific labours at the same

time. For years he endured great suffering from a spinal disease, and ultimately died in Chester Square in 1852, aged sixty-two. Dr. Mantell's reputation as a palæontologist stands very high. In the *Bibliographia Zoologica et Geologica* of Agassiz and Strickland, published by the Ray Society, no fewer than sixty-seven works and memoirs of various degrees of importance are enumerated as coming from his pen, besides several other papers on antiquarian and medical subjects. So varied are his writings that it is impossible to give any thing like even a resumé of his labours. His scientific character, however, may be regarded in two lights—that of an original discoverer, and of a public teacher. His discoveries in the Wealden formation especially were many and important; and by his researches in that group of rocks, he became the original demonstrator of the fresh-water origin of the mass of the Wealden beds. It was for these discoveries that the Wollaston medal and fund were adjudged to him by the council of the Royal Society. It was not to the discovery of the fossil bones of these huge extinct animals alone, however, that Dr. Mantell's labours extended. Various species of fossil mollusca, radiata, and foraminifera from the chalk, were brought to light by him, and the descriptions from time to time communicated to the Royal and other societies. One of his discoveries was that of the remarkable reptile from the old red sandstone, named by him *Telerpeton Elginense*, an animal of "singular interest, and regarded until very recently as the most ancient, unquestionable relic of its class." Such was Mantell as an original discoverer. As a public teacher he was also very eminent; "as a popular expounder of geological facts he was unequalled; as a lecturer within his own particular field, he had no rival." His popular writings, of which the "Wonders of Geology" and the "Medals of Creation" are among the most useful, had a wide circulation, and are held in high estimation by general readers. His principal other separate works are the "Fossils of the South Downs" and the "Illustrations of the Geology of Sussex." His large collection of fossils was purchased by the trustees of the British museum for £5000.—W. B. d.

MANTEUFFEL, EDWIN HANS KARL, FREIHERR VON, a distinguished Prussian general, who led some of the most important operations in the war of 1870, was born at Magdeburg, February 24, 1809. He entered the Prussian army in 1827, and after distinguished services in 1854 received the command of the fifth Uhlán regiment. After holding an office for some time in the ministry of war he was promoted as general-lieutenant in 1861, and in 1865 was appointed military governor of Schleswig. In this capacity he was authorized to regard the treaty of Gastein as invalid; but the Austrian general Gablenz, who was engaged as the commander of Holstein, refused to co-operate with the Prussian general. The consequence was that General Manteuffel led his forces into Holstein, from which the Austrians retreated. He then crossed the Elbe, and in conjunction with General Falkenstein conducted the operations by which the Hanoverian troops were compelled to capitulate. His important services to Germany in the latter stages of the campaign of 1870 cannot be fairly described or appreciated without repeating a considerable part of the history of the war. His operations rendered inevitable the total defeat of the troops commanded by General Bourbaki. In 1872 the emperor invested him with the insignia of the order of the Black Eagle in recognition of his distinguished services.—R. H.

MANTON, THOMAS, D.D., a learned and able divine, was born at Lawrence Lydiat in Somersetshire, in 1620. He was educated at the free school at Tiverton, and at Wadham college, Oxford, and was ordained when only twenty years of age. He was settled first at Stoke Newington, near London, where he laboured for seven years, and afterwards at Covent Garden. He frequently officiated before the parliament, and had the courage to preach against the death of the king. During the protectorate he was one of Cromwell's chaplains, and one of the committee which examined those about to be admitted into the ministry. Having in 1660 been instrumental in the restoration of Charles II. he was afterwards appointed chaplain to the king. In 1662 he was ejected from his living for nonconformity, and in 1670 was imprisoned for a time. In 1672 he was appointed lecturer at Pinner's hall. His voluminous works are still held in much esteem. He died October 13, 1677.—D. W. R.

MANUEL.—See *Genius*.

MANUEL was the supposed author of the code of civil law which passed under his name, and which

is one of the earliest and most interesting monuments of the development of the Aryan occupants of Hindostan. It has been and may be regarded as the expression of the second period of Hindoo history, religious, ethical, and political, of which the first period is more vaguely represented in the Vedas, the earliest written memorial of Hinduism. In the organization of Hinduism revealed in the Laws of Manu, not only has a certain civilization been reached, but the system of castes is rigidly enforced, and a supremacy in all things given to the Brahmin caste, of which there is no trace in the Vedas. In religion monotheism is proclaimed, and in morals there are many scattered indications of a system of great purity and even spirituality. The book abounds, however, with trivial regulations of detail. Manu or Menn (from the Sanscrit, *man* or *men*, "to understand,") signifies *intel-ligent*. In the Hindoo belief, Manu was the son or grandson of the Deity. Various dates have been assigned to the composition or compilation of the Laws of Manu as we have them now. From their non-injunction of the burning of widows, it is certain that the promulgation of the Laws of Menn must have preceded the invasion of India by Alexander, when that species of sacrifice is recorded as practised. According to Sir William Jones, Menn perhaps lived in the twelfth century B.C., and he thinks that the book as we have it must have received its present form about 880 B.C. The work was first made known in Europe in 1794, when Sir William Jones published his *Institutes of Hindoo Law*, or the Ordinances of Menn, comprising the Indian system of rites, religious and civil, verbally translated from the original Sanscrit, with a preface; to which and to the translation the reader is referred. A revised edition of Sir William Jones' version, accompanied by the original text, was published by Sir Graves Haughton in 1825; and in 1883 what appears to be a carefully executed translation from the original into French—*Les Lois de Manou*, &c.—with notes, executed by M. Loiseleur Des Longchamps, a pupil of Chézy.—F. E.

MANUEL I. (COMNENUS), Emperor of the East, born in 1120, was the younger son of Calo Johannes, on whose decease, in 1143, he ascended the throne. In this remarkable personage, the spirit of knight-errantry, in its most characteristic manifestations, seemed to be embodied. Although reared in the purple, he possessed the iron constitution and fearless temper of a genuine soldier, and proved the same in many a wonderful and well-nigh fabulous exploit. To read his biography is like perusing a stray page from the lives of Richard I. of England and Charles XII. For example, we learn that in one day he slew forty barbarians with his own hand, and returned to the camp, dragging after him four gigantic Turks, fastened to his saddle-bow. But this true Alcibiades of the eastern emperors passed too frequently from brave endurance of the hardships of war to sybaritic luxury in the lap of peace; and the consequence was that he never fairly and fully improved his victories. Physically rather than intellectually heroic, he neither could nor would eradicate the germs of decay that were now eating fast into the foundation of the Byzantine throne. Manuel Comnenus died in 1180.—J. J.

MANUEL II. (PALÆOLOGUS), Emperor of the East, born in 1349, attained the supreme dignity in 1391. The most memorable event of his reign was the demand made on Constantinople by the Sultan Bajazet, which led to an ignominious truce of ten years, and the toleration of Mahometanism in that capital; but the inevitable fall of the empire itself was indirectly delayed for a brief period by the victorious inroads of Tamerlane. The consequent humiliation of Bajazet permitted Manuel to close his reign and life, in 1425, in prosperity and peace.—J. J.

MANUEL, FRANCISCO, a Portuguese lyric poet, born at Lisbon in 1734. He early attained celebrity by his writings; but his familiarity with French and English persons, and his translation of "Tartuffe" brought down upon him the vengeance of the inquisition. He, however, attacked and disarmed the officer sent to apprehend him, 1788, and escaped to Paris, where, in spite of all the efforts made to recapture him, he resided till his death in 1819. His poems, published in Paris in 1808, include odes to D'Albuquerque and Washington, which are considered models of the loftier lyrical style. His epistles, tales, and fables are also highly esteemed, and it has been said that no one since Camoens has done so much for the renovation of the national poetry. He translated Wieland's *Oberon*; Chateaubriand's *Martyrs*; and La Fontaine's *Fables*.—F. M. W.

MANUEL, JACQUES ANTOINE, an eloquent orator and leader of the opposition in the French chamber after the Restoration

was born in 1755. He served with distinction as a volunteer in the republican army until the peace of Campo Formio, when he quitted the army and was admitted to the bar. In 1815 he was elected to the chamber of deputies, and strenuously opposed the recall of the Bourbons. He was again returned to the chamber in 1818. He was expelled in 1823 on account of his indignant denunciation of the Spanish war; but was elected again in 1824. He died in 1827.—J. T.

MANUEL, DON JUAN, nephew of Alfonso the Wise, and twice regent of the kingdom of Castile, born in 1282; died in 1347. He had two kings for his brothers-in-law and two others for his sons-in-law, and distinguished himself against the Moors. He is better known as the author of "Conde Lucanor," a collection of forty-nine tales, anecdotes, and apologues, which introduced an entirely new form of literary composition.—F. M. W.

MANUEL, NICOLAUS, known as N. Manuel Deutsch, and by Italian writers called Emanuel Tedesco, a celebrated Swiss painter, engraver, and author, was born at Berne in 1484. He studied at Colmar, in the school of Martin Schöngauer, and about 1510 went to Venice in order to study under Titian, whose manner is traceable in all his subsequent works, but especially in the landscape portions. Returning to Berne, Manuel was about 1515 employed to paint a "Dance of Death," in a series of forty-six large frescoes on the wall of the Dominican cemetery. This great work is often compared to the more famous Holbein series; it differed from it in being a coarser and more humorous, but less thoughtful and dramatic conception. The wall on which it was painted was destroyed in 1560; but prints and copies of it exist. Manuel also painted in his own house a fresco of "Solomon worshipping Idols." This probably had a religio-political meaning, for Manuel was a zealous promoter of the Reformation in Switzerland, and employed alike pencil, pen, and personal influence in its furtherance. Several bitter caricatures directed by him against Romish practices and the misdoings of monks and nuns, are still extant. He also wrote numerous songs and short poems in the vernacular dialect, and a series of Shrove-tide moralities, "Fastnachtspiele," which are described as abounding in grim humour and sharp satire. Gradually Manuel seems to have abandoned his pencil. In 1522 he accompanied the Swiss contingent as quartermaster in the expedition of Francis I. against Milan, and was present at the battle of Bicocco and the storming of Novara. In 1523 he was chosen landvogt of Erlacht, and the rest of his life was spent in public duties. He died in 1581. His best pictures and drawings are in the museum at Basle, and in the public libraries and private collections of Berne. The wood-engravings which bear his monograph (a small dagger added to his initials) appear to have been mostly executed about 1518.—HANS RUDOLF MANUEL, son of Nicolaus, was also a wood-engraver.—J. T.-e. MANUTIUS. See ALDUS.

MANZONI, ALESSANDRO, Count, a poet and novelist, was born at Milan, March 8, 1784. He studied at Milan and Pavia; and in his twenty-first year went to Paris, where his mother, a daughter of the celebrated Beccaria, had been resident for some years. The ideas of social philosophy derived through his mother were strengthened by the Parisian circle of ideologists into which he was introduced at Autenil, where he formed friendships with Cabanis, Volney, Garat, Fauriel, and Madame Condorcet. In 1806 he published a poem in blank verse to the memory of Carlo Imbonati, a friend of his mother's. With Fauriel, who became his most intimate friend, he discussed the subject of a reform in poetical diction and manner, just as Wordsworth and Coleridge were then discussing a new poetical code in England. Returning to Milan, Manzoni, in 1808, married Henrietta Louisa Blondel, the daughter of a Genevese banker, and passed happy days with her at his seat at Brusuglio, near Milan, alternating his gardening and agricultural pursuits by occasional visits to his literary friends in Paris. His short mythological poem, "Urania," appeared in 1809, and has all the frigidity of the decayed so-called classical style. He contemplated an extensive poem on the "Foundation of Venice." But in the year 1810 his views of life and duty were greatly modified by his conversion from scepticism to the creed of the most devout catholicism. His wife had previously become a member of the Romish church. About this time the poet published his "Sacred Hymns," in which the Nativity, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, &c., are made the subjects of noble verse full of devout fervour. He was not insensible to the literary influence of Götthe and Schlegel,

and already in 1816 had commenced the tragedy of the "Count of Carmagnola," which was not published till 1820. The old traditions of dramatic writing are abandoned in this play, which at once placed Manzoni at the head of the school of Romanticists, as opposed to the more conservative Classicists. The boldness with which the author discarded the unities and the mythological fables which had enjoyed the favour of Italian poets so long, was warmly applauded in various parts of Europe. Götthe congratulated Manzoni on "having shaken off the old rules so successfully, and on marching with so sure a step in the new path, that it would be easy to found new rules on his example." The defects of this work, and of the "Adelchi," which followed in 1823, sprung from the author's theory that the closest adherence to historical fact, and the strictest possible avoidance of the fictitious element in dramatic writing, give the truest, most natural, and therefore most interesting development to the characters represented on the stage. This theory would amount to a truism if history were to give a complete picture of the personages with whom it is occupied. Such a picture, complete in all its parts, would demand dramatic powers in the historian, and would anticipate the very task which the playwright undertakes. The history of Carmagnola, the celebrated Venetian commander, was marked by many fine scenes, to which Manzoni has done ample justice. In "Adelchi," the principal figure after the hero and his father Desiderius is Charlemagne, the conqueror of these last kings of the Lombards. An analysis of the play appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* for August, 1826. The poet's ode on the death of Napoleon I. in 1821, entitled "Il cinque Maggio" (the Fifth of May), has been extolled as the finest lyric poem of the century. In comparison with other efforts of the same kind on the same subject in France and England, it appears to many readers dull and heavy. It remained for Manzoni to add to his previous titles to fame, that of being the greatest Italian novelist of his time. In 1827, "I promessi Sposi" (the Betrothed), a Milanese story of the seventeenth century, obtained for him this triumph. The influence of Sir Walter Scott is traceable in this work. The incidents are well told; the characters carefully developed. The awful picture of famine and pestilence at Milan is not easily forgotten by the reader. Translated into most of the languages of Europe, "The Betrothed" has borne the name of Manzoni into regions where his other works remain unknown. In 1842 Manzoni added to an illustrated edition of his novel, "The Story of the Pillar of Infamy," in which he gives a striking picture of the atrocious executions, the consequence of superstition, during the plague of 1630. He applies the subject to Beccaria's theories on crimes and punishments. Except an occasional pamphlet, M. Manzoni published nothing after his famous novel. Many years of domestic happiness and virtuous living conducted him to an honoured old age, the latter part of which was clouded with affliction. Living apart from the strife of politics, he yet remained faithful to the liberal opinions of his early days; and in February, 1860, he was named senator of the kingdom of Sardinia, now the kingdom of Italy. He died in May, 1873.—R. H.

MAPES or MAP, WALTER, a writer of the time of Henry II., was born probably about 1140, on the borders of Wales, according to appearance in Gloucestershire or Herefordshire. He studied at Paris, entered the church, and was for a time in the household of Thomas à Beckett. He secured the favour of Henry II., who made him one of his judges itinerant, employed him in various foreign missions, conferred on him several ecclesiastical preferments, and in 1197 advanced him to the dignity of archdeacon of Oxford. After this event all trace of him is lost, but he is supposed to have died about 1210. He was a friend of Geraldus Cambrensis, and a man of wit and reading. As a prose writer, he is best known by his "De Nugis Curialium," begun as a satire upon court-life, but into which as he proceeded he threw a quantity of curious matter, legendary, historical, and anecdotal. That Mapes wrote poetry appears from his own statement; and from the fourteenth century, MSS. ascribe to him the authorship of a collection of Latin rhymes, many of them directed against the corruptions of the Church of Rome; and which in his own lifetime were circulated as the productions of Goliath or Gollardus, an imaginary ecclesiastic, whose name is synonymous with a loose liver. Some stanzas of one of these compositions—the "Confessio Goliath"—extracted and adapted from the celebrated popular song, "Mehmet propheet in kalender mori," on which the reputation of Mapes popularly rests. In

the chapter devoted to Mapes in the *Biographia Britannica Literaria*, and in the preface to "The Latin Poems commonly attributed to Walter Mapes," printed by the Camden Society in 1841. Mr. Thomas Wright disputes the claim of Mapes to be considered the author of more than two of the many pieces of Latin verse now extant under his name. Mr. Wright, on the other hand, ascribes to him the composition of a large portion of the cycle of Norman-French romances of the Round Table, in the earliest form known. Mr. Wright has also edited for the Camden Society, with a preface, the "De Nugis Curialium distinctiones quinque," 1850—its first publication from the original manuscript in the Bodleian.—F. E.

MAR, JOHN, eleventh earl of, born 1671, was the leader of the jacobite rebellion in 1715. He entered public life as a whig, but afterwards turned tory, then became once more a whig, and assisted in promoting the union between Scotland and England. Three years later, when the whigs were dismissed from office, Mar, without scruple or shame, went over to their opponents, and was made secretary of state and manager for Scotland. These frequent tergiversations rendered him notorious even among the loose-principled politicians of his own day; and gained him in his native country the nickname of "Bobbing John." On the accession of George I. Mar was ready once more to change sides, and addressed to that monarch a letter containing warm professions of ardent loyalty and devoted attachment. Notwithstanding this attempt to propitiate the new king, Mar was deprived of his office. Mortified at his disgrace he determined on vengeance, and hastening to the Highlands he raised the standard of the Stewarts at Braemar, on the 6th of September, 1715. He had a few days previously held a meeting of the principal jacobite peers and gentry of the north, and secured their support. Their adherents flocked in great numbers to his head-quarters, and soon nearly the whole country to the north of the Tay was in the hands of the insurgents. Mar, however, was totally unfit to head such an enterprise. Though possessed of great activity and address, he was fickle, vacillating, infirm of purpose, crooked in mind as in body, and entirely ignorant of the art of war. He wasted much precious time lingering in the Highlands; and when at length he made up his mind to descend into the Lowlands, the duke of Argyle encountered him at Sheriffmuir, a few miles to the north of Stirling, on the 18th of November; and though the result was a drawn battle, the advantages of the contest remained with the duke. The march of the insurgents into the low country was permanently arrested. Mar retreated to Perth; his army rapidly dwindled away; and though joined by the Chevalier in person, who created him a duke, he was at last fain to lead the remnant of his forces to Montrose, where Mar and the Chevalier embarked for France, leaving their deluded and indignant followers to shift for themselves. For some years the earl continued to be the sole favourite of the Chevalier, and possessed his unlimited confidence; but in 1719, having been arrested in Geneva, some overtures were made to him by Lord Stair, the British ambassador at Paris, to which Mar lent a ready ear. As a reward for his treachery to his master he was allowed a pension out of his forfeited possessions, and the estates, by a simulated sale, were preserved to the family. Mar still, however, professed to be a jacobite while revealing the secrets of James to the English government. But he had forfeited the confidence and esteem of both parties, and was now cordially detested by his former master. He died at Aix-la-Chapelle in May, 1752, regretted by no one.—J. T.

MARACCI. See MARRACCI.

MARAT, JEAN-PAUL, a French revolutionist, painfully celebrated for his atrocities, was born at Boudry, Neuchâtel, on the 24th May, 1744, of Calvinist parents. He studied medicine, which was his father's occupation, and published various scientific treatises. His quick, restless mind attempted many things with little success, or at least with success inadequate to his inordinate pride. In 1775 he published a treatise on "Man and the Mutual Influence of Soul and Body," at Amsterdam, in 8 vols. 12mo, a book which served Voltaire for an article in *La Gazette Littéraire*. Several treatises on fire, light, electricity, and the optics of Newton followed, all indicating a fearless application to the best authorities, unsupported by any profound knowledge. On the bursting out of the Revolution in 1789, he became a pamphleteer and journalist, and wrote an rapid succession of pamphlets against Nankar, a letter to the king, a plan

of criminal legislation, the project of a constitution, and on the 12th of September, 1789, issued the first number of his paper, the *Parisian Publicist*, afterwards called *L'ami du Peuple*. This character of "friend of the people" he maintained to the last by his candour in giving voice to the bloodthirsty instincts of the sans-culottes. His outrageous demeanour at the local meetings in Paris, and the ferocious extravagancies of his journal, were at first despised and derided. But Marat's violence was useful as an instrument of agitation to more designing men. Danton protected him, and the convent where the club of Cordeliers assembled was his shelter against the emissaries of the law, who on two or three occasions attempted to arrest him. "Two hundred and sixty thousand aristocrat heads," he had calculated, must fall before the Revolution would come to good. "Give me," he said to Barbaroux, "two hundred Naples braves, armed each with a good dirk and a muff on his left arm by way of shield; with them I will traverse France and accomplish the Revolution." With such feelings Marat promoted the outrages and massacres of the 20th of June, the 10th of August, and of September, 1792. As a member of the commune, he signed the proclamation which prompted the massacres in the prisons. Being elected a member of the convention, he braved all the marks of disgust which his presence excited. To the Girondins he was specially repulsive. He was accused of having demanded a dictator; defended himself energetically, and was acquitted; and saw himself avenged by the fall of the Girondins on the 2nd of June, 1793. He was now at the summit of popularity and power, but disenso was rapidly killing him, when he was assassinated by Charlotte Corday on the 18th of July.—(See CORDAY, CHARLOTTE).—R. H.

MARATTI, CARLO, the most celebrated of the later Roman painters of the eighteenth century, and sometimes called the last of the Romans, was born at Camurano in the march of Ancona, 15th May, 1625. He went early to Rome to a brother established there as a painter; and having spent a year under the tuition of his brother, he entered the school of Andrea Sacchi, and very soon distinguished himself above all the other scholars of that great painter. The career of Maratti was long and brilliant; he was really, as far as academical excellencies go, a painter of extraordinary accomplishments; but he was affected in his style, and in the higher sentimental qualities of his art his abilities were of the ordinary stamp only. The great number of his pictures of the Virgin, some of which are very graceful and delicate, procured him the name among his fellow-artists of "Carlo delle Madonna." After the death of Andrea Sacchi Maratti was the leader of the so-called Raphael or Roman school of taste, in contradistinction to the Florentine faction of Machinisti under Pietro da Cortona and his followers; and after the death of Ciro Ferri he was without a rival in Rome. He was the favourite of six successive popes—Clement IX. and X., Innocent XI., Alexander VIII., Innocent XII., and Clement XI. Innocent XI. appointed Carlo Maratti superintendent of the Vatican stanze, an office confirmed by Innocent XII., who extended the painter's authority over all the pictures of the Vatican palace; and we are indebted greatly to Carlo Maratti for the preservation of the famous frescoes of Michelangelo and Raphael in the Vatican. He had restored the frescoes of Raphael in the Farnesina, and Pope Clement XI. gave him the commission to clear and restore the celebrated frescoes of Raphael in the Vatican stanze, an operation which Maratti successfully performed in 1702 and 1703; and the pope, to testify his satisfaction, granted him a pension, and created him a cavalier of the order of the Abito di Cristo. Like his master Sacchi, Carlo Maratti had always been an enthusiastic admirer of the genius of Raphael. He himself painted little in fresco; his principal works are all oil pictures, among them many altar-pieces, of which the most celebrated is the large picture of the "Baptism of Christ," now in the church of Santa Maria degli Angeli at Rome, and which has been worked in mosaic for one of the altars of St. Peter's. He was an excellent portrait-painter, and also executed some good etchings; the National gallery has a good half-length portrait of Cardinal Cenci by him. He was the first perpetual president or principle of the Academy of St. Luke at Rome, where he died at the advanced age of eighty-eight on the 16th of December, 1718.—(Gioni, *Ritratti di Alcuni celebri Pittori del Secolo xvi.*, &c., 4to, Rome, 1781).—R. N. W.

MARBECK or MERBECK, JOHN, for his name was spelt both ways, was born about the year 1525, and became a chorister

of St. George's chapel, Windsor, in 1581. His early life was chiefly spent in the practice of the organ, upon which instrument he is said to have possessed great skill. About the year 1543 a number of persons at Windsor who favoured the Reformation had formed themselves into a society. Among them were Anthony Person, a priest; Robert Testwood, a "singing man" in the choir of Windsor; John Marbeck, then one of the organists of the chapel; and Henry Filmer, a tradesman of the same town. Upon intimation given that these persons had frequent meetings, Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, procured a commission from the king to search suspected houses in the town for heretical works, upon which the four persons above-named were apprehended and their books seized, among which were found some papers of notes on the Bible, and a concordance in English, in the hand-writing of Marbeck. Upon his examination before the commissioners of the Six Articles touching these papers, he said as to the notes, that he read much in order to understand the scriptures, and that whenever he met with any exposition thereof he extracted it, and noted the name of the author; and as to the concordance, that being a poor man he could not afford to buy a copy of the English Bible, which had then lately been published with notes, by Thomas Matthews, and therefore had set himself to write one out, and was entered into the book of Joshua, when a friend of his, one Turner, knowing his industry, suggested to him the compilation of a concordance in English: but he told him he knew not what that meant, upon which his friend explained the word to him, and furnished him with a Latin concordance and an English Bible; and having in his youth learned a little Latin, he, by the help of these, and comparing the English with the Latin, was enabled to draw out a concordance, which he had brought as far as the letter L. This story seemed so strange to the commissioners who examined him, that they did not believe it. To convince them, Marbeck desired they would draw out any words under the letter M, and give him the Latin concordance and English Bible, and in a day's time he had filled three sheets of paper with a continuation of his work, as far as the words given would enable him to do. "The ingenuity and industry of Marbeck were much applauded even by his enemies; and it was said by Dr. Oking, one of the commissioners who examined him, that "he had been better employed than his accusers." However, neither his ingenuity nor his industry could prevent his being brought to trial for heresy at the same time with the three other persons, his friends and associates. Person and Filmer were indicted for irreverent expressions concerning the mass. The charge against Marbeck was copying with his own hand an epistle of Calvin against it, which it seems was a crime within the statute of the well-known Six Articles. Testwood had discovered an intemperate zeal in dissuading people from pilgrimages, and had stricken off, with a key, the nose of an alabaster image of the Virgin Mary, which stood behind the high altar of St. George's chapel. It was also related of him that in the course of divine service, one of the same chapel named Robert Philips, singing, as his duty required, on one side of the choir these words, "O redemptrix et salvatrix," was answered by Testwood singing on the other side, "Non redemptrix nec salvatrix." They were found guilty and condemned to be burnt, which sentence was executed on all except Marbeck, the day after the trial. Marbeck was a man of meek and harmless temper, and highly esteemed for his skill in music. He behaved with so much integrity and uprightness during his trial, that through the intercession of Sir Humphrey Foster, one of the commissioners, he obtained the king's pardon. Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, was sorry for having brought him into trouble, and from his persecutor became his staunch friend and patron. Having thus escaped martyrdom, Marbeck applied himself to the study of his profession; and not having been required to make any public recantation, he indulged his own opinions in secret, without doing violence to his conscience or giving offence to others, till the death of Henry VIII., when he found himself at liberty to make a public profession of his faith. Marbeck now set about completing his concordance, and in the course of four years it appeared under the following title:—"A Concordance, that is to saie, a worke wherein by the ordre of the letters of A, B, C, ye maye redelye finde any worde conteyned in the whole Bible, so often as it is there expressed or mentioned." London, Richard Grafton, 1550. In the dedication "To the most highe and mightie Prince Edward VI.," Marbeck thus speaks of himself:—"One of your highnes' most poore subjects, destitute both of

learnynge and eloquence, yea, and such a one as in maner never tasted the sweetness of learned letters, but altogether brought up in your highnes' college at Wyndesore in the study of musike and playing on organs, wherein I consumed vainly the greatest part of my life. As I had almost finished this worke, my chance, among others, was at Wyndesore to be taken in the labyrinth and troublesome letter called the Statute of Six Articles. I was quickly condemned and judged to death for copying out of a worke made by the great clerke, Mr. John Calvyn, written against the same Six Articles; and this my concordance was not one of the least matters that they then alleged. Your highnes' father granted me his most gracious pardon, which I enjoyed, and was set at liberty."

Marbeck was also the author of the following works—the "Lyves of Holy Saintes, Prophets, Patriarchs, and others, contayned in Holye Scripture," 1574; the "Halle Historie of King David drawne into English Meetre," 1579; a "Ripping up of the Pope's Fardel," 1581; a "Book of Notes and Common Places, gathered out of divers writers," 1581; "Examples drawn out of Holye Scripture, with their application," 1582; a "Dialogue between Youth and Old Age," 1584; and probably others which have not descended to the present generation. But by far the most important work which Marbeck has left to posterity, is his "Booke of Common Praier, noted," printed by Richard Grafton, the king's printer, in the year 1550. In the order of publication it takes its place between the first and second Prayer-books of Edward VI., and contains the groundwork of the plain-song as used in our cathedrals from the time of the Reformation to the present day. This valuable book includes the order of morning and evening prayer, together with the office of the holy communion and the burial service, all adapted to music selected from the Latin service books. It must be borne in mind that it contains no new compositions. All that Marbeck did was to adapt the ancient melodies of the church to the English words of the Te Deum, Benedictus, &c., and apply the rules of ecclesiastical accent to the suffrages, &c. Marbeck's great object throughout the work seems to have been the simplification of these fine old melodies, and the preservation of their leading characteristics. There is scarcely an instance of more than one note set to a syllable, and this it is highly probable was the result of the known wishes of Archbishop Cranmer, who not only went the length of desiring the banishment of figured music from the church—"vibratam illam et operosam musicam, quæ figurata dicitur, auferri placet"—but the simplification of the plain-song in such sort that it should be "clarus et aptus, ut ad auditorum omnia sensum et intelligentiam proveniant." Two editions of this valuable manual have lately been printed under the editorial care of Dr. Rimbault—one, in facsimile, printed uniform with Pickering's Prayer-books; the other, a less expensive reprint, with a historical preface. In the year 1550, according to Wood, "John Merbeck or Marbeck, organist to Saint George's chapel at Windsor, did supplicate for the degree of bachelor of music; but whether he was admitted it appears not, because the admissions in all faculties are for several years omitted." It appears, however, from a manuscript preserved in the music school at Oxford, written in the year 1553, that Marbeck was admitted to the degree of bachelor in the year of his application. Fox, in his Acts and Monuments, 1562, and Burnet, in his History of the Reformation, give a circumstantial detail of the troubles in which Marbeck was involved on account of religion; but it is somewhat singular that Fox, who was personally acquainted with him, should have asserted in the first edition of his work that he actually suffered in the flames at Windsor, in conjunction with Person, Filmer, and Testwood. This mistake was afterwards corrected in the second edition of that work; but not until it had exposed its author to the severe censures of Cope, Parsons, and other adherents to the Church of Rome. The second English edition of Fox's Acts and Monuments was printed in 1583, in which the author says of Marbeck—"He is not yet dead, but liveth, God be praised, and yet to this present singeth merrily, and playeth on the organs." Marbeck died in 1583, and was buried in the chancel of St. George's chapel, Windsor.—He left a son, Roger, who was a student of Christ church, Oxford, and the first standing perpetual orator of that university. He was afterwards canon of Christ church, provost of Oriel, and chief physician to Queen Elizabeth. Wood informs us that he died in 1605, and was buried in the church of St. Giles Without, Chancery.—E. F. R.

MARC-ANTONIO. See RAIMONDI.

MARCEL, ETIENNE, mayor of Paris in 1856. After the defeat of Poitiers, when the dauphin assumed the regency, Marcel, a man of no conscience but of singular daring, headed a rising in February, 1358, and took possession of Paris, which he was on the point of giving up to Charles the Bad, when in June he met his death at the hands of his own party, who had become alarmed at the consequences of the conspiracy. An account of Marcel's rising was published at Paris by M. Naudet in 1816.—W. J. P.

MARCELLINUS. See AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS.

MARCELLINUS, was elected pope upon the death of Calixtus, in the year 296. Theodoret says that in those stormy times of persecution he acquired great glory. He held the holy see for eight years, dying in 304, soon after the breaking out of the great persecution described by Eusebius. He has been sometimes styled a martyr; but the Liberian Calendar places him among those popes who were not put to death for the faith. His name is followed on the list of popes by that of Marcellus, whom some have supposed to be the same person.—T. A.

MARCELLINUS, a Latin writer, a native of Illyricum, who flourished about 500, wrote "Libri IV. de temporum qualitatibus et positionibus locorum," now lost, but highly praised by Cassiodorus. He was also the author of a "Chronicon," extending from 879 to 518.

MARCELLO, BENEDETTO, a noble Venetian, was born in 1680. His father, Agostino Marcello, was a senator of Venice; his mother, Paolina, was of the honourable family of Cappello. Benedetto was well instructed in classical literature, and having gone through a regular course of education under proper masters, was committed to the tuition of his elder brother, Alessandro, and by him taken into his house with a view to his further improvement in philosophy and the liberal arts. Alessandro Marcello dwelt at Venice; he had a musical academy in his house, held regularly on a certain day in every week, in which were frequently performed his own compositions. Being a man of rank, and eminent for his great endowments, his house was the resort of all strangers who came to visit the city. It once happened that the princes of Brunswick were there, who, being invited to a musical performance in the academy above mentioned, took particular notice of Benedetto, at that time very young, and among other questions asked him, in the hearing of his brother, what were the studies that most engaged his attention. "O," said his brother, "he is a very useful little fellow to me, for he fetches my books and papers, the fittest employment for such a one as he is." The boy was nettled at the answer, which reflected as much upon his supposed want of genius as his youth; he, therefore, resolved to apply himself to music and poetry, which his brother seeing committed him to the care of Francesco Gasparini, to be instructed in the principles of music; for poetry he had other assistances, and at length became a great proficient in both arts. In the year 1716, the birth of the first son of the Emperor Charles VI. was celebrated at Vienna with great magnificence, and upon this occasion a serenata, composed by Benedetto Marcello, was performed there with great applause. Two cantatas of his, the one entitled "Il Timoteo," the other "La Cassandra," composed at this period, were also much esteemed. Marcello after this composed a mass which was highly celebrated, and was performed for the first time in the church of Santa Maria della Celestina, on the occasion of Donna Alessandro Marcello, his brother's daughter, taking the veil in that monastery. He also set to music the "Lamentations of Jeremiah," the "Miserere," and the "Salve." These, with many other sacred compositions, he gave to the clergy of the church of Santa Sophia, and was at the pains of instructing them in the manner in which they were to be performed. For many years Marcello was a constant member of a musical academy held at the house of Agostino Coletti, organist of the church of the holy apostles, in which he always sat at the harpsichord, and by his authority, which every one acquiesced in, directed and regulated the whole performance. In the year 1724 were brought out the first four volumes of the Paraphrase of the Psalms, by Grutzmacher, in Italian, set to music for one, two, and three voices, by Benedetto Marcello; and in the two subsequent years four more, including the whole first fifty of the psalms. In the year 1726 this great work was completed by the publication of four volumes more. Matheson, in a paper which Marcello prefixed to the sixth volume, says that the music of some of the psalms had been adapted to words in the

German language, and had been performed with great applause in the cathedral of Hamburg. And we are further told that, for the satisfaction of hearing these compositions, the Russians had made a translation of the Italian Paraphrase into their own language, associating it to the original music of Marcello, and that some sheets of the work had been transmitted to the author. At Rome, these compositions were held in the highest estimation by all who professed either to understand or love music. In the palace of Cardinal Ottoboni was a musical academy, held on Monday every week, at which Corelli performed; at this musical assembly one of the psalms of Marcello made constantly a part of the entertainment. When the news of Marcello's death arrived at Rome, his eminence, as a public testimony of affection for his memory, ordered that, on a day appointed for the usual assembly, there should be a solemn musical performance. The room was hung with black, and the performers and all present were in deep mourning. Father Santo Canal, a jesuit, made the oration, and the most eminent of the learned of that time rehearsed their respective compositions upon the occasion, in various languages, in the presence of the many considerable personages there assembled. Nor has England been wanting in respect for the abilities of this great man. Charles Avison celebrated Marcello's Psalms in his Essay on Musical Expression, and had given out proposals for publishing by subscription an edition of the work, revised by himself; but it seems that the execution of this design devolved upon another person, John Garth of Durham, who was at the pains of adapting to the music of Marcello suitable words from the English prose translation of the Psalms, with a view to their being performed as anthems in our cathedrals; and with the assistance of a numerous subscription the work was completed in eight folio volumes. Marcello was for many years a judge in the council of Forty; from thence he was removed to the charge of provisor of Pola in Istria. Afterwards he was appointed to the office of chamberlain or treasurer of the city of Brescia. He died at Brescia in the year 1739, and was buried in the church of the Minor Observants of St. Joseph in that city, with a degree of funeral pomp suitable to his rank.—E. F. R.

MARCELLUS I. (SAINT), Pope, succeeded St. Marcellinus, who died in 304, but it is probable the election did not take place till 308, the pontificate remaining vacant for nearly four years on account of the persecution then raging against the church. Marcellus attempted, but with very little success, to restore the church to the state in which it was prior to the outbreak of the persecution. In particular his dealings with those who had apostatized seem to have been injudiciously rigorous. He died in 309.

MARCELLUS II., Pope, born at Fano, in the Roman states, in 1501, succeeded Julius III. in 1555. He survived his election only twenty-one days, dying 30th April, 1555. He was a man of simple tastes and upright character.

MARCELLUS, a physician of Sida in Pamphylia, who flourished in the second century after Christ. He was the author of a poem upon medicine, in which he treated of the curious species of melancholy called lycanthropy, wherein the patient fancies himself turned into a wolf; also, of a small work upon fishes.

MARCELLUS, EMPIRICUS, a physician of the fourth century, born at Bordeaux. He lived during the reign of Theodosius the Great, to whom he was magister officiorum. Though he never received a medical education, he is the author of a work, "De medicamentis empiricis, physicis, et rationalibus," a compilation which contains an immense number of prescriptions for all kinds of diseases, but full of superstitious ignorance; the object of it being, he says, "to enable his children to cure themselves by simple remedies."—W. B. d.

MARCELLUS, MARCUS CLAUDIUS, a celebrated Roman general. He entered the army as soon as he was old enough to handle the weapons of a soldier, and very early distinguished himself by acts of daring and prowess. He served in the first Punic war; was curule ædile about 226 B.C., and afterwards ædile; and obtained the consulship in 222 B.C. At this time the Gauls had invaded Italy, and the command of the army which was in the field against them devolved on Marcellus and Cornelius Scipio, his colleague in the consulship. In the course of a short campaign the invaders were utterly routed. Marcellus killed their king, Britomarchus, in single combat, and thus enjoyed the rare distinction of carrying the *spolia opima* in triumph on his return to Rome. He was prætor in 215 B.C.,

and it was chiefly through his energy and military skill that the remnant of the Roman army was enabled to keep acting on the defensive after the defeat of Cannæ. In the following year he defeated Hannibal at Nola. In 214 B.C. he was again appointed consul along with Q. F. Maximus, and took the command of the army in Sicily. Here he took the towns of Leontini and Syracuse, the latter of which was defended by the celebrated Archimedes. Immense quantities of plunder fell into his hands, and he was afterwards accused at Rome of treating the towns which surrendered with undue severity. His character was undoubtedly stern and severe, but his love of justice has never been denied. In 210 B.C. he commanded against Hannibal in Italy, and during that and the following year he gained victories in Samnium, at Salapia, Numistro, and Canusium. On his return he was elected consul for the fifth time. He was killed in battle near Venusia in 208 B.C.—D. M.

MARCELLUS, ULPUS, a Roman jurist, often quoted, one of the legal advisers of the Emperor Antoninus Pius. He wrote thirty-one books of "Digesta," six books on the "Leges Juliae et Papia," a book of "Responsa," and other works, from which one hundred and fifty-nine extracts are found in the Digest.

MARCEY, ALEXANDER, a learned physician and experimental philosopher, was born at Geneva in 1770. He was educated at Edinburgh, and commenced practice as a physician in London, where he acquired great reputation. He was successively physician to Guy's Hospital, and superintendent of the general military hospital at Portsmouth. He retired from practice on coming into possession of a large fortune, and visited his native city, where in 1820 he was elected a member of the representative council and honorary professor of chemistry in the university of Geneva. He died suddenly in the following year while on a visit to London. Dr. Marcey was the author of "An Essay on the Chemical History and Treatment of Calculous Disorders," 8vo, 1817, and of many valuable papers on scientific subjects.—J. T.

MARCEY, JANE, wife of the preceding, author of a series of very popular "Conversations" on subjects chiefly scientific, was the daughter of Mr. Haldimand, a wealthy Swiss merchant settled in London, where, probably, she was born in 1769. About the time of Davy's brilliant discovery of the metallic bases of the alkalis, 1807, when his science was beginning to arouse the curiosity of the general public, Mrs. Marcey published the earliest of her works, the "Conversations on Chemistry." Written in the form of dialogues between parents and children, and intended for young people, it was immediately successful, and did much to popularize the science which it explained with lucidity and liveliness. "Conversations on Chemistry" has gone through nearly twenty editions. It was followed in 1816 by "Conversations on Political Economy," which Mr. Macculloch (Literature of Political Economy) pronounces "on the whole the best introduction to the science that has yet appeared;" and in 1819 by "Conversations on Natural Philosophy." Among her other books of the same kind were "Conversations on Vegetable Physiology," on the "History of England;" and on "Land and Water." She also wrote several minor works for children. She died in London in 1858.—F. E.

MARCH, AUSIAS, OSLAS, or UGIAS, a poet in the Limousin dialect, born in Valencia towards the end of the fourteenth century; died in 1460. The chief theme of his poems (published in the original in 1543) is his love for Theresa Bon, or De Momboy, whom he celebrates in a style of sentiment resembling, and considered sometimes as rivaling that of Petrarch.—W. M. R.

MARCHAND, ETIENNE, was born in the island of Grenada in 1755, and made several voyages to the Antilles. He discovered a group of islands in the South Sea, which he called Islands of the Revolution; and he pushed his explorations as far north as Nootka Sound, adding little or nothing, however, to the observations of former navigators. He died at the Mauritius in 1793. A narrative entitled "Voyage autour du Monde pendant les années 1790-91-92, par Etienne Marchand," was published by Fleuriot in 1798.—W. J. P.

MARCHAND, PROSPER, a learned Frenchman, born about 1675, and died at Amsterdam in June, 1756. He was brought up as a bookseller and publisher, and had a shop in Paris, which was the resort of the learned, but left France on account of the religious persecutions, and established a place of business at Amsterdam. Trade rivalry appears to have been nearly as vexatious among his brother protestants as persecution among Romanists. He gave up his shop, and devoted his time to the

pen. At his death he left his library and MSS. to the university of Leyden. His principal work was a "Dictionnaire Historique," published at the Hague in 1758. He was also the author of "L'Histoire de l'Imprimerie." His editions of French works are held in estimation.—P. E. D.

MARCHESE, POMPEO, Italian sculptor, was born in 1790. He was a favourite pupil of Canova, and executed several of the great sculptor's later works. The Cavalier Marchesi was one of the most successful sculptors of his time. His works are marked by classic design and careful modelling: they comprise subjects from the ancient mythology, religious pieces for various churches, and numerous important memorial statues. Of these last the chief are a colossal statue of King Charles Emmanuel at Novaro; Philibert-Emmanuel, for Victor-Emmanuel; Volta at Coma; twelve statues of distinguished Italians for Milan cathedral; two statues of Francis I.; Göthe for the library, Frankfurt; and many more. Marchesi was professor in the academy of Milan. He died in that city, in 1858.—J. T.-e.

MARCHMONT, HUGH HUME, Earl of. See HUME.

MARCIANUS, Emperor of the East, was born in Thracia about 390, of humble parentage. He served in the Persian and African wars under the famous Byzantine general Aspar and his son Ardaburius, and by their influence he became senator and tribune. He was a man of great abilities, and gradually rose to high dignity and power in the Byzantine government; so that on the death of the Emperor Theodosius II., Pulcheria, the sister and successor of Theodosius, gave her hand to Marcian, and he was associated with her in the empire, 25th August, 450. Attila was at this time threatening with invasion both the Eastern and Western empires. On hearing of the elevation of Marcian, he sent to demand from him the tribute promised by Theodosius. Marcian sternly refused all payment of tribute. "I have iron," he said, "for Attila, but no gold." Attila, though greatly incensed, resolved to postpone his Eastern expedition till after he had subjugated the Western empire, and his death in 453 relieved Marcian from a great peril. His successors were divided among themselves, and the emperor was enabled to make peaceable arrangements with them. The generals of Marcian were successful against the Arabs, Persians, and Armenians, and his external administration was vigorous and effective. Being a strict catholic, he summoned a general council at Chalcedon in 451, in which the Eutychian heresy was condemned. His internal government seems to have been exemplary. He died in 457.—G.

MARCION, one of the early christian heretics, was born at Sinope, where his father is said to have been bishop about 100. Excommunicated from the church there, he came to Rome, probably some time before 139; that being the date assigned for the writing of the first Apology of Justin, in which Marcion is referred to as a heretic resident at Rome. He is said to have attached himself, while at Rome, to the Gnostic teacher Cerdo; but be this as it may, Marcion clearly occupies a position of his own in the history of the early church. Directly opposed to the Judaizers on the one hand, he yet cannot be affiliated to any of the Gnostic sects on the other. The practical character of his teaching, shown by his non-recognition of an esoteric gnosis, essentially distinguishes him from them. His errors arose from a one-sided development of the doctrines of St. Paul. The idea of a "new creation" in Christ was the ground of his system, and this he carried to the length of regarding the law, not as a preparation for the gospel, but as an entirely hostile system. Expressing this view in the form of a Gnostic philosophy, he assumed the existence of three fundamental principles—1. Matter; 2. the Good God; 3. the Demiurge, a subordinate being, improperly named God. The Demiurge, working on matter, created the body of man and communicated a soul out of his own essence. He was incapable, however, of transmitting matter by a true principle of life, and thus it remained as the source of evil in man and the world. One people only, the Jews, continued under the special guidance of the Demiurge, and to them he made the highest revelation of which he was capable, viz., that of a positive law of rewards and punishments. Indirect antagonism to this was the revelation of a principle of love, made by the Good God, when his Son came down to Capernaum in the form of a public teacher, in the fifteenth year of Tiberius. Consistently with these doctrines, Marcion rejected all the writings of the New Testament, except those of St. Paul and certain parts of St. Luke's Gospel. His chief work

was on the "antithesis" of the Old and New Testaments. His views were met by Tertullian in the tracts, "Adversus Marcionem," and "De Præscriptione Hereticorum." Of his later life nothing is known. The feeling of the orthodox towards him is shown by the reply of Polycarp, on Marcion's asking him if he knew him—"I know thee as the first-born of Satan."—G.

MARCUS, a Gnostic, usually called a disciple of Valentinus, to whose school he belonged in the main. He was a native of Palestine in the latter half of the second century; but all particulars of his life are unknown. His system was set forth in a poetical dress; the æons, whose number he enlarged, were introduced discoursing in liturgical forms and with imposing symbols of worship, while special mysteries were found in the numbers and positions of letters, after the manner of the Jewish Cabbala. The universe in his view was a continuous utterance of the Ineffable. An echo of the Pleroma falls down into the *Æon*, and becomes the forming principle of a lower creation. His disciples were called Marcosians. They distinguished between a *psychical* and *pneumatic* christianity, and had a corresponding twofold baptism, extreme unction, and other peculiarities.—S. D.

MARCUS AURELIUS. See AURELIUS ANTONINUS.

MARCUS GRÆCUS, author of a treatise, "Liber Ignium," in which the formation of a rocket is described; and this Dr. Jebb has suggested as possibly the source from which Roger Bacon obtained the knowledge he had of a detonating powder. The following are the words of Græcus:—"Secundus modus ignis volatilis hoc modo conficitur; lib. i. sulphuris vivi; lib. ii. carbonis silicis; salis petrosi vi. libras, quas tria subtilissime terantur in lapide marmoreo." He is supposed to have been that Græcus whose name occurs in the works of Mesua, the Arabian physician, about 800; and it has been suggested that he is the Græcus mentioned by Galen.—D. W. R.

MARCY, WILLIAM LARNED, born in 1786, a distinguished statesman and legislator of America, who filled the post of secretary of state for foreign affairs. His writings on international and maritime law are of high authority. He died in 1857.—J. F. W.

MARDONIUS, a Persian general, who took a prominent part in the wars of Darius Hystaspes and Xerxes against Greece, was the son of Gobryas, one of the seven conspirators by whom Smerdis the Magian was slain. He married a daughter of Darius, and that monarch gave him command of the forces sent, 492 B.C., to avenge on Athens and Eretria their co-operation with Aristagoras in the Ionian revolt. The expedition, however, had no better success than might have been augured from the youth and inexperience of its leader. He suffered his camp to be surprised by the Thracians; and so large a number of his troops were cut off in the nocturnal assault, that he was compelled to seek the preservation of the remainder by a hasty retreat to Asia, his fleet having been almost destroyed in a tempest, off Mount Athos. He subsequently commanded a division of the immense army with which Xerxes crossed the Hellespont. The enterprise had been warmly supported by him in council, and when the defeat at Salamis compelled the king to retire with the main body of his forces, Mardonius was intrusted with the further prosecution of the war. In the following spring he penetrated into Boeotia, and after ravaging Attica, drew back to the Æsopus, where the confederated forces of the Greeks at length offered battle. The issue was decided at Plataea. The Persians suffered a disastrous defeat, and Mardonius himself fell, 479 B.C.—W. B.

MARECHAL, PIERRE SYLVAIN, one of the noted French infidels of the last century, was born at Paris in 1750. He studied law, and took his diploma as an advocate, but did not practise at the bar. Devoting himself to literary pursuits, he first appeared before the public as the author of a few pastoral poems; hence his nom-de-plume of Berger Sylvain, which he prefixed to some of his subsequent writings. In the sub librarianship of Mazarin college he stored his mind with much information, imbibing in the course of his varied studies the sceptical principles which he afterwards so keenly advocated. Of his numerous works the most important were "Voyages de Pythagore en Egypte;" "Histoire Universelle;" "Histoire de Russie;" and the "Dictionnaire des Athées," which was prohibited by the government. He died at Mont Rouge in 1803.—W. B.

MARENZIO, LUCA, a celebrated musician, was born at Comacina in the diocese of Brescia about the middle of the sixteenth century. He learned music under Jean Contini, the master of the chapel of Brescia. His natural inclination leading him early to the composition of madrigals, like his contem-

porary Palestrina, he obtained an acknowledged superiority over many of his brother writers in the same walk. He was called by his countrymen "Il pin dolce Cigno." In early life he went to Poland, and, according to Adami and others, was caressed and patronized by many princes and eminent personages, particularly by the king of that country. The climate, however, not suiting his constitution, he went to Rome in 1581, and was appointed chapelmaster to Cardinal Luigi d'Este. He was greatly patronized by Cardinal Aldobrandini, the nephew of Clement VIII., through whose interest in 1595 he was admitted into the Pontifical college. This great musician died in 1599, and was buried in the church of St. Lorenzo in Lucina. He has left us a great number of his compositions. Nine books of his madrigals for five voices were printed at Venice between the years 1587 and 1601. Besides these, he composed six books of madrigals in six parts; madrigals for three voices; another set for five; and another for six voices, different from all the former; canzonets for the lute; "Motetti in 4;" and "Sacra Cantiones, 5, 6, et 7 Vocibus." All these works were printed at Venice and afterwards at Antwerp, and many of them in London to English words.—(See Musica Transalpina, two books; and a Collection of Italian Madrigals, with English words, published in 1589 by Thomas Watson.) The whole of the madrigals of this interesting and fertile writer are charming. For elegant and pleasing melody they have never been surpassed.—E. F. R.

MARET, HUGUES BERNARD, Duc de Bassano, a French statesman of the revolutionary period, was born in 1763 at Dijon, his father being an eminent physician of that town. Having distinguished himself at the academy of his native place, he studied law in the university there, and subsequently attended the lectures of Bouchaud at Paris, where the patronage of the Comte de Vergennes introduced him to the notice of Condorcet, Lacedæd, and other celebrated savans of that period. At the Revolution he brought himself into political prominence as the editor of the *Bulletin*, in which he reported the debates of the national assembly. That journal, by its union with a rival publication, called the *Moniteur*, rose rapidly into influence, became one of the most powerful agencies of the new regime, and opened the path of its conductor into official preferment. After acting as secretary of legation at Hamburg and Brussels, Maret held a situation under Lebrun Tondée in the department of foreign affairs, and was sent to attempt further negotiations with England, when the French ambassador Chauvelin was ordered to leave London. He soon afterwards proceeded on a diplomatic mission to Naples, but in the course of his journey fell into the hands of the Austrians, and did not regain his freedom till 1795. His subsequent services having attracted the attention of Napoleon, he was appointed a secretary of state in 1804; for many years he continued among the personal friends and trusted councillors of the emperor, who gave him in 1813 the portfolio of the war department. The events of 1815 drove him into exile; he returned to his native land in 1820; under Louis Philippe he was raised to the peerage, and held office as minister of the interior. His death took place in 1839.—W. B.

MARETS DE SAINT SORLIN. See DESMARETS.

MARGARET (SAINT), Queen of Scotland, was the sister of Edgar Atheling, and wife of Malcolm Canmore. On the overthrow of the Saxon dynasty she took refuge in Scotland, and married the king about 1070. She was beautiful, accomplished, and pious, and laboured with great zeal and success to purify the manners and morals of the Scottish people, and to improve their condition. The gentleness and amiability of this excellent woman, combined with her prudence and good sense, enabled her to acquire a great ascendancy over her husband, who seems to have committed to her the management of the religious affairs of his kingdom. Various abuses had crept into the old Culdee church of Scotland. Margaret corrected them in a firm yet temperate manner. Queen Margaret died in 1093, a few days after her husband was killed at Alnwick. Her character is worthy to be "held in everlasting remembrance." Her piety was sincere and deep, though somewhat tinged with asceticism; and her biographer Turgot admits that her health was injured by her long vigils, fasts, and mortifications. After her death, she was received into the Romish calendar. Two hundred years after her burial, her body was removed to a splendid tomb in the church of Dunfermline. If we may believe monkish writers, it was found impossible to lift the body of the queen until that of her husband had received the same honour.—J. T.

MARGARET, Queen of James IV. of Scotland, was the eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England, and was born in 1490. She was married to King James in June, 1503. She was left a widow by the death of her husband in the fatal battle of Flodden in September, 1513, and in April following, shortly after the birth of her second son by the king, she hastily married the earl of Angus, who was several years her junior. This precipitate and imprudent marriage was highly unpopular in the country. In terms of her late husband's will, it at once put an end to her regency, and thus disappointed the ambitious hopes of Angus, who soon made it evident that on his side the match was one of interest, not of affection. Margaret took an active part in the intrigues and political schemes which agitated Scotland during her son's minority, and was at one time forced to take refuge in England, where, in 1516, she was delivered of a daughter, afterwards the mother of the unfortunate Darnley. On her return to Scotland she intermeddled as eagerly as ever in court intrigues, and exercised a most injurious influence on the mind of her youthful son. She had long been estranged from her husband, and now formed an illicit connection with the duke of Albany the regent. Then she became enamoured of young Henry Stewart, afterwards earl of Methven, and obtained a divorce from Angus, on the plea that before their marriage he had been "precontracted to a gentlewoman." Becoming tired of Stewart in his turn, she was endeavouring to obtain a divorce from him that she might be free to marry a fourth time, when she died in 1542, in the fifty-second year of her age. Her character bore a considerable resemblance to that of her brother, Henry VIII. She possessed excellent talents and great mental energy; but her passions were strong, and her temper violent and capricious.—J. T.

MARGARET, Queen-consort of Louis IX. of France, was a daughter of Raymond Berenger IV., count of Provence. She was born in 1221, and married at an early age to Louis, whom she accompanied to Egypt in his first crusade. His capture and cruel treatment by the Saracens, his release on condition of paying a costly ransom and surrendering the city of Damietta which he had taken, his ineffectual attempt to retrieve the honour of his arms in Syria, and his hasty return home on account of the death of his mother Blanche, gave a sombre tone to that period of Margaret's history. In 1270 she saw her husband set out on a new expedition against the Infidels. He died of the plague in Africa on his way to the Holy Land, and Margaret spent the remainder of her days in the seclusion of a convent, and died in 1295.—W. B.

MARGARET, daughter of James I. of Scotland, was born in 1424, and at the age of three years was betrothed to the infant dauphin, who afterwards occupied the throne of France as Louis XI. The English government attempted to break that agreement by proposing that the Scottish princess should be affianced to their young sovereign, Henry VI., but James, with the concurrence of his parliament, adhered to the French alliance. Margaret was sent to the court of Charles VII. in 1435, and the nuptials were celebrated without delay. Her beauty, accomplishments, and literary tastes should have saved her from the neglect with which her husband treated her. She died in 1444 at the age of twenty, having sickened under the calumny which was cast upon her honour by one of the French courtiers.—W. B.

MARGARET, daughter of Henri II. of France and Catherine De Medici, was born in 1552. Her brother Charles IX. was upon the throne when the peace of St. Germain—by suspending hostilities between the catholics and protestants—opened the way to a proposal of marriage betwixt her and Henry of Navarre, the energetic and able leader of the Huguenot cause. The union was solemnized in 1572, a few days before the massacre of St. Bartholomew. When Henry escaped to his own dominions, she carried to the court from which the devout Jeanne D'Albret had recently passed away, a levity and profligacy of character which would have acquired notoriety even in a more licentious age. In 1589 she became queen of France by the accession of her husband under the title of Henri IV., and ten years later her disgraceful career was checked by a divorce. The remainder of her life, which lasted till 1613, was spent in habits of devotion and literary pursuits.—W. B.

MARGARET, who has been called the Semiramis of the North, was the daughter of Waldemar III., king of Denmark. She was born in 1358, and gave early evidence of the force of character by which she afterwards maintained her rule over the three Scandinavian nations. She was married to Haco, king

of Norway; and after the demise of her father assumed the regency of Denmark in the name of her son, Olaus. The death of the latter in 1387 gave her the sovereignty of that kingdom in addition to that of Norway, in which she had succeeded her husband a few years earlier. Albert, duke of Mecklenburg, the held the throne of Sweden, having been elected in opposition to Haco's hereditary claim; she took the field against him, defeated his troops, threw him into prison, and compelled the Swedes to acknowledge her as their queen. The union of the three kingdoms was formally completed in 1396 by the league of Calmar which stipulated that, while each should be governed in accordance with its own constitution, the supreme power was to be permanently vested in a single sovereign. Many sources of jealousy and discord remained; no feeble hand was required to prevent the disruption of a bond which could not obliterate the memory of national feuds, and the influence of conflicting interests. The masculine energy of Margaret, however, maintained her ascendancy; and at her death in 1411 her sceptre passed into the hands of her nephew, Eric, whom she had designated to the succession.—W. B.

MARGARET OF ANJOU. See HENRY VI. OF ENGLAND. **MARGARET OF AUSTRIA**, born in 1480, was the daughter of Maximilian I., and had not passed her second year when the treaty of Arras betrothed her to the dauphin, afterwards Charles VIII. That engagement, however, was broken up, and she became the wife of the Prince-royal of Spain, after whose death she was married in 1501 to Philibert, duke of Savoy, and in a few years was again a widow at the age of twenty-four. On the death of her brother Philip in 1506, Maximilian intrusted her with the government of the Netherlands, and two years later she acted as his plenipotentiary in concluding the league of Cambrai with Cardinal D'Amboise. The peace of Cambrai in 1529 was also negotiated by her in the name of her nephew Charles V. and as the plenipotentiary on the other side was the Duke D'Angoulême, the mother of Francis I., the treaty was called "l'Paix des Dames." Margaret died in 1530.—W. B.

MARGARET OF PARMA, a natural daughter of the Emperor Charles V., was first married to Alexander De Medici, and afterwards became duchess of Parma and Piacenza by her union with Ottavio Farnese in 1540. Nearly twenty years later she was intrusted by Philip II. with the government of the Netherlands, with special instructions to enforce the decrees of the council of Trent and extirpate heresy. Cardinal Granvella, bishop of Arras, was associated with her as her chief councillor, and her haughty temper gave her administration a tone of severity which her own energetic but prudent disposition would not have adopted. To the complaints of her subjects she returned soothing answers and was not averse to the convention of states proposed in 1555 by the prince of Orange; but on the retirement of the cardinal from office, Viglius the president of the council, and Count Breidmont, two zealous catholics, urged the continuance of rigorous measures, which Margaret knew to be in accordance with Philip's policy. The discontent which they provoked became more and more serious, notwithstanding the favours which she lavished on Count Egmont in his mission to Spain; a bond of mutual defence was extensively signed throughout the country and a numerous body of the subscribers, headed by Count Breidmont, entered Brussels in 1566 with a petition and remonstrance for transmission to Madrid. Philip's answer was an order the regent to levy troops and put down the reformers. This she effected; Valenciennes and other towns were occupied in force; Breidmont was driven to seek refuge in Germany, and the prince of Orange retired to Nassau. These successes, however, did not prevent the mission of the duke of Alva at the head of a large army; and Margaret, seeing her authority virtually taken out of her hands, resigned her regency in 1568. The remainder of her life was spent in Italy. She died in 1586. Her son, Alexander Farnese, duke of Parma, became famous in the subsequent history of the Low Countries.—(See FARNESI).—W. B.

MARGARET OF VALOIS, Queen of Navarre, born in 1547, was the daughter of the Duc d'Angoulême and the sister of Francis I. Educated at the court of Louis XII., she was first married to Charles, Duc d'Alençon—he died in 1562—and ten years later she became the wife of Jean D'Albret, King of Navarre. Although her character had been formed amid the licentious manners of the French palace, she zealously aided her husband's plans for the advancement of his subjects in knowledge, refinement, and the industrial arts. The principles

the Reformation also attracted her attention, and were in part embraced by her. She extended her protection to many of the persecuted protestants; her great influence with Francis was exerted on their behalf, and the aged Lefevre D'Etaples spent the close of his active and troubled life in peace at her court. Several productions of her pen were published, of which the most celebrated was the "Miroir de l'ame Pecheresse." She died in 1559, leaving one child, the famous Jeanne D'Albret, the mother of Henri IV.—W. B.

MARGARET OF YORK was the sister of Edward IV. of England, and married Charles the Rash, duke of Burgundy. She was the implacable opponent of Henry VII., and by her incessant intrigues disturbed the tranquillity of his reign. The impostors Lambert Symnel and Perkin Warbeck were indebted to her for money and arms in their attempts to overthrow Henry's authority.—J. T.

MARGARET, Countess of Richmond. See BEAUFORT.

MARGARET, Duchess of Newcastle. See CAYENDISH.

MARGARITONE OF AREZZO, the son of Magnano, was an Italian artist celebrated in his time, and much eulogized by Vasari. He was born at Arezzo in 1286, and was therefore an older painter than Cimabue. His education appears to have been Greek or Byzantine, as shown by his works, and he was never influenced by the renaissance movement of Cimabue and Giotto. Margaritone was painter, sculptor, and architect, and in all three arts eminent; he was employed by two popes, Urban IV. and Gregory X. The best of his remaining works of painting is now preserved in the National gallery. In sculpture his principal work is the monument to Pope Gregory X. in the episcopal palace at Arezzo, which latter is an example of his architectural ability. The picture in the National gallery is a precious old relic of genuine medieval art, and is the oldest picture in the collection. It was an altar front in the church of Santa Margherita at Arezzo, is on linen attached to wood, and painted in distemper. The centre represents the Virgin and Child in the *Vesica* or *Ichthus*, and on each side are four smaller compositions from the lives of the Virgin; St. John the Evangelist, St. Benedict, St. Catherine, St. Nicholas of Bari, and St. Margaret; their subjects are inscribed upon them; the hand of Christ is blessing according to the Greek rite. Margaritone died at Arezzo in 1313, weary of life, says Vasari; having quite outlived the art and taste of his own time, which had been completely superseded by the school of Giotto. Our picture is signed "Margarit. de Arlitio me fecit."—R. N. W.

MARGET, JEAN-JACQUES, physician, born at Geneva, 1652. He took his degree at Valence, and in 1699 was appointed by Frederick III., elector of Brandenburg and afterwards first king of Prussia, his honorary physician. He is the author of numerous works, the most important of which is his "Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum veterum et recentiorum." His death took place in 1742.—W. B. d.

MARGRAAF, ANDREAS SIGISMUND, a German chemist, was born in Berlin, 1709. He acquired the rudiments of chemistry under his father, an apothecary. He afterwards studied under Neumann, and worked in various pharmaceutical laboratories in Halle, Frankfurt, Strasburg, and Freiburg. In 1760 he succeeded Eller as director of the physical section of the Berlin Academy of Sciences. He died in 1782, having obtained a high reputation. He was one of the earliest cultivators of chemical analysis, without, however, attempting quantitative operations. He experimented on phosphorus, on its extraction from urine, and on phosphoric acid, and is probably the earliest chemist who describes these bodies with accuracy. He discovered the distinct character of alumina, and showed its presence in alum and in clay. He has also left papers on soda, on chloride of silver, on fluor-spar, and on tartar. His earlier writings were collected and published at Paris in 1762, in two small volumes. His later papers will be found in the Transactions of the Berlin Academy.—J. W. S.

MARIA LECZINSKA, Queen-consort of Louis XV. of France, was a daughter of Stanislaus Leczinski, king of Poland. Born in 1703, she was still a child when her father was driven from his throne. After various wanderings from one refuge to another the royal exiles were residing near Weissenburg, when the messengers arrived from Louis with proposals of marriage; and the ceremony took place at Fontainebleau in 1725. She was not destined to attain the high station which she now occupied, for though her personal appearance was unattractive, she possessed

taste and accomplishments which she gratified by the patronage of literature and the fine arts; the dramatist Moncrif had a special share of her favour and assistance. But the principal features of her character were her gentle disposition and her maternal tenderness. She had eight children, of whom several died before her, and the grief which she experienced under these losses is said to have hastened her own death, which took place in 1768.—W. B.

MARIA LOUISA, second wife of the Emperor Napoleon, eldest daughter of Francis I., emperor of Austria, and Maria Theresa of Naples, was born in 1791. Towards the close of 1809, when the treaty of Schönbrunn was signed, Napoleon having resolved to divorce Josephine, extorted from the Austrian emperor, who was then completely at the conqueror's mercy, the promise of his daughter's hand, although such a marriage was a direct breach of the canons of the Romish church, and was exceedingly unpopular among the Austrian people, who declared that the princess was sacrificed to political interests and intrigues. She was married on the 11th of March, 1810, at Schönbrunn, Berthier acting as proxy for Bonaparte. Four days later she set out for France, and was met by the emperor on the high road between Soissons and Compiègne. On the first of April the religious marriage ceremony was performed at St. Cloud by Cardinal Fesch, and was followed by splendid festivals and public rejoicings, which were marred, however, by a melancholy accident—the breaking out of a fire, on the occasion of a grand ball and fête given in the house of the Austrian ambassador, Prince Schwartzemberg, in which the hostess and several other persons lost their lives. On the 20th of March, 1811, the empress was delivered of a son, whose birth was welcomed with noisy acclamations by the Parisians, and seemed greatly to increase the affection which Napoleon entertained for his wife. In 1812 she accompanied him to Dresden, and presided at the magnificent entertainments given to the sovereigns of Germany, who had assembled there to do honour to the French potentate. After the Russian disasters and the coalition of these same sovereigns against France, when Napoleon quitted Paris to commence the campaign in Germany in 1813, Maria Louisa was appointed regent, assisted by a council, and seems to have managed affairs with courage and prudence. The emperor and she never again met. On the approach of the allied armies in the end of March, 1814, the empress quitted the capital and retired to Blois with her infant son, and on the 11th of April she left this place for Orleans, to put herself under the protection of her father, the emperor of Austria. When her husband abdicated his throne and took up his residence at Elba, it was agreed by the allies that she should obtain the sovereignty of the duchies of Parma and Placentia. On the final overthrow of Napoleon and his exile to St. Helena, his wife displayed marked indifference to his misfortunes, and did not conceal her attachment to her chamberlain, Count Neipperg, whom she privately married after the death of Napoleon, and to whom she bore a numerous family. The count died in 1829. Maria Louisa's government of the duchies was wholly regulated by Austrian policy. She was compelled to quit Parma by an insurrectionary movement in 1831, and a second time in 1847, when she took refuge at Vienna, and died there on the 18th December of that year. Maria Louisa was tall and fair, with a beautiful complexion and fine person.—J. T.

MARIA THERESA (WALPURGIA AMELIA CHRISTINA), Empress of Germany, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, was born on the 13th of May, 1717. Her father, the Emperor Charles VI., anticipating the extinction of the male line of his house, had in 1713 executed a deed known as the Pragmatic sanction, by which his own daughter was to succeed him in preference to the daughter of his elder brother, the Emperor Joseph I. This solemn public document was guaranteed by the principal powers of Europe; and in the month of October, 1740, Maria Theresa succeeded to the sovereignty of Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary. Four years previously she had married Francis Stephen, duke of Lorraine, subsequently grand-duke of Tuscany. Her accession was joyfully greeted by her subjects. Young, beautiful, spirited, and clever, her inexperience in business was not regarded with any alarm. When crowned at Presburg as queen of Hungary in June, 1741, she had fascinated the Hungarians by her graceful beauty, and roused their loyalty to the highest pitch by taking the diuised oath of their popular king, Andrew II., in confirmation of their privileges. To this

loyalty she was speedily compelled to have recourse. The Austrian treasury exhausted, the imperial army disorganized, and the possibility of a disputed succession, seemed to present the dominions of the young queen an easy prey to all her neighbours, few of whom but had some claim on the coveted inheritance. The king of France was descended from an Austrian princess; the elector of Bavaria was of the blood of the Emperor Ferdinand I., and had married a daughter of Joseph I.; while the elector of Saxony, as the husband of the eldest daughter of Joseph I., had a still stronger claim to the possessions of the house of Hapsburg. The first aggression upon the integrity of the queen's territories, however, came from one who had no claim of this kind. Frederick II. had become king of Prussia a few months before Maria Theresa ascended the throne. With a rich treasury, an admirably disciplined army, and a great desire for distinction, this monarch revived an ancient claim to certain provinces of Silesia, and in the month of December, 1740, marched into that country at the head of thirty thousand men. He had little difficulty in driving the small Austrian army of occupation into Moravia, and he then wrote in friendly language to the duke of Lorraine, requesting the cession of Lower Silesia. The reply of the indignant queen was an army of twenty-four thousand men, under the command of Marshal Neipperg, who, crossing the mountains, entered Silesia. On the 10th of April Frederick, by forced marches and under cover of a snow-storm, surprised Neipperg at Molowitz, where a desperate battle ensued, which, after the king had quitted the field with a crowd of fugitives, ended in the defeat of the Austrians. This disaster increased the number of the queen's enemies on the continent, but excited great sympathy for her in England, where a subsidy of £300,000 and an auxiliary force of twelve thousand men were voted to her by parliament. A private subscription, to which the duchess of Marlborough contributed £40,000, was offered to Maria Theresa, but declined. Holland, too, was friendly to Austria; but the other courts of Europe inclined towards the conqueror of Silesia. The Austrian queen indignantly refused to cede an inch of ground, or even to negotiate while there was a Prussian soldier in Silesia. In June, 1741, Frederick concluded a secret treaty with France, and a French army under Maillebois, marching towards Hanover, terrified King George into an agreement of neutrality for one year. Another French army, joining the Bavarian forces, reduced the city of Linz, where the elector of Bavaria was inaugurated duke of Austria; and declared war against Maria Theresa by the name of grand-duchess of Tuscany. The enemy was within three leagues of Vienna, and the Danube was covered with flying citizens. The queen herself, far advanced in pregnancy, left the capital in charge of her husband and his brother, Prince Charles, and repaired to Presburg, where the magnates and other orders of the kingdom of Hungary were then assembled in diet. On the 11th of September the royal fugitive summoned them to the castle. Her appeal to the Hungarians on this occasion, enforced as it was by a display of mingled dignity and sadness, roused on her behalf a chivalrous enthusiasm which penetrated to the banks of the Save, the Theiss, and the Drave, and drew to the battlefields of western Europe fierce warriors, whose names of Pandour, Croat, and Tolpache, soon became terrible to the enemies of Austria. Meanwhile the elector of Bavaria, abandoning his designs on Vienna, took Prague by a surprise, was crowned king of Bohemia, and then proceeded to Frankfort, where he was elected and crowned emperor of Germany by the title of Charles VII. In 1742 another English subsidy was voted to the queen of Hungary, and a force sent into Flanders under Earl Stair to aid her; but the sluggishness of the Dutch paralyzed what little life there was in the British expedition. On the other hand good fortune rewarded the loyal ardour of the Hungarians. The French and Bavarians were defeated in Bohemia, and followed into Bavaria, where Khevenhüller, the Austrian general, entered Munich on the very day that the Bavarian sovereign was elected emperor at Frankfort. Maria Theresa sent a letter of thanks to her general, with the pictures of herself and son, which being exhibited to the soldiers raised their enthusiasm to the highest pitch. These advantages to the Austrian arms had been facilitated by a secret armistice concluded in the winter with Frederick of Prussia, who resented the tone of superiority assumed by the French court. Not obtaining the concessions he required, however, Frederick resumed the offensive, entered Moravia, reduced Olmutz, then passing into Bohemia, defeated Prince Charles at Czáslau on 17th May, 1742.

The pride of the brave queen was overcome by this victory, and she pacified her most dangerous antagonist with the treaty of Breslau, by which all Silesia was given up to Prussia. The French were next disposed of, Belleisle being forced to quit Prague with the majority of his troops, leaving a remnant which capitulated. In Italy Maria Theresa recovered her position by an alliance with the king of Sardinia. In the following year, 1743, the king of England gained the battle of Dettingen over the French simply as the ally of Austria; for between France and England there was no declared war. The French soon afterwards retired from Germany, leaving the emperor, Charles VII., to his fate. Bavaria, the hereditary dominions of the latter, were held in hostage by the queen of Hungary, who wished to compel the emperor's abdication. In 1744 Frederick, notwithstanding the treaty of Breslau, again attacked the queen's dominions, and reduced Prague, while Marshal Seckendorff drove the Austrians out of Bavaria and reinstated Charles VII. in Munich. Prince Charles of Lorraine hastened by forced marches to Bohemia. Maria Theresa again repaired to Presburg and appealed to the Hungarians, and before winter Frederick was obliged to evacuate Bohemia. At length in 1745 Charles VII. died, the duke of Lorraine was elected emperor as Francis I., and peace was concluded between Austria and Prussia at Dresden. When in 1748 the terms of a general peace were negotiated at Aix-la-Chapelle, the empress-queen protested against the preliminaries, which included a stipulation that the duchy of Silesia and county of Glatz should be guaranteed to the king of Prussia. She broke out into passionate exclamations to Robinson the English ambassador, who communicated the terms of the peace; and many months were consumed in persuading her to agree to them. The treaty was at length signed by all the belligerent powers in October, 1748. The seven years of peace which followed close the best period of Maria Theresa's life. She then laboured at the good government of her subjects, and distinguished herself by many acts of beneficence and enlightened wisdom. But she could not forgive King Frederick; her heart was set upon the recovery of Silesia; and in her chancellor, Kaunitz, she had a man capable of working out great ends with quiet, unflinching steadiness of purpose. The Seven Years' war, thus silently prepared, threw Frederick and his kingdom into a more desperate condition even than that into which Maria Theresa had fallen after the first aggression upon Silesia. In this striking chapter of history Frederick is the prominent figure, and all that relates to the empress-queen's personal share in the transactions of that terrible war may be told in few words. Maria Theresa finding the English unwilling to take part against Prussia, not only declined to act with England against France, but reversed the traditional policy of her family by making overtures to Louis XV. She cultivated the favour of Madame de Pompadour, wrote flattering letters to her, and styled her "cousin." To such condescension did hatred of Frederick bring the lofty empress-queen. The king of Prussia, by his sarcasms, had excited an equally violent dislike in the mind not only of Madame Pompadour, but in that of a still more redoubtable female potentate, Elizabeth empress of Russia. In this state of things England concluded a defensive alliance with Prussia on 16th January, 1756. The news of this treaty struck Maria Theresa, to use her own language, "like a fit of apoplexy," and on the 1st May, 1756, she concluded a treaty with France. An alliance with Russia, with Sweden, and with Saxony and Poland, completed the formidable confederacy against Frederick. He had no unworthy antagonists in Maria Theresa's generals, Brown, Daun, and Laudohn. When utter ruin had gathered around and was about to crush him, he was saved by the death of Elizabeth and the accession of Peter III. to the throne of Russia. In 1763 the allies of the empress-queen had fallen away from her. France made peace with England, Russia and Sweden had withdrawn from the contest. Left to wage the war with Frederick single-handed, she intimated her readiness for peace, which was accordingly concluded at the hunting palace of Hubertsburg early in 1763; both parties retaining the territory they had held before the war. Frederick agreed to vote for the election of Joseph, the empress's son, as king of the Romans. The following year Joseph was elected emperor on the death of his father, Francis I. Maria Theresa mourned for her husband with deep and sincere sorrow, and visited every month the burial vault in which his remains were deposited. She was sick of war, and wished, she said, to live in peace to the end of her days. She opposed, however, Russian aggrandizement at the

expense of Turkey, and allied herself with the latter power in 1771. When Russia and Prussia resolved on the partition of Poland, Maria Theresa was induced to become an accomplice in the spoliation, 1772. Her reign had well-nigh been concluded amid the troubles of another war of succession for the throne of Bavaria. The question was settled through the mediation of France and Russia by the peace of Teschen, 18th May, 1779. In the following year the great queen died on the 29th November, 1780, having earned from her subjects the grateful title of Mother of her country. One strong feature of her character was religious intolerance. For the Jews she had a great aversion; and in the spring of 1745 she commanded them all to quit the Austrian dominions within six months, despite the remonstrances of all her ministers.—(Earl Stanhope's *History*; Rauer's *Contributions to Modern History*).—R. H.

MARIA. See MARY.

MARIAMNE. See MACCABEES.

MARIANA, JUAN DE, a Spanish historian, born at Talavera in 1586. He was a founding, and early entered the order of jesuits, filling an important post at Rome at the age of twenty-five, and subsequently serving in Sicily, at Paris, and Toledo. The last forty-nine years of his life were devoted almost incessantly to literary labour. He incurred odium by covertly defending the polyglott Bible of Arias Montano. His treatise, "De Rege et Regis Institutione," was held to favour the doctrine of tyrannicide; another treatise, "De Ponderibus et Mensuris," was aimed at the malversations of the duke of Lerma, and the author was subjected to imprisonment and penance on account of it. Another work, "De Morte et Immortalitate," was also visited with an ecclesiastical censure, not the less severe because there was found among his papers a work, "De erroribus quas in formâ Gubernationis Societatis Jesu occurrunt," published long afterwards. We may also notice a collection of seven treatises on theological and other subjects, including one, "De Spectaculis," and one on the Vulgate version of the scriptures. But Mariana's great work is his "Historiæ De Rebus Hispaniæ libri xx." This work, written at first in Latin, was published in 1592, and the Spanish version, including ten more books, appeared in 1609. It begins with the supposed peopling of Spain by Tubal, the son of Japhet, and comes down to the accession of Charles V., to which Mariana added a condensed continuation down to 1621; and there is a further continuation by Sabau and Blanco. It is, says Ticknor, "if not the most trustworthy of annals, at least the most remarkable union of picturesque chronicling with sober history that the world has ever seen." The best edition is that of Ibarra, Madrid, 1780. The work was enlarged in successive editions by his own hand down to the year of his death, which happened in 1628, at the age of eighty-seven.—F. M. W.

MARIANUS, SCOTUS, a monk and chronicler, born in Scotland in 1028. He entered the abbey of St. Martin at Cologne in 1056, and three years later was ordained a priest at the abbey of Fulda. He died at Mayence in 1086. His memory has been preserved by his "Chronicle," which extends from the commencement of the Christian era to 1083. It was continued by Dodechini in 1200.

MARIE ANTOINETTE, Queen of France, daughter of Maria Theresa, and of Francis of Lorraine, emperor of Germany, was born at Vienna on the 2nd November, 1755, the day after the earthquake of Lisbon. Her education, she used to complain in after-life, was superficial (Metastasio taught her Italian); but Nature had lavished her gifts upon the young princess, whose beauty and grace afterwards elicited the famous apostrophe of Burke. Eight years old, at the peace of Paris (1763), so disastrous to France, Marie Antoinette was fixed on by the French prime minister, Choiseul, as the means of cementing an alliance between France and Austria which, with the Bourbon family compact, would, he hoped, enable France to defy England. The marriage which he proposed between Marie Antoinette and the young prince, afterwards Louis XVI., was approved of by Maria Theresa, and was celebrated in the May of 1770. "Quelle est jolie notre dauphine!" was the exclamation of the French peasantry as they welcomed on her way to Paris the young dauphiness, in her fifteenth year, with her expressive features, exquisite complexion, clear blue eyes, light brown hair, and winning manner. But, with every quality to make her popular, she was disliked by one section of the court as the representative of the Austrian alliance; and by those

opposed to the alliance a ready circulation was given to calumnies upon her among a people already grown disloyal. Four years after her marriage, she became queen of France by the death of Louis XV., 10th May, 1774. In twelve years more, slander and libel had done their work so well, that the acquittal of Cardinal de Rohan in the affair of the Diamond Necklace (see ROHAN), was celebrated as a popular triumph. The most minute research has resulted in bringing home to Marie Antoinette, in her early years of queenhood, nothing worse than a few pardonable indiscretions, which were magnified into crimes. When the French revolution broke out, the kind-hearted if thoughtless queen, already assailed in her private character, was regarded as the chief opponent of the new state of things; and her unpopularity reached its acme. She had not even the satisfaction of securing the support of those most attached to the ancient regime, for they disliked her negotiations with such leaders of the people as Mirabeau, and afterwards Barnave, by whose aid alone she saw that the cause of royalty could be retrieved, and whom she fascinated into submission and compliance. "Madame," said Mirabeau, a short time before his death, after his first interview with her, in the darkness of the night, in the gardens of St. Cloud—"Madame, the monarchy is saved." The disastrous results of the flight to Varennes, and the influence of the police on the French revolution, have been indicated in our sketch of her husband.—(See LOUIS XVI.) Throughout the Revolution, if sometimes rash, she was always fearless, nor did she ever forget the wife and mother in the queen. In their worst dangers she sought to cheer as well as to encourage her irresolute husband, and her little dauphin was always the object of her tenderest care. After the 10th of August, 1792, imprisoned in the Temple with her husband, she took her last farewell of him on the morning of his execution, 21st January, 1793. On the 2nd of the following August, she was removed to the Conciergerie, and separated from all whom she loved. On the 14th of October she was brought before the revolutionary tribunal, and tried as "the widow Capet" for the usual "crimes against the republic," comporting herself with queenly dignity. After two days and nights sentence of death was pronounced. She received the sentence and met her fate with her usual courage. On the forenoon of the 16th October, 1793, Marie Antoinette was guillotined in the Place de la Revolution.—F. E.

MARIGNANO, GIAN GIACOMO MEDICINO, Marquis of, one of the ablest captains and adventurers of the age of Charles V., born in Milan in 1495 or 1497; died there, 8th November, 1555. His father, Bernardino Medicino or De' Medici, was a steward of the duke of Milan: the affinity to the Florentine Medicis professed by his son is generally discredited. The marquis' career was one of successful over-reaching, violence, and barbarity. It began with the murder of one of the Visconti, at the instigation of the duke of Milan; and ended, after the capture of Siena in 1555, with the hanging of more than five thousand of the inhabitants; many of whom the conqueror pleased himself by spiking with his own hand. The lordship of Musso and Marignano, and a deal of hard fighting for, or sometimes against, Spain, occupied the interim. Pope Pius IV. was his brother.—W. M. E.

MARIN, MICHEL ANGE, a French ecclesiastical author and poet, born on the 28th December, 1697; died at Avignon on the 8th April, 1767. He belonged to a noble Genoese family which had settled early in Provence. Entering the order of minorites, he devoted himself to ecclesiastical studies, but had also great facility in the composition of verses. His principal work was "Lives of the Fathers of the Deserts of the East, with their spiritual doctrine and monastic discipline," Avignon, 1761-64, 3 vols. 4to, or 9 vols. 12mo—a more elaborate and complete work than that of Arnould d'Andilly, and one for which he received complimentary letters from Pope Clement XIII. His other works were religious novels, &c.—P. E. D.

MARINI, GIAMBATTISTA, named Il Cavaliere Marino, poet, born in Naples, 18th October, 1569; died there, 25th or 26th March, 1625, of strangury. A poet from his boyhood, madly admired, and exciting both by his success and his sarcasms the rage of jealous rivals, Marini led an agitated life, to which an inordinate and miscellaneous passion for the fair sex contributed its quota. Expelled from his father's house, imprisoned in Naples and in Turin, and shot at by a rival poet, Gasparo Murtola, he found refuge in France in 1616, and was loaded with favours

His poem of "Adonis," produced in 1628, though begun many years earlier, is his chief work. Its sparkling style, abounding flow, and plethora of fanciful conceits and overstrained images, excited boundless enthusiasm, and set the fashion to nearly a century of Italian poetry. His other poems are very numerous. Marini was singularly tall and thin, and careless of his person; he slept only about two hours out of the twenty-four. He was vain-glorious; and his character, as well as his genius, seems to have been composed of little beyond impulse. The finest act recorded of him is his pleading for and obtaining the pardon of his would-be assassin Murtola.—W. M. R.

MARINONI, GIOVANNI GIACOMO, an Italian mathematician and astronomer, was born at Udine in 1676, and died at Vienna on the 10th of January, 1755. He was for many years court mathematician, and director of a scientific military academy, and he conducted various government surveys. In 1780 he established a well-appointed observatory at Vienna.—W. J. M. R.

MARIOTTE, EDMÉ, a French physicist of distinguished eminence, was born in the province of Burgundy in 1620, and died in Paris on the 12th of May, 1684. He was one of the ablest men of his time in the art of investigating physical laws, by the skillful combination of experiment with mathematical reasoning. Amongst other results of his investigations was the discovery of the law (which had, however, been discovered at an earlier date by Boyle and Townley) of the simple proportionality of the density of air to its pressure, when the temperature is uniform. From this law Mariotte deduced the conclusion, that the difference of level between two stations is proportional to the logarithm of the ratio of the pressures of the air at them; and he was the first who proposed to apply that principle to the measurement of heights by means of the barometer. He became one of the members of the Academy of Sciences on its first formation. His collected works were published at the Hague in 1740.—W. J. M. R.

MARIUS, CAIUS, was born of an obscure family at Arpinum, the birthplace of Cicero, 157 B.C. He first served in the army in Spain, and was present at the siege of Numantia, 134, where he distinguished himself greatly and attracted the notice of Scipio Africanus. At the age of thirty-eight he became tribune of the people. In this office he greatly offended the nobles, and from that time he was continually at enmity with them. Owing to their hostility, he was unable to obtain an ædileship, and it was with the utmost difficulty that he was elected prætor, 115. Soon after he married Julia, the aunt of Julius Cæsar the dictator, by which connection his political influence was considerably strengthened. In 109 he went as legate to Metellus to Africa, to conduct the war against Jugurtha. Here his military talents were displayed to great advantage, while his readiness in sharing the toils and privations of the common soldiers greatly endeared him to the army, and through the soldiers to their friends at Rome. In 107 he came back to stand for the consulship, having obtained leave of absence, not without great difficulty, from Metellus. He was triumphantly elected, and appointed to conduct the Jugurthine war in the room of Metellus his former commander. In the following year Jugurtha was captured and the war ended; but Marius remained in Africa till the close of 105, engaged in settling the government of Numidia. He then returned to Rome, having been elected consul a second time in his absence. He celebrated his triumph with great pomp, Jugurtha being led in chains in the procession. His election as consul had been partly caused by the dread felt of the threatened Gaulish invasion, several Roman commanders having been already defeated with great loss by the barbarians. The Gauls, however, gave Italy a respite while they invaded Spain, and Marius prepared for them by carrying out an improved system of discipline in the army. Some changes too are ascribed to him in the arms and equipments of the Roman soldiery. Next year he was again chosen consul, but the Gauls did not appear. In 102 B.C. he was elected consul for the fourth time, and this year the enemy came up in vast numbers to the invasion. Marius stationed himself in France, on the Rhone, to guard the Roman province and to defend the Alps. The enemy divided themselves into two great bodies; the Cimbri marching towards the Tyrolean Alps, intending to enter Italy on that side, while the Teutones and Ambrones marched against Marius, intending probably to force a passage by way of Nice. Marius avoided giving them battle at first, in order to accustom his men gradually to these strange and formidable barbarians. After some days a

decisive battle was fought at Aquæ Sextimæ, now Aix, in which the barbarians were totally routed, and in fact destroyed. Almost immediately after the battle, Marius learned that he had been elected consul for the fifth time. Meanwhile the Cimbri, a Celtic nation, had forced their way into Italy and were plundering Lombardy; Marius' colleague, the consul Catulus, not venturing a battle. Marius and he now united their forces, and a decisive victory was obtained, July 30th, 101 B.C., near Milan. The Cimbri were annihilated, as the Teutones had been. In 90 B.C. the social war broke out, and Marius again had command of a Roman army against the Marsi. Though he gained a victory, however, he obtained much less distinction in this war than his rival Sulla. In 88 B.C. Marius endeavoured to obtain the command in the war against Mithridates, but in vain; Sulla was elected consul, and the senate assigned to him the command in the East. Enraged at this, Marius and the tribune Sulpius had recourse to violent measures, and succeeded in procuring from the people a reversal of the decree of the senate, and the appointment of Marius to the command in the Mithridatic war. But Sulla induced his troops to refuse obedience to the commands of Marius, and marched at once at their head from Campania against Rome, while Marius was obliged to fly in haste from the city. At Minturnæ he was taken and put in prison. The people, however, reënted, and not only released him, but put him on board ship safely, and he sailed over to Africa and landed at Carthage. From thence he returned to Italy and landed in Etruria. Sulla had now left Italy for the East, and Cinna, one of the consuls, having been driven from Rome, was collecting an army against the other consul, who belonged to Sulla's party. Marius now joined Cinna, and after a successful campaign in Etruria and Campania, they marched upon Rome. The city surrendered, and Marius took a cruel revenge on his adversaries. He had a body-guard of slaves whom he sent to murder all whom he wished to get rid of. After satiating himself with slaughter, Marius caused himself to be proclaimed consul for the seventh time. No other Roman during the republic was seven times consul. A few days afterwards, in the middle of January, 86 B.C., Marius died. His body was afterwards exhumed by command of Sulla, and flung into the Anio.—G.

* MARKHAM, CLEMENTS ROBERT, a distinguished English geographer, born at Stillingfleet, near York, July 20, 1830, was educated at Westminster school, and entered the British naval service in 1844. After a four years' cruise in the *Pacific*, he took part in the expedition of 1850-51, sent out in search of Sir John Franklin, and published in 1858 a work entitled "Franklin's Footsteps." Soon afterwards he retired from the naval service to devote himself to the study of science, and in 1852-53 travelled in Peru for the purpose of exploring the vestiges of the Incas dynasty. He gave the results of his inquiries in his work "Cuzco and Lima," 1855, which was followed by a series of Spanish works of travel published by the Hakluyt Society and edited by Mr. Markham. In 1859-61 he was employed in preparations for the culture of the cinchona-tree in India. For this purpose he traversed previously unexplored woods in Peru, and selected localities in India which have proved well suited for the growth of cinchona. His "Travels in Peru and India," 1864, were followed by a "Grammar and a Dictionary of the Quichua Language." Mr. Markham received high acknowledgments of his services from scientific institutions in England, France, and Germany. He was elected secretary to the Royal Geographical Society in 1868, and in 1867 was appointed geographer to the Abyssinian Expedition, of which he published an account in 1869. Since then he has published, among other works, a "General Sketch of the History of Persia," 1873, and "A Memoir of the Countess of Chincón," 1875. He is also editor of the *Geographical Magazine*.—R. H.

MARIVAUX, PIERRE CARLET DE CHAMBLAIN DE, novelist and dramatist, was born at Paris in 1688. His life was long, but uneventful. He married in 1721; his wife died in 1723; his only child took the veil; and he lived a calm and blameless life until 1763, when he died. Amongst his earliest productions was a burlesque of Homer; he subsequently attempted heroic tragedy, in which he failed, but at last hit upon his real vein, which was for fiction and sentimental comedy. Many of his plays are still occasionally produced on the French stage. His chief novels were "Marianne" and "Le Paysan Parvenu."—W. J. P.

MARKHAM, GERVASE, an English officer of the seventeenth century, took part in the civil wars of that period, and acquitted

himself honourably as a captain in the army of Charles I. But he was more indebted for his fame to his literary accomplishments and the various writings which he published. Besides a number of works on husbandry and the sports of the field, he composed a lament for Henri III. of France; poems in "England's Parnassus;" "Sion's Muse, containing the divine song of King Solomon, in eight eclogues;" "England's Arcadia," a continuation of Sir Philip Sydney's famous work; and a tragedy entitled "Herod and Antipater."—W. B.

MARKLAND, JEREMIAH, born in 1693, was the son of an English clergyman in Lancashire, and received his early education at Christ's hospital, London. After completing his studies at Cambridge, where he became a master of arts and fellow of St. Peter's college, he took service as a private tutor, and had an opportunity of travelling on the continent with his pupil. But the greater portion of his life was spent in studious retirement, prosecuting the literary labours and adding to the classical acquirements which have placed his name in the list of England's famous scholars. His edition of the *Sylve* of Statius is still highly esteemed. He edited also several plays of Euripides, and contributed valuable notes to other classical publications of that day. In the enlarged edition of Bowyer's *Conjectures on the New Testament*, published in 1812, his name frequently occurs; and the critical remarks which he contributed to that publication form an important element of its value, not only by their number, but by the learning and judgment which they display. He died in 1776, not more admired on account of his scholarly attainments, than beloved for the upright simplicity of his manners, and his charitable deeds.—W. B.

MARLBOROUGH, JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of, the eminent commander, statesman, diplomatist, and courtier, whose extraordinary genius shed the greatest lustre upon the reign of Queen Anne, and whose "splendid qualities were mingled with an alloy of defects" which have been the source of keen controversy, was born at Ashe in Devonshire, on the 5th of July, 1650. His father, Sir Winston Churchill, was a "malignant," who suffered severely for his loyalty to the Stewarts, and was the compiler of what Nicolson styled "a diverting view of the arms and exploits of our kings," under the title of *Divi Britannici, folio*, 1675. The poor cavalier who, according to Macaulay, made himself ridiculous by the praise bestowed on kings in this book, obtained no more solid reward for his services and sacrifices than places at court for two of his children. His daughter, Arabella, was appointed maid of honour to the duchess of York; his son John, page to the duke. The former was seduced by the duke, and became his mistress. The latter, who had a singularly handsome person and most engaging manners, failed not to play his part in the scenes of profligacy amid which he lived. The little schooling he had received included the perusal of a copy of *Vegetius*, from which he is said to have derived his first inclination for a military life. In his sixteenth year he obtained from the duke of York an ensigncy in the guards, and made his first essay in arms at Tangiers, then an English possession and continually besieged by the Moors. After his return home an amour with Charles II.'s celebrated mistress, Barbara Villiers, duchess of Cleveland, was discovered by the king through the information of the duke of Buckingham. Churchill made his escape by jumping through the window. In 1672 he was sent with his regiment to Holland to fight under the duke of Monmouth against the Dutch, in support of the discreditable alliance with France. The "handsome Englishman," as he was called by Turenne, exhibited in his twenty-third year, as captain of grenadiers, that serene intrepidity which distinguished him through life. His professional skill was admired and improved by the great captain under whose eye he served. At the sieges of Nimeguen and Maestricht he greatly signaled himself. He was publicly thanked by Louis XIV., who specially recommended him to the favour of the king of England. At the conclusion of the second campaign in Holland, Churchill was made by the king of France colonel of one of the English regiments which accompanied King Louis' army in the campaign of 1674 against the imperialists. Strange was the fate that made this scholar of Condé and Turenne the conqueror of their proud master in his old age! After five years' campaigning Churchill returned to England, higher than ever in the favour and confidence of his glorious king, the duke of York. The duchess of Cleveland had given him £5000 by way of compensation for his hasty flight from her chamber. With the prudent learnt doubtless

among the privations of the poor cavalier's home at Ashe, and subsequently developed into avarice, the young soldier invested this sum in the purchase of an annuity of £500 a year, well secured on landed property. The transaction was certainly a highly advantageous one for him; yet he showed that he was not a mere fortune-hunter by marrying in 1678 Sarah Jennings, a lady of great beauty, wit, and force of character, who was by no means rich. To his union with this remarkable woman, whom he had wooed for three years before marrying her, Churchill owed much. Both husband and wife were handsome and able, both thorough people of the world, and sincerely bent upon attaining worldly wealth and distinction. The chief disparity between them was in temper; he being celebrated for an equanimity that nothing could ruffle, she equally famous for uncontrollable irascibility. Their love for one another must have been deep and sincere; for she exercised a sway over his mind which he never disputed, and weaned him at once from the licentious habits of a profligate court. He now obtained a regiment of infantry, and was sent, on a temporary breach between Charles and Louis, to negotiate an alliance with the prince of Orange against France, which was averted by a general peace. During the agitating times of the "exclusion bill," and the outcries against the duke of York in the latter years of Charles' reign, Churchill accompanied James to the Low Countries and to Scotland; escaped with him from the *Gloucester* when that ship was wrecked on Yarmouth Sands in 1682; and seven months afterwards was created Baron Churchill of Eymouth in the Scotch peerage, and appointed colonel of the newly-formed regiment of royal dragoons. His wife, who had been the companion from childhood of the Princess Anne, was at this time appointed a lady of her bedchamber. On the accession of James to the throne in 1683, Churchill was sent to Paris to notify the event to the French monarch, and to thank him for the gift of money which so basely inaugurated the English sovereign's foreign policy. The ambassador on his return was elevated to the English peerage by the title of Baron Churchill of Sandridge in Hertfordshire, where lay his wife's paternal inheritance. His military talents were ere long called into play by the miserable rebellion of his former commander, the unhappy duke of Monmouth. At the head of a small body of troops he grievously harassed the rebels on their march from Bridgewater. At the battle of Sedgemoor, although under the command of the incompetent earl of Feversham, he by his skillful dispositions decided the fate of the day, which, owing to the disorganized condition of the royal army, seemed for a moment doubtful. The cruel severities which followed the suppression of this feeble rebellion did not raise the character of the king in the estimation of his favoured subject. "I wish well to your suit with all my heart," said Churchill to a poor supplicant at Whitehall, pleading piteously for her brother's life; "but do not flatter yourself with hopes. This marble," laying his hand on the chimney-piece, "is not harder than the king." Beyond the rank of major-general and the colonelcy of an older regiment of horse-guards, Churchill received during James' short reign no acknowledgment of his talents and services. He manifested unequivocally his aversion from the king's projects for changing the religion of the country. When the prince of Orange undertook to rescue England from Romanist domination, Churchill not only became the medium of communication between William and his sister-in-law Anne, but engaged to prepare the English army for the projected change in the government. James, though a profound dissimulator himself, had no suspicion of Churchill's treachery until he was actually at Salisbury on the road to meet the prince of Orange. He had recently raised his favourite to the rank of lieutenant-general, and appointed him to a command in the army destined to repel the Dutch invaders. On the evening of the 24th November, 1688, the king held a council of war, at which Churchill saw he was distrusted. In the night he fled to the prince's quarters, accompanied by the duke of Grafton. This desertion was fatal to all hopes of success that James may have entertained, and exasperated the falling monarch in the highest degree. He retreated to London, only to find that his daughter Anne had fled from the palace with Lady Churchill. The dictates of reason and policy were forgotten in the royal desire for vengeance. When pressed to avert the storm by making concessions, including an amnesty to those who were in arms against him, he exclaimed, "I cannot do it; I must make examples, Churchill above all.—Churchill whom I raised so high. He and he alone has done all this."

He has corrupted my army. He has corrupted my child. He would have put me into their hands, but for God's special providence." The selfish treachery of Churchill was indeed ignoble, but the bonds which unite a courtier to a king are generally those of interest alone, and James had not his careless brother's power over the hearts of his servants. The terms on which the favours bestowed on Churchill were granted, were doubtless humiliating enough. The seduction of his sister Arabella, though used by the selfish young aspirant for worldly advancement, could not make him love her seducer. His great talents and subsequent fame have made his treason conspicuous, yet was it countenanced by the conduct of men bearing the most illustrious names in England—men very near to the throne, and very high in the confidence of the king.

When the vote was taken for making William of Orange king of England, Churchill, who was in favour of a regency, absented himself from parliament. He was nevertheless appointed a lord of the bedchamber and created Earl of Marlborough. He continued to be the warm partisan of the Princess Anne, and strove hard to procure for her that allowance of £50,000 a year, which was the cause of dissension between Anne and Queen Mary. In the summer of 1689 William sent him to command the English forces employed against the French in Holland, where he had but one slight opportunity of displaying his consummate ability in the art of war, namely, in the defence of the post of Walcourt against a great superiority of numbers. He declined to accompany King William to Ireland, while James was there in person; but after the battle of the Boyne and the return of the exiled monarch to France, he accepted the command of the troops in Ireland, and speedily reduced the troubled districts to order. Marlborough felt no attachment to William, and would seem to have built his hopes of greatness on his influence with the Princess Anne. Early in 1690 when the stability of William's government began to appear uncertain, Marlborough again consulted his own interest by a treasonable correspondence with James at St. Germain's. He had an interview with Colonel Sackville, a Jacobite agent, expressed deep repentance for his past conduct, and implored the colonel to intercede for him with the exiled king. He attested his sincerity by giving information of facts known only to persons in high office, and hinted at the possibility of his carrying over the English forces in Flanders to the French camp, if James should so wish. The banished king, too glad to be thus imposed on, forgave the powerful penitent, and sent him an assurance to that effect in writing. This document the earl kept locked up in readiness for a second restoration should it arrive. Meanwhile King William, unsuspecting of these intrigues, took Marlborough with him to Holland, where the graces and accomplishments of the English general excited universal admiration. While arranging the camp at Brussels, he received from St. Germain's a request to fulfil his promise of deserting to the French camp. He excused himself for the time being by saying that to carry over a regiment or two would be worse than useless, and that time was required to prepare an army for such a step. On his return to England, however, in the autumn of 1691, he proposed to the Jacobites a plan for profiting by the extreme unpopularity of the Dutch in the English service, to obtain a vote in parliament for the dismissal of all foreigners from public employ. William would be certain to resent such treatment of his faithful followers; a rupture would ensue, and by a judicious management of the British army which Marlborough promised to conduct himself, William's government would be overthrown, and James be restored to his throne. The Jacobites refused to believe in the last part of the notable scheme, having reason to suspect that the ambitious commander intended to proclaim Anne, and govern England in her name. The project, therefore, was betrayed to William, who felt keenly the perfidy of the ablest man in his service. On the night of the 9th January, 1692, the queen had a painful explanation with the Princess Anne, and early the next morning Marlborough was dismissed from all his employments, and forbidden to appear at court. Anne, rather than dismiss the countess of Marlborough and her husband, quitted the palace at Whitehall, and went to reside with them at Sion house on the banks of the Thames, occupying Berkeley house when in London. In May of the same year 1692, just before the battle of La Hogue, England being in great apprehension of a Jacobite descent upon her shores, and William absent on the continent, Marlborough was placed in great peril by a scheme of peculiar villany known

as Young's plot. One Robert Young, who had long earned a dishonest livelihood by perjury and forgery, concocted a document purporting to be an association for the restoration of the banished king, which, having contrived to get it placed in the house of Bishop Sprat at Bromley, he denounced to the government. At the head of the forged signatures to this paper was the name of Marlborough, who was thereupon arrested on the 8th of May, and committed to the Tower. On the discovery of the fictitious nature of the plot the earl was admitted to bail. His name, however, was struck out of the list of the privy council, and for five years he remained without any public employment. A dreadful crime is laid to his charge by Lord Macaulay and others, of having informed the court of St. Germain's in May, 1694, of the intended English expedition against Brest, and of having caused thereby the death of the brave Talmash, the commander of the troops, on whose removal he counted for his own restoration to the public service. Proofs of the treasonable intelligence exist in the *Macpherson Papers*, but the motive ascribed seems too foul for belief. The denunciation of Sir John Fenwick when apprehended for conspiring against the king's life included Marlborough, Godolphin, and even Shrewsbury, but failed to convince parliament; for both houses voted the allegations to be false and scandalous. Whether William believed in the innocence or dreaded the power of those noblemen is still doubtful. Certain it is that when the Princess Anne after the death of Queen Mary was reconciled to the king, Marlborough was appointed, in 1698, governor to the duke of Gloucester the presumptive heir to the throne, and received from William a pretty compliment on the occasion. "My lord," said the king, "make him but what you are, and my nephew will be all I wish to see him." Two years before, while his resentment still glowed, William had been heard to say, "If I had been a private gentleman, my Lord Marlborough and I must have measured swords." Marlborough was also at the same time restored to his seat in the privy council, and to his former military rank and command. His treasonable intercourse with the exiled Stewarts rapidly cooled after the death of Queen Mary, when no one but the sickly king stood between Anne and the throne.

In the summer of 1701 he accompanied William to Holland, was appointed commander of the forces in the Netherlands, and intrusted with the most extensive powers for negotiating with the various states then combining against France in a confederacy, the power of which he subsequently wielded with such tremendous success. After displaying the sagacity and address of a profound diplomatist, he was returning with the hope of applying his talents to domestic politics, when he learned that William had dismissed the Tory administration headed by Godolphin, Marlborough's bosom friend. Four months later the king died, and Anne ascended the throne. Her first thought was to raise to the highest honours the man who was destined to make her reign glorious. Three days after her accession he received the garter, the day after was made commander-in-chief, and ere long master general of the ordnance. The deceased king had not in vain recommended Marlborough to Anne as the fittest person to command her armies. William's policy lived after him, and through Marlborough's personal influence war was declared against France ere three months of the new reign had expired. The conduct of that war is Marlborough's greatest glory. The history of his campaigns from 1704 to 1711 fill some of the brightest pages of the annals of the British empire. The records of historians leave little for the biographer to say. Marlborough was past middle life when he entered on this eventful period of his history. He was still robust and indefatigable, but a martyr to distracting maladies. From dimness of sight, headache, fever, or ague, he was hardly ever free. Yet what work he performed—from the writing of letters to every court in Europe, to the organizing of armies, the achievement of splendid victories, and the negotiation of treaties of peace and alliance! Not only was he the presiding genius in the councils of England; but his guiding hand directed the course of events all over Europe. In June, 1702, he was appointed generalissimo of the allied forces, and departed for the Hague. "By the death of William," says Bolingbroke, no friend to the object of his story, "the duke of Marlborough was raised to the head of the army, and indeed of the confederacy; where he, a new, a private man, a subject, acquired by merit and by management a more deciding influence than high birth, confirmed authority, and even the crown of

Great Britain had given to King William. Not only all the parts of that vast machine, the grand alliance, were kept more compact and entire, but a more rapid and vigorous motion was given to the whole; and instead of languishing and disastrous campaigns, we saw every scene of the war full of action." His career of victory was unchecked by one defeat, and resembled in more than one particular the dazzling triumphs of Napoleon a century later. The first campaign, in which several important fortresses were reduced, was characterized by the wary vigilance of the general rather than by action. He was rewarded, however, on December 14th, 1702, by the dignities of Marquis of Blandford and Duke of Marlborough. A sad calamity, indeed, cast its gloom over this flush of prosperity. The duke's only son, a youth of seventeen, died of the small-pox. The next campaign, which began in March, 1703, was not very satisfactory to the English general who, moreover, was harassed by political news from home, and the progress of the tory party. At this juncture he entered into intimate correspondence with Prince Eugene, and communicated to him a scheme for changing the theatre of war, in the next campaign, and marching to the Danube. The justification of the plan was the glorious victories obtained at Donawerth and Blenheim in July and August, 1704. The emperor of Germany testified his gratitude to the victor by making him a prince of the empire, to which dignity was annexed in the following year the extensive domain of Mildenheim. Great enthusiasm was aroused at home by these triumphs. Addison was called out of obscurity to celebrate the glories of the duke in a poem, the Campaign. His grace was thought to have assumed almost a royal state, eating his meals alone with gentlemen standing behind him. He received from the crown a grant in perpetuity of the manors of Woodstock and Wootton, where was built at the public expense the palace which still bears the name of Blenheim. After occupying the winter with matters of civil government in England, Marlborough again sailed for the continent in March, 1705. His great military plans were frequently thwarted by the incompetency of his allies, especially by the Dutch deputies, and no brilliant achievement signalized the year. When the army had retired to winter quarters its leader visited Vienna, Berlin, Hanover, and the Hague, animating the various members of the alliance of which he was the soul. At home he found a coolness had sprung up between his duchess and the queen.

In the campaign of 1706 he performed a great exploit by forcing the French lines at Tlemont, and on May 23rd gained a splendid victory at Ramillies, after a bloody contest of five hours. In this battle the duke twice narrowly escaped with his life. The history of the war in 1707 presents no event of greater interest than Marlborough's interview with Charles XII. of Sweden, from whom as well as from other European sovereigns the duke received honours and compliments more or less substantial. The battle of Oudenard, which was fought on the 30th June, 1708, and continued with unabated fury after the darkness of night had fallen over the field, resulted in another decisive triumph for the English general. France, however, was still unsubdued, although the glory of the Grand Monarque was sadly dimmed in his old age. Another fierce struggle for the mastery took place on the 31st of August, 1709, at Malplaquet, where each opposing army numbered about one hundred thousand combatants, including their finest regiments, with an unusually strong force of artillery. The conflict was most murderous; and though the French were defeated and compelled to retreat, their loss of fifteen thousand killed and wounded was exceeded by the loss of the allies, which amounted to twenty thousand. Malplaquet was the last of Marlborough's great victories. He continued in command of the forces during the campaigns of 1710 and 1711; but his fall was already resolved on. The nation was growing weary of the burdens of a long war, and wished for peace. The great duke's enemies became bolder in their attacks on him, as his influence at the palace diminished. He was bitterly assailed in parliament and by the press. The terrible pamphleteer, Swift, was but one among a host of inferior writers that attacked him. He was charged not only with making money by contracts and the sale of officers' commissions, but with a design to prolong the war in order to increase his business.

Unfortunately the penuriousness of his early life, when he was the poor son of a ruined cavalier, had grown into confirmed habits of avarice which gave a colour to the calumnies

brought against the greatest general of the time. His former sins of treason too recoiled upon him in old age. For it was principally through the machinations of Harley and St. John, whom he had befriended, and of Mrs. Masham (see MASHAM), who owed everything to the duchess of Marlborough, that the Churchills were overthrown. True, the imperious and grasping disposition of the duchess became more uncontrollable, as the queen grew less disposed to submit to her dictation. The definitive rupture between Anne and the duchess occurred on the 6th of April, 1710. In August, 1710, the whig ministry was dismissed during the absence of Marlborough on the continent. While he clung to his command and various lucrative offices, the duke had to bear with the superciliousness of St. John and Harley, who had become his masters. At length on the 1st of January, 1712, after enduring neglect and insult from the court and ministers, he was deprived of all his offices. Soon after a charge of peculation was brought against him in parliament, which it was found convenient to drop unprosecuted, leaving a damaging stigma on the great general's name. "Such a fall," says Burnet, "has not happened since the days of Belisarius." Marlborough's treasons were indeed finding him out. There is reason to believe that Harley, earl of Oxford, possessed evidence in the duke's handwriting which would have sent him to the Tower, and possibly to the block. An interview between the minister and the general took place at Thomas Harley's house in James Street, Westminster, which resulted in Marlborough's quitting England almost immediately, November, 1712. The same power which compelled this mysterious journey (the possession of damning evidence against Marlborough), is supposed to have led to the suppression of proceedings against the earl of Oxford in the succeeding reign. After tampering with the tories, the jacobites, and the Hanoverians, Marlborough recognized the sovereignty of George I. He entered London publicly the day after Queen Anne's death, to the great scandal of Dr. Sacheverel. He was disappointed at not being appointed one of the regency; but being ere long reinstated in his offices of captain-general and master of the ordnance, he cared little for the king's personal dislike to him. Although he is charged with having advanced a sum of money to the Pretender, which helped to sustain the rebellion of 1715, it is certain that his prudent counsels to the government greatly promoted the defeat of that rebellion. During his latter years he suffered from paralysis; and though he continued to attend in his seat in parliament until seven months before his death, his appearance offered so great a contrast to the noble grace of his prime manhood, as to give force to Johnson's poignant line—

"From Marlborough's eyes the streams of dotage flow."

A final stroke of paralysis terminated the duke's life on the 16th of June, 1722, in the seventy-second year of his age. His remains were interred with great pomp in Westminster abbey at the expense of his wife, not of the nation. At her death they were removed to Blenheim, and laid by her side. Anecdotes abound illustrative of the greatness and the littleness of this remarkable man. His sweetness of temper, his humanity, his intrepidity, his sagacity, his falseness and mean avarice, have been recorded by many pens. Notwithstanding his great ability in the field, Marlborough is credited with no improvement in the science of war. He left the military art as he found it. Had his education, which was neglected, been carefully superintended, a combination of mathematical and military science with intuitive genius might have made him indeed the Napoleon of his time.—R. H.

MARLBOROUGH, SARAH, duchess of, was born in 1660, and was the younger daughter of Richard Jennings, Esq. of Sandrach, Hertfordshire, the representative of a family which had suffered in the cause of royalty during the period of the Commonwealth. At an early age Sarah was placed in the household of the duchess of York, where she formed that intimacy with the Princess Anne, which was afterwards productive of such momentous consequences. She was beautiful, high-spirited, and attractive, and her hand was eagerly sought by many eligible suitors; among others, by Lord Lindsey, afterwards marquis of Ancaster. But she rejected them all for the poor, but handsome, insinuating, and gallant Colonel Churchill, and in spite of the opposition of his family, was married to him in 1678. On the marriage of the Princess Anne to Prince George of Denmark in 1683, Lady Churchill was appointed one of her maids of honour.

and soon obtained paramount influence over the mind of the princess, who almost worshipped her imperious favourite. All ceremony and all titles were dropped in their confidential intercourse. Anne became plain Mrs. Morley, and the favourite, Mrs. Freeman. Through the influence of Lady Churchill the princess was induced to join in the plot against her father, and to make her escape from Whitehall during the crisis of the Revolution, and to take refuge in the camp of the prince of Orange. But, after the final settlement of the crown, the caprice and violent temper of the favourite and her unbounded sway over her mistress caused repeated and serious annoyance to William and Mary, especially after Marlborough had entered into a treasonable correspondence with the exiled monarch. At length Queen Mary, provoked beyond bearing by the perfidy of Marlborough and the insolence of his wife, commanded her to leave the palace; and the princess, rather than be separated from her friend, retired with her family to Stion house. On the accession of Anne to the throne, Lady Marlborough's authority became paramount at court, and honours, places, and pensions were heaped upon her husband. But at length in April, 1710, her own violent and domineering temper, the influence of the new favourite, Mrs. Masham, and the intrigues of the tory party, brought about an entire alienation between the duchess and the queen. In 1711 the former resigned her office of groom of the stole, and a few months later the duke after enduring a series of mean and spiteful insults, was deprived of all his employment. On the death of the duke in 1722, he left his widow in possession of enormous wealth, which enabled her to indulge in every whim and caprice which her unbridled temper dictated. This remarkable woman survived until 1744, having outlived both her enemies and her friends. Her later years were spent in violent hostilities not only with her opponents, but even with her own children and grand-children. Pope's masterly delineation of her character under the name of Atossa is well known.—J. T.

MARLOWE, CHRISTOPHER, the dramatist, was born in 1564, and educated at the grammar-school of Canterbury, and afterwards at Cambridge. He soon afterwards settled in London, and found employment as an actor and a writer for the stage. He was a man of very loose life, and is charged by contemporary writers with atheism. After a career of low debauchery, he lost his life in a tavern brawl in 1593. His licentiousness Marlowe had in common with too many of his profession in that age; but he was gifted with so powerful and brilliant a genius as is granted to but few. He is the only English dramatic writer of great merit previous to Shakespeare; and he shares with Greene and Peele the honour of having laid the foundations on which our great poet erected so stately an edifice. The most important of Marlowe's tragedies are, "Tamburlaine;" the "Jew of Malta;" "Edward II.;" and "Faustus." The authenticity of the first has been doubted, but apparently on insufficient grounds; though absurdly bombastic, it manifests a vigorous imagination. "Edward II." is preferred in some respects by Charles Lamb to the Richard II. of Shakespeare. A large part of the Henry VI. of Shakespeare, including some of the finest passages, is assigned to Marlowe by some critics. That Shakespeare has frequently imitated Marlowe is sufficiently obvious upon a comparison of their writings. Besides his plays, Marlowe translated three books of Ovid's *Elegies*, and the first book of Lucan's *Pharsalia*. He also commenced an imitation of the Hero and Leander of Muscæus in six books, which was completed after his death by Chapman, the translator of Homer. It is a very beautiful poem, but, like his translations from Ovid, extremely licentious. His dramas have been thus criticised by Mr. Hallam:—"The first two acts of the 'Jew of Malta' are more vigorously conceived, both as to character and circumstances, than any other Elizabethan play, except those of Shakespeare; and perhaps we may think that *Barabbas*, though not the prototype of *Shylock*—a praise of which he is unworthy—may have suggested some few ideas to the inventor. But the latter acts, as is usual with our old dramatists, are a tissue of uninteresting crimes and slaughter. The savage character of 'Tamburlaine,' and the want of interest as to every other, render this tragedy a failure in comparison with the rest. 'Faustus' is better known; it contains nothing perhaps so dramatic as the first part of the 'Jew of Malta'; yet the occasional glimpses of repentance and struggles of alarmed conscience in the chief character are finely brought in. It is full of poetical beauties; but a mixture of buffoonery weakens the effect, and leaves it on the whole rather a sketch by a great genius than a finished

performance. There is an awful melancholy about Marlowe's *Mephistophiles*, perhaps more impressive than the malignant mirth of that fiend in the renowned work of Göthe; but the fair form of *Margaret* is wanting, and Marlowe has hardly earned the credit of having breathed a few casual inspirations into a greater mind than his own." Some good remarks on the life and character of Marlowe will be found in Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*. He was justly celebrated as a poet by subsequent writers, particularly Ben Jonson, Drayton, Shakespeare. A useful edition of his works in 3 vols. was published by Pickering, London, 1826.—G.

MARMION, SHAKERLEY, an English poet, born in the year 1602, was the son of a landed proprietor in the county of Northampton. He received his education at Oxford, and took his degree of M.A. in 1624. His extravagant habits having dissipated his patrimony, he went to the continent and served in the wars of the Low Countries. After his return home he obtained a commission in one of the troops raised to aid Charles I. against the Scottish presbyterians in 1639; but illness compelled him to return to London, and he died there in the course of that year. He was the author of some miscellaneous poems, and of three comedies, entitled "Holland's Leaguer," "A Fine Companion," and "The Antiquary."—W. B.

MARMONT, AUGUSTE FREDERIQUE LOUIS VIESSE DE, Duc de Raguse, Marshal, the last survivor of Napoleon's marshals, was born at Chatillon-sur-Seine, 29th July, 1774. He was the son of an old officer of distinction, and entered the army at the age of eighteen, but passed some time at the military school of Chalons after receiving his commission. He was present at the siege of Toulon in 1793, made captain in 1794, and accompanied Napoleon to Italy. In the campaign of 1796 he acted as aid-de-camp to General Bonaparte, and went through the whole series of battles, attaining the rank of colonel. He next went to Egypt, and was made general of brigade. He was also one of the seven officers selected to attend Bonaparte, when the future emperor resolved to return to France. In 1800 Marmont superintended the conveyance of the artillery across the St. Bernard. At Marengo he attained the rank of general of division, and soon after was appointed inspector-general of artillery. In 1805 he was present at the capture of Ulm, and in 1806 commanded the army in Dalmatia. His title dates from his Dalmatian proceedings. Having completed a line of road upwards of two hundred miles in length, he was made Duc de Raguse in 1807. In 1809 he was called by Napoleon to the main army, which he joined the day before the battle of Wagram, defeating the Austrians several times on his way. After Wagram he received the marshal's baton, and soon after the treaty of Vienna which followed, he was appointed to govern the newly-acquired provinces, Dalmatia, Istria, Ragusa, and Croatia, which Napoleon had formed into a state. In 1811 he was sent to Spain to supersede General Massena, and was there present in several actions, and received several wounds. In the campaign of 1813 he was in Germany, and took the command of the second corps. He was present at Bautzen, Dresden, and Leipsic. At the latter four horses sunk under him, and he was twice wounded. In the retreat towards Paris in 1814 he was present in almost every engagement, and defended the capital to the last. Without waiting, however, for Napoleon's order he finally entered into treaty with the allies, and thus received into high favour by Louis XVIII., followed that monarch to Ghent in 1815, and returned with him to Paris. By Louis XVIII. and Charles X. he was employed in various high offices, and in 1830 was appointed to crush the revolution. This drew down on him the popular indignation, and on the establishment of the new government he was removed from the list of the French army, and ordered to leave the country. He visited various parts of Europe, and finally took up his residence at Venice, where he died on the 2nd March, 1852. During his exile he employed his leisure in writing on the military systems of the continent, and left also two volumes, the "*Memoires du Duc de Raguse*," which were published at Paris.—P. E. D.

MARMONTEL, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a French poet, novelist, and critic, was born of obscure parents at Bort, a small town of Limousin, on the 11th of July, 1723. He received an education at the Jesuit college in Moulins, whence he proceeded to Clermont, and partly supported himself by instructing students less advanced than himself. His first literary production was an ode on the invention of gunpowder, which he brought for-

ward at the floral games of Toulouse. In his disappointment at not gaining a prize he wrote to Voltaire, who promised his assistance if the young poet should come to Paris. With fifty crowns in his pocket he set off for the capital, translating, as he went Pope's *Rape of the Lock*, which he sold for a hundred crowns, and which was his first publication (1746). The traditional fate of the poet, however, awaited him, and his memoirs contain particulars of the poverty and misery he endured at this time. A prize poem on the glory of Louis XV. after the battle of Fontenoy was forced into sale by Voltaire, who also advised Marmontel to write for the stage. Thereupon he wrote three tragedies, "Dionysius the Tyrant," "Aristomenus," and "Cleopatra," which, coming from a young man of twenty-four, attracted considerable notice, yet were not successful on the stage. His operas, heroic poems, and odes likewise fell flat on the public ear. By the favour of Madame Pompadour he was appointed clerk of public buildings in 1758, and was employed by her to touch up dull poems, old plays, and dedications. His quarrel with Le Kain the actor, arose out of some patchwork done to Rotrou's *Venceslas*. In 1756 he began to write his famous "Moral Tales" for the *Mercur*, and published them entire in 1761. He contrived to raise a literary storm by certain critical heresies, which for a while shut the doors of the Academy against him. The gates of the Bastille, on the other hand, were opened to receive him on account of a parody, of which he was not guilty. He had the manliness not to betray the real author, though the imprisonment cost him his privilege of publishing the *Mercur*. In 1763 he entered the Academy. "Belisaire" appeared in 1767, and extended his reputation enormously. The "Incas," a kind of supplement to "Belisaire," and a defence of freedom of opinion in religion, appeared in 1778. His most solid and useful work is "The Elements of Literature," 6 vols. 8vo, 1787, which includes the articles on poetry and literature contributed by him to the great *Encyclopædia*. He was a member of the electoral assembly of Paris in 1789, but during the Reign of Terror hid himself because his moderation was suspected to be royalism. He died at Abbeville on the last day of the eighteenth century. The best edition of his works is that edited by Saint-Surin, 18 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1818.—R. H.

MARMORA. See LA MARMORA.

MARNIX, PHILIP DE, Baron of St. Aldegonde, a celebrated diplomatist, and the author of several theological works, was born at Brussels in 1538. He studied at Geneva, and imbibed from Calvin the principles of the reformed religion. It is said that he was the author of the confederacy by which the lords of the Netherlands bound themselves in 1566 to oppose the Inquisition. He was employed by the prince of Orange in various important affairs; and in 1584 he defended Antwerp against the duke of Parma. He died at Leyden in 1598, when engaged in a Flemish translation of the Bible.—D. W. R.

MAROCCHETTI, CARLO, Baron, A.R.A., was born at Turin in 1805. His father having gone to reside in France, young Marochetti became a student in the Lycée Napoléon, and learnt sculpture in the atelier of Bosio, but completed his artistic training in Italy. His earliest work was a marble group of a "Girl playing with a Dog," exhibited at the Salon in 1827, which was followed in due course by others of a similar class; by a statue of Mosè, executed for the Art-academy of his native city; and by an equestrian statue of Emmanuel Philibert, which he presented to the king of Sardinia, and which was the first of a class of works on which a large measure of his celebrity depends. Having established himself in Paris, Baron Marochetti was much patronized by Louis Philippe and his court. Among other royal and government commissions were the Tomb of Napoleon at the Invalides; two or three equestrian statues of the duke of Orleans; an "Assumption" for the high altar of the Madeleine; and a bas-relief for the Arc de Triomphe. In 1839 he was created a knight of the legion of honour: he was naturalized in 1841. After the revolution of 1848 he quitted Paris for London. Here he met with a reception no less brilliant than in the city he had left; but, as there, his celebrity was rather select than general. He had whilst in Paris executed an equestrian statue of Wellington for the city of Glasgow; but he owed his introduction to the general public to his colossal equestrian statue of Richard Cœur de Lion, which was placed near the west end of the Exhibition building at 1851. This statue has since been cast in bronze, and erected in the park near the state entrance of the house of lords. It was the first to show his superiority in this class of sculpture,

and he was soon employed to execute an equestrian statue of the queen for Glasgow, and a colossal statue of Victor Emmanuel for Turin—a work the model of which formed a prominent feature of the French Exposition Universelle of 1855, and of the Italian Exhibition, Florence, 1861. Of poetic designs, such as he first became known by, Baron Marochetti during his residence in London exhibited a "Cupid and Greyhound," a "Sappho," and one or two more. Of busts he produced a far greater number, this being perhaps the branch of art in which his popularity was most shown. Among others he exhibited busts of the queen, the prince consort, Earl Russell, the duchess of Manchester, and numerous other persons of distinction. Especially are his busts of females admired—a distinction they probably owe, in some measure, to a certain classic elevation of feature and bearing he seldom failed to impart to them, without prejudice, we may suppose, to the likeness. The baron's chief monumental works executed in London were the costly memorial to the British soldiers buried at Scutari; the monument erected in St. Paul's to the Coldstream Guards who fell at Inkermann; that erected by command of the queen at Newport, Isle of Wight, in memory of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I.; the bronze statue of Lord Clive for Shrewsbury; and the Melbourne tomb in St. Paul's. Amongst his later productions were the bronze statues of Robert Stephenson and Isambard Brunel, for the grounds of St. Margaret's, Westminster; and that of Lord Herbert of Lee for Salisbury. Baron Marochetti may be ranked among British artists, as he took out letters of naturalization in England, and was in January, 1861, elected associate of the Royal Academy. He was also decorated with the legion of honour. He died on the 28th of January, 1867.—J. T.-e.

MAROT, CLEMENT, the most celebrated of early French poets, was born in 1495 at Cahors. The particulars of his life have been gathered mostly from his works, which abound in personal allusions. His father, Jean Marot, who was likewise a poet, held the office of valet-de-chambre to Francis I., and cared little about the education of Clement, who, when ten years old, was taken to Paris, and grew up in the reckless society of the dependants of a court. His early ballads and rhymed epistles are all tuned to love. The graces of his person, however, were not so eminent as his mental gifts, and he often bewails his ill-success with the fair. A disappointment of this nature drove him from the palace into the service of Nicolas de Neufville, Seigneur de Villeroi, at whose request he wrote "La Queste de ferme amour," which terminates his first considerable poem, "Le Temple de Cupidon," 1515. Once more at court, Marot recommended himself by writing verses on seasonable occasions, and in 1518 obtained an appointment in the household of Marguerite de Valois, herself a poet and lover of poets. The rapturous homage rendered by Marot to this beautiful princess, "his adorable mistress," has given rise to ill-founded suspicions of a tender intimacy between the lady and the poet. It is certain that Marot accompanied the French army into Italy, and shared the fate of his gallant sovereign at the unfortunate battle of Pavia. He soon, however, recovered his liberty, and returning to France, when Marguerite was at Madrid negotiating the liberation of her brother, was arrested for heretical opinions and thrown into the Châtelet prison, the abominations of which he depicts with vigorous strokes in a poem entitled "L'Enfer." By the interference of a friendly bishop, he was removed out of the clutches of the Sorbonne to a more tolerable confinement at Chartres, from which he was released by a royal order obtained through Marguerite. Diana of Poitiers, Henry II.'s handsome and lettered mistress, is accused of avenging on the poet some slight by betraying him to the Sorbonne. In some very spirited verses, he humorously describes his arrest at the instigation of a mistress for having "eaten bacon." In 1535, when many Huguenots were brought to the stake, Marot was accused of Calvinism. He fled to Marguerite in Bearn, thence to the court of Renée, duchess of Ferrara, which he was obliged to quit for Venice, from whence, by the king's special favour, he was allowed to return to France. Here he lived in peace for some years, until his admirable version of some of David's psalms, and the great popularity they at once enjoyed raised another polemical storm against him. He fled to Geneva in 1543, and there added other psalms to his translation. But the austerity of the pure Calvinists was too much for his lively nature. Having been reprimanded for playing a game of hazard he left Geneva for Turin, where he died in the month of September, 1544. The bibliography of Marot in Brunet's *Manuel* is very

instructive as to the variations of this poet's popularity during the three centuries that have elapsed since his death.—R. H.

MARPURG, FRIEDRICH WILHELM, a voluminous writer on the theory of music, was born in 1718 at Seehausen, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg. He was well educated in the ancient and modern languages, and also in music and mathematics. In 1746 he visited Paris, where he became acquainted with Rameau, and studied his celebrated system of the fundamental bass. Returning to Berlin he was appointed secretary to one of the ministers of the court. He next visited Hamburg, where he stayed some time in an official capacity, and then returned to Berlin. His new appointment at this city was director of the lotteries, to which was shortly afterwards added that of councillor to the king. For forty years Marpurc retained these offices, devoting all his leisure time to the composition of his numerous works on the theory of music. Gerber, in his account of this eminent man, says, "It was in November, 1798, when I passed five weeks at Berlin, that I was received in Marpurc's house almost daily, with the most friendly and hospitable attention. He then still showed the lively, jovial, and witty temper of youth. Marpurc died at Berlin, May 22, 1798. An accurate list of his works is given by Fetis.—E. F. R.

MARRACCI, LUIGI, born at Lucca in 1612, devoted himself to the study of the eastern languages, and acquired distinction especially by his knowledge of Arabic, of which he was made professor in the college della Sapienza. The Arabic Bible published at Rome in 1671 was partly edited by him, and in 1698 he published the Alcoran in two folio volumes, accompanied with a Latin translation and notes, and a life of Mahomet. Marracci died in 1700.—J. D.

MARRAST, ARMAND, was born in 1802, and came to Paris in 1827. Devoting himself to journalism, he soon attained distinction by the vigour and pungency of his attacks upon the government. In 1830 he established the *Tribune*, which soon stood at the head of the ultra-liberal press, but was ultimately crushed by the governmental prosecutions which it provoked. Marrast was imprisoned; but on his release he published a pamphlet, "*Vingt Jours de Secret*," and was then compelled to take refuge in England. During his exile he married an English lady. In 1834 he became sub-editor of the *National* under Armand Carrel; and on the violent death of his gifted and illustrious chief in 1836, Marrast succeeded to his post. After the revolution of February, 1848, he became secretary to the provisional government; then maire of Paris; and finally president of the assembly, to which latter office he was frequently re-elected. He became, however, unpopular with the more advanced republicans, and after the fall of Lamartine retired into private life. He died 10th March, 1852.—W. J. P.

MARRYATT, FREDERICK, Captain, R.N., the most popular of English naval novelists, was born in London in 1792. He was descended from a French protestant refugee who, escaping from the massacre of St. Bartholomew, settled in this country. His father, a West Indian merchant, was chairman of Lloyd's, and represented Sandwich in the house of commons. Captain Marryatt entered the navy in 1806, and a detailed account of his career afloat will be found in O'Byrne's Naval Biography. His first captain when he entered the *Impérieuse* as a midshipman, was Lord Cochrane, afterwards earl of Dundonald, and under that famous commander he served for three years in the Mediterranean, taking part in more than fifty actions, and displaying great gallantry and daring. During his career afloat, he saved no fewer than five lives by leaping overboard and rescuing drowning men, for this receiving in 1825 the gold medal of the Humane Society. A lieutenant in 1812, he was despatched to the American coast, and commanded a successful expedition which cut out four vessels from New Orleans. A commander in 1815, he was requested about this time by Lloyd's to draw up a code of signals for the merchant service, which was afterwards adopted by both the English and French governments, published in 1827, and translated into French. In 1822 he published "Suggestions for the abolition of the present system of impressment in the Naval Service," recommending that all merchant vessels should be obliged to carry apprentices. Meanwhile, he had served off St. Helena during Napoleon's captivity, and after the death of the emperor, was employed in the preventive service, effecting a number of seizures. In 1823, he was sent to the East Indies in command of the *Lorne*; in the war with Burmah he led the naval attack upon Rangoon, did good service in Sir

Robert Sale's expedition up the Bassein river, and was made a C.B. in 1825. From November, 1828, to November, 1830, he commanded the *Ariadne*, cruising in the Atlantic, and doing diplomatic service at Madeira. It was with a mind enriched by this varied experience in both hemispheres, that in 1829 he published the earliest of his novels, "The Naval Officer, or scenes and adventures in the life of Frank Mildmay." With its success, he may be said to have embraced literature as a profession. Novel after novel poured in rapid succession from his pen, some of them contributed originally to the *Metropolitan Magazine*, which he edited for several years. The following are the titles and dates of publication of the chief of Captain Marryatt's fictions, most, though not all of which, are stories of sea-life—"Frank Mildmay," 1829; "King's own," 1830; "Newton Forster," 1832; "Peter Simple," 1834; "Jacob Faithful," 1834; "The Pacha of many Tales," 1835; "Japhet in search of a father," 1836; "Mr. Midshipman Easy," 1836; "The Pirate and the three Cutters," 1836; "Snarly-yow," 1837; the "Phantom Ship," 1839; "Poor Jack," 1840; "Masterman Ready," 1841; "Perceval Keene," 1842; "Narrative of the Travels and Adventures of Monsieur Violet in California, Senara, and Western Texas," 1842; "The Settlers in Canada," 1843; "The Mission, or scenes in Africa," 1845; and "Valerie," an autobiography, 1849. The best of these works is "Peter Simple," with which William IV. was so pleased that he admitted its author to an interview. When applications were made, however, for Captain Marryatt's promotion, the king, it is said, refused to entertain them on the ground that he had written a work on impressment, and even rejected his request to be allowed to wear the cross of the legion of honour given him by Louis Philippe, as a reward for his code of signals. Captain Marryatt was a keen conservative, and unsuccessfully contested the representation of the Tower Hamlets. In his "Diary in America," published in 1839, he took a view of American politics and manners as unfavourable as that of Miss Martineau was favourable. He died on the 2d of August, 1848.—E. E.

MARS, ANNE FRANÇOISE HYPOLITE BOULAT, was born in Paris, 9th February, 1778. Daughter of an actor and an actress, she trode the stage before she was ten years old. It was not until 1803 that her success was really brilliant; but from that time it was supreme. For thirty years Mademoiselle Mars was the queen of the French stage. She excelled in genteel comedy, and more especially in the plays of Molière. She took her farewell benefit in March, 1841, and died in March, 1847, leaving behind her a fortune of eight hundred thousand francs.—W. J. P.

MARSAIS. See DUMARSAIS.

MARSCHALL VON BIEBERSTEIN, FRIEDRICH AUGUST, Freiherr von, an eminent Russian botanist, has travelled much in the southern and eastern parts of that country, and has published many valuable works. Among them may be noticed, "Tableau des provinces situées sur la côte Occidentale de la mer Caspienne," and "Centuria Plantarum Rariorum Rossie Meridionalis."—J. H. B.

MARSCHNER, HEINRICH, a musician, was born at Zittau in Upper Lusatia, 16th August, 1795, and died at Hanover, 14th December, 1861. His musical precocity was shown in his rapid progress, when in 1801 he first received lessons on the pianoforte. This led to his being placed in the choir of the gymnasium of his native town, then under the direction of F. Schneider, where he was soon distinguished for his voice and talent; and he afterwards sang in the choir of Bautzen. After writing several motets and other pieces which did not come before the world, his first public essay as a composer was in the music of a ballet written for a company of dancers who went to Zittau; and his excitement at witnessing the rehearsals of this was so great as to throw him into a serious illness. He spent some time at Prague, where he made the friendship of C. M. von Weber; but the armistice of 1813 compelled him, as a Saxon subject, to leave this city. His parents now required him to give up music for jurisprudence; to study which they sent him to Leipsic university. The masterpieces of the great orchestral composers which he there heard for the first time, stimulated anew his love for music; and he accordingly cultivated his ability with greater ardour than ever, to the neglect of the pursuit to which his father had destined him. He obtained some skill as a violinist, and more as a pianist, and he began now seriously to study composition, in which as yet he had received small instruction. In 1815 he appeared as a pianist

at Carlsbad, where his talent attracted the notice of Count Amadeus, a Hungarian noble, who induced him to go to Vienna under the promise of his protection. He brought out there, in 1816, his first operetta, "Der Kifhauser Berg," and he left this capital for Presburg, to fill an appointment which he obtained through the influence of his patron the count. He now wrote very sedulously for the theatre; and having finished a grand opera, "Heinrich IV.," he sent it to Weber at Dresden, through whose interest it was produced in 1817, while Marschner was engaged upon another work, for performance at Presburg. In 1821 he composed the overture and incidental music for Kleist's drama, *Der Prinz von Homburg*, which is esteemed one of his best productions, and is a standard work upon the German stage. He went in 1822 to reside at Dresden, where Weber obtained for him, in the following year, the appointment of under-kapellmeister, himself and Morlacchi being his superiors in office. Though the duties of this engagement were onerous, Marschner was not inactive in composition while he held it; but on the death of Weber in June, 1826, being refused promotion to the chief directorship, he resigned his post in the ensuing August. He had already married Mlle. Wohlbrück, a favourite singer; and with her he now made a tour through the principal cities of Germany. Her brother, an actor, suggested to Marschner the subject of *Der Vampyr* for an opera; charmed with which, he agreed with his brother-in-law to write the text, impatient to enter upon the composition of the music. This work, the best known of all he has written, was undertaken coincidentally with that of Lindpaintner upon the same subject; but it was unknown to each composer that the other had selected the story on which he was engaged. Marschner's opera was finished at Leipsic in December, 1827, and produced there in the following March. Its success carried it into every theatre in Germany where Lindpaintner's work had not preceded it; and it was brought out in London at the English Opera House—then devoted to foreign adaptations—in the summer of 1829. Its reception here was such as to induce S. J. Arnold, the proprietor of the theatre, in conjunction with W. Hawes—his musical director, a music-seller, an indifferent singer, a worse composer, and a rigorous master of the boys of St. Paul's and the Chapel-royal—to offer Marschner an engagement of £500 to write an opera expressly for England, with an additional £100 to come and conduct its first performances. Marschner accepted the terms, and applied himself to the study of the English language to fit him for the task; but the destruction of the theatre by fire in February, 1830, cancelled the contract; and when the establishment was rebuilt in 1834, the fashion for German appropriations had died out, and the productions of Loder and Barnett then initiated the modern school of dramatic music in England. Another popular opera of Marschner is "*Der Templer und die Jüdin*"—founded on Scott's *Ivanhoe*—which he commenced in 1828 and produced in 1829; it was ineffectively performed in London by a German company in 1840. Marschner received the appointment of kapellmeister to the king of Hanover, in September, 1830, and entered upon its duties at the close of the year. The libretto of Hans Heiling, which was offered to him by Eduard Devrient, the actor, pleased him so greatly that he laid aside another opera, on which he was occupied at the time, to devote himself to its composition. It was brought out in 1833, and its reception justified the earnestness with which he had entered upon it. In 1834 this composer received the degree of Ph.D. from the university of Leipsic. "*Des Falkner's Braut*" and other operas which he has produced, are little esteemed in comparison with the three last named. Marschner visited London in 1854, when, except at a little chamber concert, he did not appear in public. In 1860 he went to Paris, where his presence created greater interest. Beside his dramatic and sacred music he has written many pianoforte works, some symphonies and other orchestral pieces, an immense number of songs, and some very popular four-part songs for male voices.—G. A. M.

MARSDEN, WILLIAM, was born in 1754 in Dublin, being the tenth child of a merchant in that city. His eldest brother having gone to occupy a situation in the Indian civil service at Calcutta, William was sent thither at the age of sixteen, a similar appointment having been obtained for him. He rose to the office of principal secretary in this establishment, and in the meantime applied himself diligently to the study of the Malay language, in which he acquired great proficiency. After his return to England he gave himself to literary labours, becoming

a fellow of the Royal Society, and published in 1782 his valuable "*History of Sumatra*." Having accepted in 1795 an appointment in the admiralty, he became eventually chief secretary of the board; but in 1807 the state of his health compelled him to retire on a pension, which he afterwards spontaneously resigned. He died at the age of eighty-two, having bequeathed his library to King's college, and his valuable collection of coins and medals to the British museum. Besides the "*History of Sumatra*," he published a translation of the *Travels of Marco Polo*; and the notes with which he enriched it were followed by other proofs of his great acquirements as an Orientalist. His "*Numismata Orientalia*," and his "*Essays*" are replete with the tokens of his learning and judgment. But his most remarkable work is the "*Grammar and Dictionary of the Malay Language*." It was published in 1812, and has won for its author a lasting reputation.—W. B.

MARSH, HERBERT, D.D., was born in London in 1757, and was educated at Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship in St. John's college. In 1783, after taking orders, he removed to Göttingen, where he resided for several years, and made himself master of the German language and literature. He was soon able to write German, and published several political tracts in that language in defence of the policy of Great Britain in reference to the continental wars of the French revolution. These tracts, which were very successful, brought him to the notice of Mr. Pitt, who rewarded the author with a pension and marked him for preferment in the church. When Germany was invaded by the French he returned to England, and was appointed in 1807 Lady Margaret professor of divinity in Cambridge, having been previously created D.D. by royal mandate. In his lectures, which aimed to answer the purpose of an introduction to all the branches of theology, he laid particular stress upon the critical and exegetical departments of the science. He had studied these branches deeply in Germany by the aid of Michaelis and other erudite critics; and he was the first English writer who imported the theological literature of Germany into this country. His translation of Michaelis' *Introduction to the New Testament*, with notes supplied by himself, was a work of great labour and merit. He departed from the custom of delivering the divinity lectures in Latin, and clothed them in an English style remarkable for perspicuity, purity, and point. In 1801 he published a "*Dissertation on the Origin and Composition of the Three first Canonical Gospels*," in which he sought to improve upon and complete the theories of Eichorn and other German critics, which was followed up by several pamphlets in which he maintained his views against the anonymous author of "*Remarks upon Michaelis and his Commentator*." In 1816 he was promoted to the see of Llandaff, and in 1819 to that of Peterborough, where he remained till his death in 1839. He was a strict churchman in his views, and stood equally opposed to Rome and Geneva. At the formation of the Bible Society he stood aloof from that institution and wrote against it; though, as a biblical scholar, it might have been expected that he would have interested himself in the great work of Bible translation and diffusion. But his strict church principles disapproved the diffusion of the Bible without the Prayer-book, and he wrote a pamphlet to maintain his point. In 1812 he published a "*History of Translations of the Scriptures from the earliest times to the present day*." His "*Lectures on the Criticism and Interpretation of the Bible*," and "*On the Authenticity and Credibility of the New Testament*," of which the best editions appeared in 1838 and 1840 respectively, are entitled to the rank of classical productions, and are of eminent use in the business of theological instruction. His views upon every subject are always admirably clear and precise, his learning is varied and exact, and his knowledge of the literature of the critical department of theology extensive and profound. His political tracts were expanded into a "*History of the Politics of Great Britain and France from the time of the conference at Pilsnitz to the declaration of war against Great Britain*," 2 vols. 8vo, 1800. He was also the author of numerous polemical tracts and single sermons. No collected edition of his works has yet been published.—P. L.

MARSH, JAMES, an English chemist, was born in London about the year 1795. Having studied chemistry and pharmacy, and taken a degree in Dublin, he obtained an appointment at the arsenal of Woolwich, where he remained till his death, devoting himself with success to chemical researches. He was captain

larly attentive to toxicological inquiries and experiments, and in consequence of being the inventor of a new apparatus for detecting arsenic was frequently consulted in cases of death by poison. The apparatus, by the invention of which he gained a great reputation, still goes by the name of Marsh's apparatus. The object of it is to detect the minutest quantities of arsenic in any liquid found in the stomach or tissues of a dead body; and its sensitiveness is extreme. Since its first construction, it has been slightly modified and perfected by succeeding chemists, and is now allowed to surpass all other methods that have been employed. In France it acquired great celebrity at the time of the trial of Madame Lafarge, when its use was of immense importance to the French toxicologists consulted upon that occasion. Marsh died in 1846.—W. B. d.

MARSH, NARCISSE, born at Hannington in Wiltshire in 1638; was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. In 1673 he was nominated principal of Alban hall, and in 1678 provost of Trinity college, Dublin. He was appointed bishop of Leighlin and Ferns in 1683, and was successively promoted to be archbishop of Cashel, 1690; of Dublin, 1699; and of Armagh, 1708. At Dublin he built a fine library, filled it with books, and provided salaries for librarians; he also founded an almshouse at Drogheda, and repaired many churches. Died in 1713.

MARSHALL, HUMPHREY, an American botanist, died in 1801. He was one of the early observers of American plants, and formed a botanic garden in 1778. In 1780 he published "Arbustum Americanum," the first publication on the botany of the United States by an American. He corresponded with Dr. Fothergill, Dr. Franklin, Sir Joseph Banks, and other eminent men. A memoir of him was published by Dr. Darlington at Philadelphia in 1849. In 1791 a genus, *Marshallia*, was named after him by Schreber.—J. H. B.

MARSHALL, JOHN, an American statesman and lawyer, born in Virginia, 24th September, 1755; died at Philadelphia, 6th July, 1835. He served in the war of independence, and was present in several engagements, but afterwards studied law and went to the bar. He became a member of the convention and legislature of Virginia, and was twice offered the post of attorney-general, but declined it. In 1797 he was sent to France with Pinckney and Geary on a diplomatic mission to the directory—a mission executed with satisfaction to all parties. On his return to America he became successively member of congress and secretary of state, and in 1802 succeeded John Jay as chief-justice of the United States. He left a "Life of Washington," and Judge Story edited his professional reports, "The Writings of John Marshall, late Chief-justice of the United States upon the Federal Constitution."—P. E. D.

MARSHALL, STEPHEN, B.D., a leading divine in the Westminster assembly, was born at Godmanchester in Huntingdonshire early in the seventeenth century, and was educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge. Having taken orders, his first charge was at Wethersfield in Essex, where he was eminently popular as a preacher. He was next settled in Finchamfield in Essex, but was silenced for nonconformity, and remained under suspension till the national reaction reached its height in 1640. His reputation as a preacher now rose rapidly, and he was appointed lecturer at St. Margaret's, Westminster, where he was at the very focus of affairs. He was often called to preach before parliament, and was consulted by them in all matters of importance relating to religion. He was one of the authors of the famous polemical volume, "Smectymnus," and in 1641 was appointed chaplain to the earl of Essex's regiment in the parliamentary army. In 1643 he was chosen a member of the Westminster assembly, in the deliberations of which he bore a distinguished share, and in many of the public transactions which followed during the war he took a prominent and influential part. His activity and importance excited against him of course the warmest resentment of the royalists, and their writers of all classes overwhelmed him with calumnies and reproaches. But Baxter, who knew him well, calls him "a sober and worthy man," and used to observe, that if all the bishops had been like Usher, all the independents like Burroughs, and all the presbyterians like Marshall, the divisions of the church would soon have been healed. "This testimony is highly honourable to his moderation, and may fairly be looked upon as outweighing all the passionate tirades of his declared enemies. He spent his last two years at Ipswich, where he died in 1655. He was interred with much solemnity in Westminster abbey; but his

body was dug up again at the Restoration. He left numerous published sermons and some other pieces.—P. L.

MARSHALL, THOMAS, a learned and pious divine, born about 1621 at Barkby in Leicestershire, was educated at Lincoln college, Oxford. During the civil wars he went abroad, and was for some years English preacher at Rotterdam and Dort. In 1681 he was appointed dean of Gloucester. Died in 1685.

MARSHALL, WILLIAM, the author of many works on agriculture, was born in 1745, and died at Pickering in Yorkshire, September 18, 1818. Having made a series of tours through all parts of the country, he published his observations, which contain an ample account of the "best and worst husbandry of England during the middle and towards the close of the last century."—D. W. R.

* MARSHALL, WILLIAM CALDER, R.A., was born at Edinburgh in 1813. After a preliminary training in his native city he removed to London, entered as a student in the Royal Academy, where he won the gold medal, and became successively the pupil of Chantrey and Baily. He went to Rome in 1836. From 1839 Mr. Marshall has been, of all our sculptors, the most regular contributor of poetic sculpture to the annual exhibitions of the Royal Academy. His imaginative works consist usually of single figures, or of groups of two figures, illustrative of some incident in scripture, a passage in our native poets, or some simple original conception; though, like all modern sculptors, Mr. Marshall has of course had his Cupids, and Zephyrs, and Nymphs, and Satyrs, and other mortals and immortals from the well-worn Greek and Roman mythology. "The Creation of Adam;" "The Expulsion;" "Eve and the First-born;" "Ruth;" "David with the head of Goliath;" "Ulysses and the Lion;" "Sabrina" (two works which have been exceedingly popular as Parian statuettes); "Frolic" (a mother playing with her child); "The First Whisper of Love;" "A Dancing Girl reclining;" "Ariel;" "Ophelia"—are the titles of a few of the more admired of Mr. Marshall's imaginative works, and will suffice to show the range of his chisel. His monumental works are not very numerous: the chief are—the marble statue of Thomas Campbell in Westminster Abbey; the elaborate Peel memorial erected in Manchester; the seated bronze statue of Jenner in Trafalgar Square; Captain Coram, a sandstone statue for the front of the Foundling hospital; Joseph Hume, erected in Montrose; and the marble statues of Chancer, and the chancellors Clarendon and Somers, for the new palace at Westminster. Mr. Marshall gained the first premium of £700 in the competition for the Wellington memorial to be erected in St. Paul's; but, as is not surprising considering the wretched way in which these competitions are usually mismanaged, he was not employed to execute the monument, though he has on hand a bas-relief for the chapel in which it is to be placed. He also executed for the town of Bolton a monument of Crompton, the inventor of the spinning mule, and a statue of James, seventh earl of Derby. Mr. Marshall was elected A.R.A. in 1844, and R.A. in 1852; he is also an associate of the Scottish Academy.—J. T. e.

MARSHAM, SIR JOHN, an eminent English chronologist, born in London on the 23d August, 1602, and died at Bushley hall, Herts, on the 25th May, 1685. After taking his degree at Oxford, he spent several years on the continent visiting France, Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands. On his return, he became one of the six clerks of chancery. In the civil war he took the royalist side, lost the greater part of his means, and in consequence gave himself up to study. In 1660 he entered Charles II.'s parliament, was reinstated in office, and was made a baronet. He is regarded as the first who made the antiquities of Egypt intelligible. His works were "Diatriba Chronologica," 4to, London, 1649, the best portion of which afterwards appeared as "Chronologicus Canon Aegyptius, Ebraicus, Graecus et Disquisitiones," London, 1672.—P. E. D.

MARSHMAN, JOSHUA, D.D., an energetic missionary, and one of the so-called Serampore brethren, was born at Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, on the 20th of April, 1768. His father was a pious weaver, and his mother descended from one of the Huguenots driven into England by the revocation of the edict of Nantes. All the regular instruction which Joshua received was obtained during a brief attendance at the village school. But his thirst for knowledge was insatiable, and he eagerly devoured every book that came in his way. The Bible, Pilpay's Fables, Hudibras, Don Quixote, Robinson Crusoe, and Paradise Lost are specimens of his voracious reading at this time. At the

age of fifteen Mr. Cator, a bookseller in Holborn, London, being on a visit to Westbury Leigh, his native place, met young Marshman, and offered to take him into his shop. The prospect of an unlimited supply of books was too tempting to be resisted. The boy went to London, but after five months' experience of the life of a bookseller's porter, he returned to his parents and his loom. The next ten years of his life were spent quietly in his native village, and in maintaining a character for worth and exemplary conduct. The small dissenting church of the place, to which his father acted as deacon, was of the strictest sect of the Baptists. They hesitated about admitting the young man as a member, regarding human learning, in which every year made him a greater proficient, with extreme suspicion. Eventually after a probation of seven years he quitted Westbury, unbaptized. In 1791 he was married to Hannah Shepherd, and three years later he was offered and accepted the mastership of a school at Broadmead, Bristol. Here he was introduced to Dr. Ryland, president of Bristol academy, at whose recommendation he became a member of the Baptist church at Broadmead. During his five years' residence in Bristol he applied himself to the study of the classics, to which he added Hebrew and Syriac. Private pupils were already augmenting his sources of income and opening a prospect of independence to him, when the perusal of the reports of the Baptist Missionary Society filled him with a desire to labour in that cause in the East. His offer of service was at once accepted by the society, and within three weeks from the time he had resolved on becoming a missionary, he was sailing down the Channel, 1799. His destination was Serampore, where Dr. Carey had a few years before, in the face of many difficulties, founded a mission under the protection of the Danish flag. The East India Company vigilantly opposed attempts to introduce missionaries among the Hindoos, and Marshman with his three companion missionaries and their wives were in fear of being stopped on their way to the Danish settlement. Marshman's history during the remaining thirty-eight years of his life is involved in the history of the Serampore mission, of which an able and elaborate account, written by Mr. John Clark Marshman, was published in London in 1859 in two octavo volumes. A lamentable dispute arose between the brethren of Serampore and the Baptist Society at home. Carey and his friends, in the exercise of the worldly calling of indigo planters, acquired wealth, which they freely used in behalf of the mission. Calumnious reports, however, were spread in England with regard to the luxurious mode of living adopted by the Serampore brethren, and attempts were made on the part of the Home Society to obtain absolute control over the prosperous mission. In 1826 Dr. Marshman visited England with a view to reconcile differences, and settle the question. His energetic and uncompromising character was not to the taste of the leaders of the "Baptist Republic." A complete separation between the mission and the society ensued, which lasted for ten years, to the great injury of the mission and to the great distress of Dr. Marshman, upon whom undeserved obloquy was cast. He returned to India, much cast down by the nature and result of the contest. He continued his labours as a missionary and a writer. In 1838 he, in common with his brethren, suffered great pecuniary losses from the commercial failures in Calcutta. In 1836 his daughter, the wife of the illustrious Havelock, met with an alarming accident, which, together with the knowledge of the approaching dissolution of the Serampore mission, greatly aggravated the nervous complaint from which Dr. Marshman had long suffered. At length, on the 5th of December, 1837, he died in the seventieth year of his age, and was buried at Serampore. For a list of his valuable writings on Chinese and Hindoo literature, and his controversy with Rammohun Roy, see Lowndes' *Bibliographer's Manual*, and J. C. Marshman's *Life and Times of Carey*; Marshman and Ward, 2 vols. 8vo, 1859.—R. H.

MARSIGLI, LUIGI FERDINANDO, Count of, a writer of noticeable research, born in Bologna of a patrician family, 10th July, 1658; died there in consequence of an apoplectic attack, 1st November, 1730. At an early age Marsigli was a traveller and a scientific inquirer; distinguished himself in 1689 in a campaign of Austria against the Turks; suffered captivity, and was released, and was in the high road of honour when the surrender of Breach to the French in 1703, at which fortress he was then in command, brought upon him the crushing sentence of banishment from all posts and honours, with the breaking

of his sword—a sentence generally acknowledged then and since to have been unmerited, and probably designed to screen the commander-in-chief. After this, Marsigli appears almost wholly as a natural philosopher and writer. His chief work, in six volumes, is the "Danubius Pannonico-Mysicus," 1726; giving a topographical, historical, natural-historical, &c., account of that great river: his "Essai Physique de l'Histoire de la Mer," 1711, and "Etat Militaire de l'Empire Ottoman," 1732, also enjoyed high repute in their time. Marsigli was founder of the Institute of Science and Art in Bologna; and gave various proofs of a generous and grateful disposition, as well as of incessant eagerness to learn, and aptitude to observe.—W. M. R.

MARSTON, JOHN, a dramatist of the Elizabethan period, was born about the year 1575. Few authentic particulars can be collected as to his personal history. Anthony a Wood says that he was a student of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. The expressions used in the dedication to his "Malecontent" prove that he was at one time on terms of intimacy with Ben Jonson, to whom it is addressed. They seem to have quarrelled soon afterwards; for in the epistle prefixed to his "Sophonisba," produced two years later, Marston glances satirically at the pedantic use which Jonson made of his classical learning—"To transcribe authors," he says, "to quote authorities, and to translate Latin prose orations into English blank verse, hath in this subject been the least aim of my studies." On the other hand Ben Jonson, according to Drummond of Hawthornden, spoke contemptuously of Marston, and said that he had fought him several times; he also satirized him in the Poetaster, under the character of Demetrius. Marston is believed to have been still living in 1638. The titles of his plays, eight in number, are as follows—four tragedies, namely, "Antonio and Mellida," "Antonio's Revenge," "Sophonisba," and "The Insatiate Countess;" one tragi-comedy, "The Malecontent;" and three comedies, "The Dutch Courtesan," "Parasitaster," and "What You Will." Hazlitt says of him; that his forte did not lie in sympathy either with the stronger or softer emotions, but in an impatient scorn and bitter indignation against the vices and follies of men, venting itself either in comic irony or lofty invective. The "Malecontent" is printed in Dodsley's collection of old plays. Besides the above plays, Marston was joint author with Jonson and Chapman of the comedy of Eastward Hoe, for the libels contained in which all three were thrown into prison. We have also from his pen two volumes of miscellaneous writings, mostly satires, which were edited by Bowle in 1764. His satires are roughly versified, and extremely indecent; they consist of three books, under the collective title of "The Scourge of Villany."—T. A.

MARTEL. See CHARLES MARTEL.

MARTIALIS, MARCUS VALERIUS, the epigrammatist, was born at Bilbilis in Spain, March 1, A.D. 43. He came to Rome in 66, and seems to have resided there until 100, in which year he returned to Bilbilis, his native place. Here he remained until 104, which is the latest notice we find of him. Probably he died soon afterwards. From the Emperor Domitian he obtained the *jus trium liberorum*, with the rank of eque and of tribune. He seems at one time to have been in pretty easy circumstances, as we find him speaking of his town house and his country villa at Nomentum. He acquired some property too with his wife, Marcalla; yet he frequently complains of poverty, and we may infer that his love of luxury and pleasure kept him in continual embarrassments. Pliny the Younger mentions Martial's death in one of his letters as having just occurred; and speaks of him with much regret as a very clever and ingenious writer, and one for whom he had a high regard. Martial seems to have lived on terms of friendship with some of the most distinguished writers of his age, as Juvenal, Pliny, Quintilian, Fronto, Silius, and Valerius Flaccus. He inveighs against the cruelties of Nero, but flatters the reigning tyrant Domitian with the most servile adulation. After the death of Domitian we find him vilifying his memory, and burning incense to Nerva and Trajan. It does not appear, however, that his venal praises obtained any recognition from those emperors. The works of Martial consist of fourteen books, comprising above fifteen hundred epigrams. There is also a "Liber de spectaculis," containing thirty-three epigrams on the games of the amphitheatre, commonly ascribed to Martial. The first nine books seem to have been mostly composed and published in the reign of Domitian; the greater part of the remainder under Nerva and Trajan. He was perhaps

one of the earliest among the Romans who gave to the epigram that distinctive character which it retains to the present day: for the earlier Latin poets and the Greeks applied the term epigram to any short poem, whatever the nature or form of it might be. Thus the Greek Anthology contains under one name compositions of the most different kinds. But since Martial the epigram, both in Latin and the modern European languages, has been mostly restricted to mean a poem of a few lines, in which all the thoughts and expressions converge to one sharp point, which forms the termination of the piece. It is however to be observed, that in Martial we find several pieces which would not now be reckoned as properly belonging to the class of epigrams. Encomiums on Domitian, versified notes to his friends, epitaphs, descriptions of rural life, and invectives against his enemies, are all found intermingled with the more legitimate epigrams. As literary compositions his writings have undoubtedly, very great merit, and he was justly called the Virgil of epigrammatists. In his own time he enjoyed a widely-spread popularity; and in modern days his works have been much read, and frequently imitated. Many of the best-known modern epigrams are taken from him, just as the germ of most modern fables is to be found in Æsop. Few writers have equalled Martial, either in the graceful flattery of his adroit compliments, or in the piercing keenness of his trenchant sarcasms. As examples of the former, we may notice book x., ep. 19, 28, 32, 34, 44, 72 of the Delphin edition (we have purposely taken our instances from one book alone to make the task of selection easier). For examples of sarcasm and invective, compare book v., ep. 42, 62, 70; vi. 39, 44, 77; x. 65, 98. His love of external nature and the pleasures of a rural life may be seen in book i., ep. 50; iii. 58; x. 30; xii. 18, 31. In the class of epitaphs and elegiac pieces in honour of the dead, we have book vi., 28, 29, 52, 85; x. 26; xi. 14. In book v. 21; viii. 44, and x. 47, he imitates Horace; and in i. 110; v. 43; vi. 42, and several others, he reminds us of Catullus. There is sometimes a mournful beauty and a vein of tender sentiment in his best pieces, which ought to place him very high in the ranks of Latin poetry. To the historical student he is of great value. It is from him and Juvenal, not from Statius and Pliny, that we catch the real spirit of the age. They show us in the clearest light the unbelief, the sensuality, the idleness, the greediness for money, the licentious profusion, the inhuman cruelty, and the unutterable debaucheries which then prevailed at Rome. From them, too, we learn how the natives of the most distant regions were attracted to Rome by the cosmopolite tendency of the policy of the first Cæsars; what the different European provinces now are to their respective capitals, all the civilized parts of the imperial world then were to Rome. That fusion of nations which was consummated by the migration of the German races was gradually stealing on, and paving the way for the easier advance of catholic humanity. Martial has frequently been translated into English; but none of the versions is very successful. Among the best modern editions are those of Lemaire, Paris, 1825, and Schneidewinn, 1842. The Delphin edition, by Vincent Collesso, has a good collection of notes, and that of Farnaby, dedicated to Sir Walter Raleigh, is also useful.—G.

MARTIGNAC, JEAN BAPTISTE SILVÈRE ALGAT, Viscount de, French statesman, was born at Bourdeaux in 1776. He was educated for the bar and also displayed in his youth a considerable amount of literary ability. A devoted loyalist, he was faithful to the Bourbons during the Hundred Days; and when they were again restored he was made advocate-general of the court-royale in his native town. In 1821 he was elected to the chamber of deputies; his talents were undeniable; his eloquence was facile and charming; and by the following year he was made a councillor of state. Vice-president of the chamber in 1823, he was frequently re-elected to that office. When the army of the Duke d'Angoulême invaded Spain, De Martignac accompanied it as a civil commissioner. He was created a viscount in 1826. More liberal in his ideas than Villèle or Polignac, he was the guiding spirit of a ministry of compromise which took office in 1828, and fell disliked by both parties in the following year. Polignac it was who consummated its overthrow; another year elapsed, the revolution of July occurred, and Polignac, accused of high treason, applied to his old antagonist to defend him. Martignac generously and fearlessly complied with a request which was in itself a proof of very high confidence in his honour; and he performed his difficult task

with great earnestness and ability. When he died in 1832 he was universally regretted; for his old political foes were reconciled to him, and private enemies he had never made.—W. J. P.

MARTIN, the name of five popes—

MARTIN I. (SAINT), a native of Tuscany, was elected pope in 649. At a council held in the Lateran church the same year, the western bishops condemned the Ecthesis of Heraclius and the Typus of Constans II., which had either favoured or prescribed silence respecting the heresy of the monothelites. For this Constans commanded the exarch Caliopas, who was sent to Italy in 658, to seize the pope and send him as a prisoner to Constantinople. The order was strictly obeyed. Martin, after a tedious journey, was brought to Constantinople in September, 654, and after suffering the greatest ill-usage with inflexible constancy in the imperial prisons, was banished to the Crimea. The want of the common necessities of life, together with the effects of his past sufferings, here terminated his existence in September, 655.

MARTIN II., sometimes called Marinus I., was employed for many years by different popes on missions of great delicacy and importance. As the legate of Nicholas I. he visited Constantinople in 866, to pronounce the excommunication of the Patriarch Photius. Again in 879, when the Emperor Basil and an Eastern synod had reinstated Photius, he was sent by Pope John VIII. to renew the excommunication. He was elevated to the papedom in 882, and continued his vigorous measures against the refractory patriarch, but died in 884.

MARTIN III., sometimes called Marinus II., was probably a native of Rome; he was elected as the successor of Stephen VIII. in 942. Living in the darkest period of the dark ages, he has left us but few and uncertain indications whereby to judge of his character. He is said to have granted privileges with a liberal hand to various religious orders, and to have spent large sums in the building of churches. He died in 946.

MARTIN IV., a Frenchman, whose family name was Simon de Brie, was appointed in 1260 keeper of the seals to Louis IX. He officiated as papal legate in France during the pontificates of Urban IV. and Gregory X., and after the death of Nicholas III. was elected pope in 1281, taking the name of Martin in honour of St. Martin of Tours. In the following year occurred the famous Sicilian vespers, the result of which was the downfall of the French power in Sicily, and the erection of that island into a separate kingdom under the house of Arragon. The successful invader, Peter, king of Arragon, was vainly excommunicated and deposed by the pope, who offered his dominions to Philip le Bel. Martin died in 1285.

MARTIN V., born in 1368, a member of the Roman family of Colonna, an ecclesiastic of virtuous life and tried prudence, was elected pope at the council of Constance in 1417, after the deposition or resignation of the three rival pontiffs, who were disputing the allegiance of the christian world. As he rode through the city to be crowned, the Emperor Sigismund held his bride-rein on the right hand, and the elector of Brandenburg on the left. In the following year Martin dissolved the council, and set out on his return to Rome. After long delays on the road, occasioned by the disturbed state of the papal territories, Martin entered Rome in September, 1420, amid the acclamations of the inhabitants. The last spark of the great schism of the West was extinguished in 1429, when the pope received the submission of Giles de Munion, the successor of the anti-pope Benedict XIII. Martin's energy in raising Rome out of its ruins, earned for him the appellation of the second Romulus. He died of apoplexy in 1431.—T. A.

MARTIN (SAINT), usually called Saint Martin of Tuy, was born in Pannonia in the early part of the sixth century. After visiting the holy places he sailed to Spain, and landed on the coast of Galicia. He visited Theodemir, the Suevic king of that country; and induced him to renounce the Arian heresy, to which most of the barbarian conquerors of Spain at that time adhered. The Suevi in great numbers followed the example of their prince and embraced the orthodox faith. Saint Martin founded a monastery at Tuy, which was afterwards erected into an episcopal see, of which he was appointed the first bishop in 567. He was subsequently raised to the metropolitan see of Braga in Portugal, where he died in 580. His works consist of a "Collection of eighty-four Canons," a "Treatise on the Four Cardinal Virtues," a "Collection of the Maxims of the Solitaries of Egypt."—T. A.

MARTIN, or **MARTINUS**, **OLONUS**, a learned monk of the dominican order, lived in the thirteenth century. After officiating for some time as apostolical chaplain at Rome, he was appointed by Pope Nicholas III. to the archiepiscopal see of Gnesna in Poland, but died in the course of the same year, 1278. He wrote a history of the emperors and popes from the commencement of the Christian era to the accession of Nicholas III. It is known as the "Chronicon Martinianum," and some of the earlier editions of it contain the doubtful story of the female Pope Joan.—W. B.

MARTIN, **BENJAMIN**, an industrious British writer on physical science, was born in 1704, and died in London on the 9th of February, 1782. He was an optician and globe-maker, and the author of a series of scientific text-books of great merit. He edited for many years a scientific magazine.—W. J. M. R.

* **MARTIN**, **BEN LOUIS HENRI**, historian, was born at Saint Quentin, 1810, where his father was judge of the civic tribunal. He was originally intended for the law, but in 1830 adopted the profession of letters, and with Felix Davin published several historical romances. His relations with Paul Lacroix, however, led him more directly to French history. The original plan of his work, which necessitated the assistance of several collaborators, was afterwards abandoned; and with some aid from Lacroix he published (1833-36) his "Histoire de France," the great work of his life. This task, undertaken on a vast scale, occupied him seventeen years, during which nineteen volumes issued from the press, many of them procuring him the highest honours of the Académie Française. Uniting accuracy of detail with a high tone of philosophic sentiment, it is one of the greatest works of the age. In 1848 M. Martin became professor of modern history at the Sorbonne. Since then he has published a number of separate works, amongst them "La Russie d'Europe," 1866, and contributed largely to the periodical press. In 1871 he was returned to the national assembly, and was made a member of the academy of moral and political sciences.—W. J. P.

MARTIN, **CLAUDE**, was born at Lyons in 1782. His father, who was a cooper, could only give him a very limited education; but the youth overcame all obstacles, and he made himself master of mathematics and design. Afterwards enlisting as a private soldier, he went with the Count de Lally to India, and was soon distinguished for his valour. Lally, however, was a general whose sway was often hard to bear, and Martin was but one of many French soldiers who deserted to the ranks of the English enemy. At Calcutta he rose to the brevet-rank of captain, and was sent to survey the neighbourhood of Lucknow. The nabob of Oude appointed him inspector-general of the artillery. Soon installed as first favourite, the adventurer rapidly amassed a large fortune. When the war broke out between Tippoo Saib and the English, Martin was made a colonel by the latter; and although he took no active part in the war he obtained the rank of major-general in 1796. He died in 1800. In the disposal of his enormous fortune he did not forget his native town, but devoted large sums to the establishment of charitable houses there and elsewhere, each of which was to bear the name of "La Martinière."

MARTIN, **DAVID**, a learned protestant divine, born at Revel in Languedoc in 1639, settled at Utrecht after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was the author of a history of the Old and New Testament, now generally known as Mortier's Bible. Died in 1721.—D. W. R.

MARTIN, **FELIX**, a member of the Society of Jesus, was born in Normandy, October 4, 1804. He entered that society in 1823, and to promote its objects laboured zealously in France and Belgium for nine years. With a similar view he went to Canada in 1842, where, in Montreal, he founded St. Mary's college, in the structure and arrangements of which he displayed not a little architectural ability, as well as in other religious edifices reared under his care. He was for a number of years president of the college. Sent subsequently to Quebec, he devoted much time and labour to the collection of materials for a work on the early history of Canada; but his sight failed; and returning to France, he connected himself with one of the houses of his order, near Paris. Amongst his works are "Mission du Canada," 1861; "De Montcalm in Canada," 1867; and an able report on the ancient Indian Huron country, which he had explored.

MARTIN, **GEORGE**, author of the Roman-catholic English version of the New Testament published at Rheims in 1582, and

of the Old Testament published at Douay, 1609-10, was born at Maxfield in Sussex, and was educated at St. John's college, Oxford. Having become a Roman catholic, he was ordained a priest at Douay in 1570. He was professor of Hebrew and sacred literature, first there, and afterwards at Rheims, where he died in 1582.—D. W. R.

MARTIN, **JACQUES DE**, a learned benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, born at Fanjaux in Upper Languedoc in 1684. He is the author of a treatise on the religion of the ancient Gauls, which is much esteemed, and of other works. He died at Paris in 1751.

MARTIN, **JOHN**, was born on the 19th of July, 1789, at Eastland-ends, Haydon Bridge, near Hexham. He was apprenticed to a coach-builder at Newcastle, to learn herald-painting; but having quarreled with his master, the indentures were cancelled at the end of a year, and he was placed with an Italian painter in Newcastle, named Boniface Musso, the father of Charles Muss, a well-known enamel painter. The business of the son was more flourishing than that of the father; and in September, 1806, Musso joined his son in London, taking his young pupil with him. During the remaining years of his apprenticeship Martin worked all day for his masters, painting on glass and china; his evenings, and commonly his nights also, being given to those auxiliary studies, a knowledge of which he felt to be necessary to success as an artist; and it was thus, he says (in an autobiographical sketch published in the *Athenæum*, 1854, p. 246), "that I obtained that knowledge of perspective and architecture which has since been so valuable to me." At nineteen he married; and, it becoming necessary to turn his evenings to more immediately profitable account, he made water-colour drawings, gave lessons, and the like. His first picture was painted in 1812. Though a large and ambitious work, "Sadak in Search of the Waters of Oblivion," he had painted it in a month, and it was nearly as incomprehensible as some of his later productions:—"You may easily guess my anxiety, when I overheard the men who were to place it in the frame disputing as to which was the top of the picture!" However, it was well hung in the Academy Exhibition; was purchased for fifty guineas by a bank director; and the artist was made happy. After a few more moderate ventures Martin sent to the Academy in 1816 a large painting, "Joshua commanding the sun to stand still." To his intense mortification it was hung in the anteroom, where his "Clytie," a less important picture, had been put the year before. He sent it to the following spring exhibition of the British Institution, where not only was it well placed, but it was awarded the premium of one hundred pounds. So deeply did Martin resent what he considered to be the unfair treatment of his pictures by the Academy, that he removed his name from the academy books as a candidate for the associateship, forfeiting thereby all chance of academic rank, the only kind of professional distinction which falls to the lot of the British artist. In 1819 he exhibited his "Fall of Babylon," the first of his paintings which really caught the public attention. It was followed by "Macbeth" in 1820; and by "Belshazzar's Feast" in 1821. To this his greatest work he had devoted a whole year. Its success was prodigious. The directors of the British Institution awarded it their first premium of £200; the public regarded it as a new revelation of the sublime in painting; and the engraving diffused the enthusiasm all over the kingdom. For some half dozen years more the painter continued to put forth his annual picture, dealing on a scale of equal magnitude with some equally grand theme, sometimes indeed with a theme too awful for human pencil—"The Destruction of Herculaneum;" "The Seventh Plague;" "The Creation;" "The Deluge;" and "The Fall of Nineveh"—with scarce any diminution of popularity. But as all his pictures were engraved, and as he had become his own engraver, and spent no little time in trying new processes; and as he further was occupying himself on various engineering projects—his pencil was now for some time neglected, and when resumed, was employed in a more mechanical and perfunctory manner than of old. The consequence was that his new pictures were coldly received by the general public, and roughly handled by the critics. During the later years of his life Martin made strenuous efforts to retrieve his position as a painter; but the failure was palpable. He kept on in the old track, selecting the same sublime themes and treating them after the old fashion; but in each succeeding picture, his mannerism became more and more exaggerated. He died on the 9th of February, 1854, at

Douglas, Isle of Man, whither he had gone in the vain hope of restoring his health. Almost up to his death he was employed on three immense pictures illustrative of the final judgment, and which he fondly believed would insure him a long-enduring fame. These pictures, "The Last Judgment;" "The Great Day of Wrath;" and "The Plains of Heaven," have been diligently exhibited since his death in every important town in the kingdom, and engraved on a large scale. It is needless to add that it is not on them that Martin's admirers will base his reputation. His best works are undoubtedly his earlier ones. In them he has shown originality, earnestness, and imagination; and that material sublimity which results from the littleness and feebleness of man being brought into immediate comparison with the might and magnitude of nature. But when the same idea came to be repeated again and again, it seemed to betray poverty rather than affluence of imagination; and unfortunately the technical qualities of the painter were as limited as his range of thought. Besides his large oil paintings, Martin executed a great number of designs for book illustrations (those to the Bible and to Milton are among the best known), for which, in the height of his popularity, he received very large sums. But, besides his strictly professional occupation, Martin spent a large amount of time and thought on one of an entirely different kind—that of the improvement of London. Nor were his engineering projects confined to London. He published methods of ventilating coal mines, a plan of a floating harbour and pier, and took out patents for draining and water pipes, &c.—J. T. e.

* MARTIN, THEODORE, C.B., LL.D., born in Edinburgh in 1816. He was educated at the High school and university of that city, where for several years he practised as a solicitor. In 1846 he went to London, and became an active parliamentary agent. Under the assumed name of Bon Gualtier, he began his literary career by a series of clever and amusing articles which appeared in *Tait's Magazine* and other periodicals. Along with the late Professor Aytoun he next published "The Book of Ballads," and in 1858 a volume consisting of translations of the Poems and Ballads of Göthe. Amongst other works of this class Dr. Martin has furnished spirited translations of Hart's King René's Daughter; Oehlenschläger's Correggio (1854), and Aladdin (1857); Göthe's Faust; and the Vita Nuova of Dante, 1864. In 1860 he gave to the world a metrical version, with notes, of the odes of Horace, and in 1861 a translation of Catullus. Many of Dr. Martin's productions have had a large circulation. The first volume of the "Life of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort" appeared from his pen in 1874. In the following year he was made a companion of the Bath, and received from the university of Edinburgh the title of LL.D.

MARTIN, THOMAS, an English antiquarian, born in 1697, was a native of Thetford, in Norfolk. He subsequently removed to Palgrave, where he died in 1771. His private museum was of great value, having been collected by Peter Le Neve, whose widow Mr. Martin married; and the Monumenta Anglicana, which Le Neve published in 1719, contains some of the fruits of his archaeological researches.—W. B.

MARTINEAU, HARRIET, authoress and traveller, was born on the 12th of June, 1802, at Norwich. Miss Martineau's father was a surgeon. She was carefully and variedly educated; and the early infirmity of deafness, as well as health generally delicate, threw her much upon herself and deepened her naturally meditative disposition. One of a family of eight which, with her mother, was placed in reduced circumstances after the death of her father, Miss Martineau betook herself to authorship. Her earliest work, published in 1823, was her "Devotional Exercises for the use of young persons." Some tales followed, among them the "Rioters," 1826, and the "Turn-out," 1827, in which she first made fiction the vehicle for the promulgation of social and economic truths. In 1830 appeared her "Traditions of Palestine," imaginative sketches of life and nature in the Holy Land at the time of the Messiah; and in the same year were published three tracts from her pen, which gained the prizes offered by the British and Foreign Unitarian Association for essays calculated to promote the spread of unitarian doctrine among the Roman Catholics, Jews, and Mahometans. The reform bill agitation supervened, and with it a new stimulus was given to politico-economical discussion. Miss Martineau reverted to secular subjects; and, denied encouragement not only by ordinary publishers, but even by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, brought out at

intervals of a month her celebrated "Illustrations of Political Economy," which, by their clear, vivid presentments of character, incident, and scenery, have charmed many who felt little interest in the economic doctrines which they enforced. To the same period partly belong her "Poor-Laws and Paupers illustrated," 1833-34, and her "Illustrations of Taxation," 1834. With this latter was completed the publication of her "Illustrations of Political Economy" and with a fame greater beyond the Atlantic than even at home, she visited the United States. The welcome which she received there was repaid by her "Society in America," 1837, and her "Retrospect of Western Travel," 1838, sketches, philosophical and personal, of men and things in America, viewed on the whole through a rosy medium, though one of the results of her American travels was an even stronger attachment to those principles of abolitionism which she had advocated before her visit. After producing, on her return home, some minor works more or less practical, she wrote "Deerbrook," 1839, the best of her novels, a tale of English domestic life. "The Hour and the Man," a fiction, founded on the story of Toussaint L'Ouverture, followed in 1840. Meanwhile she had fallen severely ill, and threatened to become a confirmed invalid. Lord Melbourne offered her a pension, which she declined on the honourable plea that she could accept nothing from a system of taxation which she had condemned; and, in spite of her illness, she composed the charming series, the "Play-fellow," intended for juvenile readers; one of the tales in which, "Feats on the Fjord," with its bright pictures of Norwegian life and landscape, belongs to the most attractive of her writings. A sadder and more contemplative literary result of her long illness was her "Life in the Sick Room: essays by an invalid," published anonymously in 1843. The close of her illness was marked by an episodic conversion to faith in clairvoyance, which produced the much noised-of "Letters on Mesmerism," 1845. To the same year belong her "Forest and Game Law Tales," the title of which explains itself. Her suddenly executed journey to the East in the autumn of 1846, was recorded in "Eastern Life, Past and Present," 1847, fresh and vivid in its descriptions, whatever may be thought of its speculations. On her return to England she settled on a pleasant farm of her own at Ambleside, and her pen has never rested since. The most elaborate, perhaps the most useful, of her works has been the "History of England during the thirty-years' peace, 1816-46" (1849-50), followed in 1851 by her "Introduction to the History of the Peace from 1800 to 1815;" the former a marvel of condensation, and of rapid, pleasant, perspicuous narrative, never defaced by the exhibition of prejudice or party-spirit, strong as are Miss Martineau's political opinions. In 1851 she published a volume of correspondence with her friend Mr. Atkinson, "Letters on the Laws of Man's Nature and Development," which shocked the public by its daring avowal of a faith in ultra-materialism; and in 1853 she produced a condensed English version of Comte's Positive Philosophy. Few prominent contemporary topics escaped the touch of Miss Martineau, in such treatises and books as the "Factory Controversy, a warning against meddling legislation," 1855; a "History of the American Compromise," 1856; "British Rule in India, a historical sketch," 1857; "England and her Soldiers," 1859, &c. Her "Health, Handicraft, and Husbandry," 1861, is a collection of sanitary essays and sketches of industrial processes contributed to serials. Her later productions were chiefly political or practical, and in many cases contributed to serials and newspapers. Miss Martineau died on the 27th of June, 1876. As she occupied herself to a great extent with questions of the day, it is doubtful if any of her works will endure. She left a printed autobiography, which has been published since her death.—F. E.

MARTINEZ DE LA ROSA, FRANCISCO, a Spanish statesman and man of letters, was born at Granada, 16th March, 1789, and at the age of nineteen became professor of moral philosophy in the university of Granada. On the invasion of Spain by the French in 1808, he entered with energy into the national cause. He was sent to Gibraltar to negotiate with the British government, and obtained supplies which contributed to the victory of Balen, in consequence of which the French had to evacuate Madrid. Shortly afterwards he proceeded to England, where he studied our institutions to good purpose, and published his first poem, "Zaragosa." In 1811 he returned to Cadiz; and while busily engaged in politics, pursued justice

with Quintana his literary labours. His first drama, "La vida de Padilla," was produced during the siege of the city by the French. On the evacuation of Madrid, Martínez de la Rosa was elected deputy for Granada, and took a leading part in forming the constitution of 1812. When Ferdinand VII. annulled the constitution, 4th May, 1814, he was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude at Gomera in Africa, and was only recalled by the revolution of Riego in 1820. He was again elected for Granada; but having set himself, as he says, to solve the problem of reconciling liberty with order, his views soon diverged from those of his more ardent colleagues. In March, 1821, much against his own desire, he undertook to form a ministry, but in June was compelled to tender his resignation and insist on its being accepted; he was even in danger of losing his life by the violence of the mob. The French invasion compelled him to leave Spain, and for the next eight years he resided chiefly in France, where he produced a drama, "Aben Humaya," founded on the revolt of the Moors under Philip II., and wrote a life of Perez del Pulgar, which was published with a collection of poems in 1833, when the death of the king recalled him to Madrid. He was called by the queen regent to form a constitutional ministry, and promulgated the Estatuto Real, a version of the constitution of 1812. One provision of this code—that, namely, which incorporated the Basque provinces into the kingdom of Spain—led to a revolt, and he was succeeded in office by Count Toreno. His ministry is rendered famous in the history of Spain by the treaty for the abolition of the slave-trade, signed by Martínez de la Rosa and the earl of Clarendon in 1835—a treaty which was never fully carried out until the return of the former to power in 1845. He resigned office in 1836, and retired to France in 1840, but returned to join the Narvaez ministry, and left office with it in 1846. On the accession of Pius IX. he became ambassador at the court of Rome. He returned in 1851 to discharge the duties of leader of the constitutional opposition. He accepted the post of first secretary of state in the Armero-Mon cabinet of 1857, and became president of the council of state, 14th July, 1858, in the O'Donnell ministry. He was elected president of the cortes, May 26, 1860, and again, November 9, 1861. He died 7th February, 1862. His literary achievements date chiefly during the two periods of enforced exile in France. Besides those above-named, we have "El Espíritu del Siglo" (Spirit of the Age)—a history of the French revolution; an "Epistle to the Duke de Frias"; "Arte poetica;" several dramas; and a novel. He was secretary to the Royal Academy of Spain.—F. M. W.

MARTINI, GIAMBATTISTA, well known in every part of Europe by the title of Padre Martini, a skillful composer and very erudite musician, was born at Bologna in 1706. After the period of his youth, he entered the order of St. Francis; we do not know whether he had engaged in it when his taste for erudition, and his love for antiquity, led him to undertake the travels which he extended to Asia. It was not till his return that he entirely devoted himself to music; he studied under several masters, amongst whom he himself mentions the celebrated Ant. Perti. His progress in composition was so rapid, that in 1723, when but seventeen years of age, he was appointed chapel-master to a convent of his order at Bologna, which situation he filled till his death. He exercised the functions of professor in the same art; and his school, the most learned in existence in Italy during his life, has produced a considerably larger number of great composers than any other; while artists enjoying a high reputation, and crowned with the most brilliant success, have considered it both an honour and a duty to take his advice, and to attend to his instructions—amongst these was the celebrated Jomelli. To a talent for instruction, Martini united that for composing. He wrote a vast quantity of church music, which was highly esteemed; but those compositions which had the greatest success were his duets in the fugue style, and canons for the harpsichord or organ, which are excessively difficult. These, in spite of their coldness, pleased by the purity, clearness, and good taste which characterized them. But he derived most of his reputation from his "Saggio fondamentale pratico di Contrappunto sopra il Canto Fermo," or practical essay on counterpoint on a plain song, and his "History of Music." The great merit of Martini in the former work consists in his having proved how perfectly counterpoint was with the excellent schools of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and in having made his readers appreciate the beauty and judgment with which he has selected the

chef d'œuvres of that period. His "History of Music" is a work that proves his immense reading and prodigious erudition. It is a succession of essays written with a complete knowledge of the subject; but the design is defective, and the arrangement without method. He proposed to comprise it in five volumes, but would have extended it to five times the length had he finished it according to the plan on which he set out. With a view of pursuing his labours, he amassed an enormous quantity of materials. All the Italian libraries enriched him with their precious manuscripts. His friend Botrigari bequeathed to him his grand collection, which contained many rare works, and the generosity of the famous Farinelli, who furnished him with considerable funds, enabled him to obtain all the materials that were to be procured. These, united, formed a library of seventeen thousand volumes, of which three hundred were manuscript. They occupied four rooms. In the first were the MSS., the second and third contained the printed books, and the fourth was filled with the works of composers of all ages and countries. "No history of music," says Dr. Burney, "had been attempted in Italy since that of Bontempi appeared in 1695, till Padre Martini, in 1767, published in 4to the first volume of his "Storia della Musica," upon so large a scale, that though the chief part of his life seems to have been dedicated to it, only three volumes were published before his decease." In 1769 the Padre drew up and gave to his disciples a tract entitled *Compendio della theoria de numeri persuo del musico di F. Giambattista Martini*. In this are defined the principal calculations and ratios in the division of the monochord and in temperament. The sweetness, simplicity, and modesty which formed the character of Martini, his eagerness to communicate to all who desired it the treasures of science and of erudition he possessed, have conciliated universal esteem and veneration. The great Frederick, to whom he sent in 1762 his "History of Music," answered him with a letter written with his own hand, accompanied by a snuff-box and his portrait enriched with diamonds. All those whom the love of the arts conducted into Italy visited him in passing Bologna, and quitted him with sentiments of admiration and gratitude. He was attacked in 1774 with the dropsy in the chest, according to Dr. Burney, who about that time discerned in him symptoms of that disease, and he died August 3, 1784.—E. F. R.

MARTINI, GIOVANNI, P. E., a musician (known as Martini the German), was born in 1741 at Freystatt, a small town in the Upper Palatinate. He studied early in life music and the Latin language, and at the age of ten had made such progress in the former, that he was appointed organist to the Jesuits' seminary of the town of Neuburg on the Danube, where he continued for six years. In 1758 he went to the university of Freiburg in Brisgau, where he studied philosophy and acted as organist to the Franciscans. Having at this time decided on the musical profession, he resolved to travel; and uncertain where he should go, it is said that he was induced to mount to the top of his house, which was situated between the town gate leading to France and that to Italy, and to throw a feather in the air, with a determination of following the direction in which it should be blown. As it flew towards the French gate, he followed that route, and arrived in France in 1760. He first stopped at Nancy, where his talent for music, together with the frankness of his character, procured him numerous friends. Here he perfected himself in his art, and had an opportunity of examining, step by step, the construction of an organ with fifty stops then in the course of erection by Dupont at the cathedral of Nancy. It was this which gave him the idea of his work entitled "Ecole d'Orgue," which was first published at Paris in 1804. At Nancy Martini was greatly patronized by Prince Stanislaus, whose death in 1764 determined our young musician to visit Paris. The day after his arrival at this city, he was requested by some acquaintance to compose a march for one of the regiments of Swiss guards. He did so the same evening, and the following morning it was taken to the duke of Choiseul, who had fixed that day to give a prize for the best new march. The duke was so pleased with it when played on parade, that he remitted to Martini a rouleau of twenty-five louis, and appointed him an honorary officer of his regiment of hussars, which gave the young musician the honour of belonging to the corps without the trouble of performing any of its duties. He next made himself known by some trios and quartets, and by several sonatas and concertos for the pianoforte, which he caused to be published. He then was charged with the composition of a grand mass; this he himself considered

as one of his best works, and it was performed at Vienna for many years afterwards on a particular annual festival. In 1771 his first opera, "L'Amoureux de Quinze Ans," was performed at the Italian opera house in Paris with great success. Martini now retired from his connection with the army, and became director of the chamber music to the prince of Condé, from whose service he passed to that of the Count d'Artois, with whom he remained till the commencement of the Revolution. He then retired to Lyons, but returned to Paris in 1794, and produced his opera of "Sapho." In the sixth year of the French republic, the directory nominated him one of the five inspectors of instruction at the conservatory; but neither his talent nor that of Gretry and Monsigny being longer *d'ordre du jour* with the republicans, they were all three dismissed. After the restoration of monarchy Martini was appointed superintendent of the king's music, which post, however, he did not hold long, as he died on the 10th of February, 1816. This talented musician contributed greatly to the improvement of military music in France. He was also one of the first writers who, instead of the single line of figured bass which was formerly placed under songs, introduced a separate pianoforte accompaniment with dispersed chords, an improvement which has been since imitated throughout Europe. A list of Martini's works, including twelve operas, may be seen in Fetis' *Musical Biography*.—E. F. R.

MARTINI, VINCENTO, a distinguished musician—sometimes called Spagnuolo—was born at Valentia in Spain in 1754. He was educated as a chorister in the cathedral of his native city, and in early life was organist of Alicante. His love of dramatic music led him to Madrid, and afterwards to Florence. At the latter place he made his first efforts in theatrical composition. In 1781 he wrote for the carnival his ballet of "Ipigenia in Aulide." He afterwards visited Lucca and produced his "Astartea." Several other ballets were composed for Venice in the course of the following year, and in 1788 he brought out at Turin, his comic opera of "La Dora Festeggiata." In 1785 he was appointed maestro di capella to the prince of Asturias, who afterwards ascended the Spanish throne as Charles III. In the following year appeared his very charming opera "La Cosa Rara," which ten years after was performed on the English stage as the "Siege of Belgrade;" though Stephen Storace who brought it out added some few compositions of his own. It had the honour of being noticed by Mozart, who quoted a motivo from it in the last act of his immortal Don Giovanni. In 1788, Martini proceeded to St. Petersburg, where he was immediately appointed chef-d'orchestre and composer to the Russian opera; ten years after, the emperor made him imperial councillor. In 1801 the French opera having displaced the Italian in the Russian capital, Martini lost his employment and derived his subsistence from giving instructions in music. He died at St. Petersburg in May, 1810.—E. F. R.

MARTINIERE, ANTOINE AUGUSTE BRUEN DE LA, writer, born at Dieppe in 1684. He studied at Paris, and in 1709 proceeded to the court of Mecklenburg. From thence he went to Parma, and afterwards to the Hague, where he died in 1749. His favourite studies were history and geography; his great work being the "Dictionnaire Geographique, Historique et Critique," 10 vols. folio, 1726-80, which has been the foundation of many similar works.—W. J. P.

* MARTINS, CHARLES FRÉDÉRIC, a French botanist, was born at Paris on the 6th February, 1806. He was descended from a Belgian family. His studies were prosecuted at Paris, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine in 1834. He did not enter on the practice of medicine, but devoted attention to the collateral sciences. He assisted in the department of natural science at Paris, and in 1847 he obtained by competition the professorship of botany at Montpellier. He devoted much attention to geographical botany, and to the influence of climate on vegetation. He was one of an expedition, under Gaimard, which visited the northern part of Europe, especially Scandinavia, and he also ascended Mont Blanc. The result of the northern expedition was published by him under the title of "Voyage Botanique en Norvège." Among his other works are "Délimitation des Régions Végétales sur les montagnes du Continent;" "De la Taxonomie Végétale;" "Le Jardin des Plantes de Montpellier;" "Cours Complet de Météorologie;" a paper on the Swiss glaciers in the Bibliothèque Universelle de Genève, and "Essai sur l'ancien glacier de la vallée d'Argeles," 1866, &c. He is a member of the Academy of Sciences.—J. H. B.

MARTIUS, KARL FRIEDRICH PHILIPP VON, a distinguished German botanist, was born at Erlangen on 17th April, 1794. His father, Ernest Wilhelm, who died in 1849 at a very advanced age, had been one of the three founders of the Ratisbon Botanical Society, and wrote a "Journey in Franconia and Thuringia," and "Souvenirs of a Nonagenarian." His brother Theodor became professor of materia medica at Erlangen. Philipp von Martius pursued the study of botany and natural history in his native town. He was botanical pupil of Schreber, who studied under Linnæus. During his studies at Erlangen he formed the acquaintance of Theodor Nees von Esenbeck. He became a pupil in the Bavarian academy, and was appointed to the charge of the botanic garden at Munich. His first publication was a catalogue of the plants in the Erlangen garden and cryptogamic flora of the environs. He acquitted himself as director of the Munich botanic garden so well as to attract the attention of Maximilian I., king of Bavaria, who was fond of botany. That monarch proposed to send two Bavarian naturalists to visit Brazil, and he selected Spix as zoologist and Martius as botanist. On 10th April, 1817, they embarked at Trieste for South America. They visited the provinces of Rio, St. Paul, Pernambuco, Bahia, Ilheos, Piaui, Maranhao, the Amazon, and the confines of Peru. In three years they traversed from four thousand to four thousand three hundred miles of a hitherto unexplored territory, and enriched the museum at Munich with the following collections:—Mammalia, eighty-five species; birds, three hundred and fifty species; amphibia, one hundred and thirty species; fishes, one hundred and sixteen species; articulatæ, two thousand seven hundred species; arachnides, eighty species; crustacea, eighty species; plants, six thousand five hundred species. The total expense of the expedition was £2400. Martius published an account of their travels in three quarto volumes, under the title "Reise en Brasilien." He also published "Nova genera et species plantarum Brasiliensium," including three hundred and fifty new species and sixty-six new genera. The work consists of minute descriptions of three hundred beautifully executed plates. The work, however, on which Martius' fame specially rests, and which he compiled after twenty-eight years' labour, is his "Natural History of Palms." This is a noble publication, in three volumes, elephant-folio, and contains two hundred and forty-five plates, chiefly coloured. Another work by Martius is "Flora Brasiliensis," in folio, begun in 1829, and in which he had many assistants. Besides these splendid works Martius published numerous minor ones, such as "Descriptions and Figures of Palms, collected by D'Orbigny;" memoirs on Eriocaulon and Xyris; remarks on the potato disease; "Amoenitates Botanice Monacenses;" "Conspicuum Regni vegetabilis;" "Systema materia medica vegetabilis Brasiliensis;" "Denkrede auf Alexander von Humboldt," &c. Martius was a member of a large number of learned societies, professor of botany and director of the botanic garden at Munich, and one of the secretaries of the academy there. He died in 1868.—J. H. B.

MARTOS, IVAN PETROVICH, a celebrated Russian sculptor, was born at Itschnipa in Pultowa about 1752. After studying in the academy of St. Petersburg, he was sent in 1779 by the Grand-duchess Maria-Feodorowna, afterwards empress, to complete his studies in Rome. In 1794 he was nominated professor, and in 1814 director, of the St. Petersburg Academy of the Fine arts. He died at St. Petersburg, April 17, 1835. Martos was by far the greatest sculptor Russia has ever produced, and takes very high rank among the contemporary sculptors of Europe. He executed a large number of important works, but he excelled most in his public memorials. Of these the more famous are the colossal bronze group of the patriots Manin and Pozharsky at Moscow; the statue of the duke of Richelieu at Odessa; the monument of Potemkin at Cherson; that of Lomonskov at Archangel; and the costly Mausoleum of the Emperor Alexander at Taganrog. Some of his bas-reliefs are much admired. The works of Martos are characterized by nobleness of conception and largeness of style; in delicacy and refinement of finish he is somewhat deficient.—J. T. e.

MARTYN, HENRY, a celebrated English missionary, was born in 1781 at Truro in Cornwall. His father, who was originally a miner, and afterwards a merchant's clerk, was a man of remarkable piety and intelligence. Henry was educated at the grammar-school of his native town, where he outstripped all his schoolfellows in his classical acquirements. He entered

St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1797, and prosecuted his studies with such ardour and success, that he gained the highest academical honours, and was declared senior wrangler in 1801, before he had completed his twentieth year. In the following year he was chosen a fellow of his college, and gained the highest university prize for Latin composition. In the midst of this brilliant career, the mind of Martyn was brought under strong religious impressions, produced to some extent by the death of his father, and deepened and fostered by the intimacy which he had formed with the celebrated Charles Simeon. Sir James Stephen speaks in glowing terms of "the young and successful competitor for academical honours," at this period, as "a man born to love with ardour, and to hate with vehemence; amorous, irascible, ambitious, and vain; without one torpid nerve about him; aiming at universal excellence in science, in literature, in conversation, in horsemanship, and even in dress; not without some gay-fancies, but more prone to austere and melancholy thoughts; patient of the most tedious inquiries, though not wooing philosophy for her own sake; animated by the poetical temperament, though unvisited by any poetical inspiration; eager for enterprise, though thinking meanly of the reward to which the adventurous aspire; uniting in himself, though as yet unable to concentrate or to harmonize them, many keen desires, many high powers, and much constitutional dejection—the chaotic materials of a great character." His adoption, at this critical period of his career, of evangelical opinions was the event which mainly harmonized these somewhat discordant elements, and turned the whole energies of his mind into one channel. He now resolved to devote his life to the work of a christian missionary, and offered his services to the Church Missionary Society. He was obliged, however, to relinquish this part of his plan; and his friends having obtained for him a chaplaincy in the East India Company's service, he quitted England in 1805 for the shores of India. He was appointed to officiate as chaplain to the troops at Dinapore; but not satisfied with discharging this duty, he frequently preached to the natives in their own vernacular language, established and superintended five schools for their instruction, visited hospitals, revised his own Hindostanee version of the New Testament, and superintended the Persian translation which had been executed by Nathaniel Sabat, a converted Arab, and an Italian priest named Sebastiani, who had resided many years at the Persian court. In the spring of 1809 he removed to Cawnpore, where his health suffered severely from exposure to the great heat, as he had to preach in the open air, owing to the want of a place of worship. Martyn, nevertheless, zealously prosecuted his labours among the heathen, and preached to five or six hundred beggars, who assembled at stated times to receive alms. Having now become a proficient in the Persian language, he resolved to extend his missionary labours to Persia, and accordingly proceeded to Shiraz, where he occupied himself in religious discussions with the Mohammedan doctors, and in revising, with the aid of some learned natives, his Persian and Arabic translations of the New Testament. During his residence in this place, he completed also a Persian translation of the Psalms—"a sweet employment," he said, "which caused six weary moons, that waxed and waned since its commencement, to pass unnoticed." Having gone to Tabriz for the purpose of presenting the shah with his translation (a design which was frustrated by the absence of the British ambassador) he was there seized with fever, which so completely prostrated his strength, that as soon as he was able to travel, he was compelled to seek change of climate. He accordingly set out for Constantinople; and, by rapid stages amid great suffering, he proceeded as far as Tokat in Asia Minor, where he died on the 16th of October, 1812, in his thirty-second year. The tidings of the death of Henry Martyn created deep and general regret in England. His translation of the New Testament was highly commended at the time by the shah for the simplicity and accuracy of its style; and not a few influential Hindoos and Mohammedans were induced, by his persuasive arguments and his blameless life, to profess their adherence to the christian faith. His learning, piety, zeal, and devotedness, have earned for him a place in the foremost rank of christian missionaries. (See *Memories of the Rev. Henry Martyn*, by the Rev. John Sargent, London, 1813.)

MARTYN, JOHN, an English botanist, was born at London, 12th September, 1696, and died at Chelsea, 29th January, 1768. He was originally intended for the mercantile profession,

but under the guidance of Wilmer, who was demonstrator in the Chelsea garden, he turned his attention to plants, and was encouraged in his botanical studies by Blair and Sherard. He soon acquired eminence, and about the year 1721 he instituted, with Dillenius, Dale, Miller, and others, a botanical society in London. He entered the Royal Society, and on the recommendation of Sir Hans Sloane was chosen in 1727 to teach botany at Cambridge. On the death of Bradley in 1738, he was elected professor of botany, and he held the chair till 1761, when he resigned in favour of his son Thomas. A genus of plants is called Martynia after him. Among his works are—"Tabulæ synopticae plantarum officinalium;" "Methodus plantarum circa Cantabrigiam nascentium;" "Historia plantarum rariorum;" "Introductory Lecture on Botany;" "Explanation of Botanical Terms;" and "Translation of Tournesfort's Plants of Paris." He also wrote papers on medical subjects.—J. H. B.

MARTYN, THOMAS, an English botanist, son of John Martyn, was born at Chelsea in 1735, and died at Patenhall, Bedfordshire, on the 3d of June, 1825. He took his degree at Cambridge, and succeeded his father as professor of botany there in 1761. He held also some ecclesiastical appointments. He travelled in France, Italy, and Switzerland. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and he published many works in natural history and literature. Among his publications are the following—"Plantæ Cantabrigienses;" "Catalogus Horti Botanici Cantabrigiensis;" translation of Rousseau's Elements of Botany; thirty-eight plants illustrating the Linnæan system; "Flora Rustica;" "The Language of Botany;" "The Antiquities of Herculaneum;" "Elements of Natural History;" a universal Conchology; "Tour through France, Switzerland, and Italy;" "The English Entomologist;" "Natural History of Spiders;" and account of some Lepidoptera.—J. H. B.

MARTYR, JUSTIN. See JUSTIN.

MARTYR, PETER. See ANGHIERA.

MARVELL, ANDREW, a celebrated English patriot, and an acute, learned, and witty satirist, was born in 1620. His father—a learned and pious clergyman—was master of the grammar-school, and lecturer of Trinity Church, Hull. At fifteen young Marvell was sent to Trinity college, Cambridge, and made rapid progress in his studies. He was marked as a tempting prize by the jesuits, who had stolen into the universities at this time, and was seduced by them to abandon college and go to London. But his father sought him out, and by his earnest remonstrances, induced him to return to his studies. The death of his father, in 1640, again interrupted his academical course. According to tradition the elder Marvell lost his life in crossing the Humber with a young lady who had been on a visit to his family, and in fulfilment of a promise made to her mother, insisted on returning home in spite of the stormy weather. He resolved to share her danger, and along with her perished in the waters. According to another account he was drowned in company with a marriage party. The mother of the young lady adopted young Marvell as her son, and at her decease bequeathed him her whole property. Shortly after the death of his father he quitted college and went to the continent, where he spent four years in Holland, France, Italy, and Spain. After his return to his native country, probably about 1642 or 1643, he was employed in giving instructions in the languages to a daughter of Lord Fairfax. He was also engaged by Cromwell to superintend the education at Eton of a young gentleman of the name of Dutton. In 1657 he was associated with Milton in the office of Latin secretary to the Protector, with a salary to each of £200 per annum. He was chosen by the citizens of his native town to represent them in the convention, or "healing" parliament of 1660; but how far he approved of its proceedings in restoring Charles II., without any security against arbitrary and unconstitutional policy, cannot now be ascertained. We learn, however, that at this time he generously interposed on behalf of Milton, who had been committed to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms. On a subsequent occasion, when the poet was scurrilously assailed by an anonymous slanderer, Marvell zealously vindicated the character of his friend, though he did not approve of his republican principles; and when *Paradise Lost* was published, he had the courage to greet the immortal epic with a copy of eulogistic verses. Marvell continued to represent Hull as long as he lived. He wrote daily to his constituents during the sitting of parliament, and frequently at other times communicated full information respecting public affairs. Even after the most fatiguing debates, it was

his custom to send them a minute account of the proceedings before he took either sleep or refreshment. For some unknown reason, he appears to have been absent from his post between June, 1661, and March, 1663; and in June of the latter year he accompanied Lord Carlisle on an embassy to Russia, Sweden, and Denmark. His absence spared him the pain of witnessing the arbitrary and ruinous measures by which the parliament and the country were at this period disgraced, and which he could not have opposed with any hope of success. He returned to his parliamentary duties in 1665, when the parliament was sitting at Oxford, on account of the plague then raging in London. He found the high church faction zealously engaged in persecuting the nonconformists, and destroying the liberties of the nation; while the Scottish covenanted were in arms, and a war was raging with Holland which terminated in most humiliating disasters. At the commencement of his parliamentary career, Marvell was far from being unfriendly to the court; but the arbitrary proceedings and licentious lives of Charles and his ministers completely alienated the honest and public-spirited senator, and during the remainder of his career he acted with a small band of patriots, who cautiously, but firmly, resisted the unconstitutional policy of the government. Though he rarely took part in the debates, his influence was very great both in the house and in the country; and prince Rupert paid such respect to his advice that, when he voted—as he frequently did—against the court, it used to be said that the prince had been with his tutor. No means were omitted to win over so formidable an opponent. "He was threatened, he was flattered, he was thwarted, he was caressed, he was beset with spies, he was waylaid by ruffians, and courted by beauties." At one time he had become so obnoxious to the court, or rather to the party of the duke of York, that it was dangerous for him to stir abroad. But Marvell's integrity was proof alike against danger and against corruption. He equally despised threats and bribes. In 1672 Marvell was involved in a controversy with Dr. Samuel Parker, afterwards bishop of Oxford, who had published a book called *Ecclesiastical Polity*, in which he inculcated the slavish doctrine of divine right and passive obedience. Marvell's reply, which is entitled "The Rehearsal Transposed," displays a mixture of brilliant wit, pungent sarcasm and irony, and sterling argument, which was received with avidity by all classes of people, and which Swift said he perused with pleasure, though Parker's work had long been forgotten. A feeble rejoinder was attempted by Parker, and an anonymous epistle was sent to Marvell, threatening him with assassination, which he treated with contempt, and in his "Second part of the Rehearsal Transposed," printed in 1673, silenced his adversary and humbled his whole party. In 1676 he published another controversial piece entitled "Mr. Smirke, or the Divine in Mode," &c., in defence of Dr. Croft, bishop of Hereford, who had been violently assailed by the high church clergy for his liberality and toleration. To this work was appended a short "Historical Essay concerning general councils, creeds, and impositions in matters of religion." His next publication, which appeared in the early part of 1678, was entitled "An Account of the growth of Popery and Arbitrary Government in England," and so provoked the government by its truth and biting satire, that a reward was offered for the discovery of the author, printer, or publisher of what was termed "seditious and scandalous libel." No prosecution, however, took place, though in consequence of the dark and desperate threatenings made against him, the author was obliged frequently to live in concealment. Marvell died shortly after, 16th August, 1678, so suddenly as to give rise to a suspicion of his having been poisoned, of which, however, there is no evidence. The corporation of Hull voted a sum for his funeral expenses and for an appropriate monument. Besides the works already mentioned, Marvell wrote a number of poems which, though somewhat disfigured by conceits, display great tenderness and simplicity of feeling; but a great deal of trash has been ascribed to him which he did not write. In his personal appearance Aubrey says he "was of a middling stature, pretty strong set, roundish-cheeked, hazel-eyed, brown-haired. In his conversation he was modest, and of very few words." Marvell was the last member of parliament who received wages from his constituents.—J. T.

MARX, ADOLPH BERNHARD, a musician and writer of music, was born at Halle, November 27, 1798. His father, a physician, gratified his early inclination for music by obtain-

ing good instruction for him on the pianoforte and in harmony; and Türk, a reputed contrapuntist, was his chief teacher. The notion that he would succeed better in art, if he followed it as a recreation than as a means of existence, induced him to select the law as a profession, and he accordingly became a student of Halle university. He held an official appointment in the court of justice of his native town, and afterwards another at Naumburg. Discontented, however, with the opportunities these places afforded him of extending his knowledge of music, he removed to Berlin, where, besides some legal engagements, he obtained occupation as a teacher of singing, the pianoforte, and composition; and he had intercourse with the best artists and access to the best performances. He was much befriended by the family of Mendelssohn, and for a time he was ardent in his acknowledgment of the wonderful powers of this musician. He was engaged to edit the *Berliner Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung*, during the seven years of its existence, namely, from 1823 till 1830. He wrote music to Göthe's *Jery und Bätely*, which was performed in 1825; to a melodrama called *Die Rache wartet*, which was performed in 1827; and to an ode—the poem by Fouqué—entitled *Undines* Gruss, which, together with a festal symphony, was performed in celebration of the marriage of the present king of Prussia in 1829. Not one of these productions was successful. Marx was appointed to his post of musical professor in the Berlin university, in 1830; in fulfillment of which he was an active lecturer on the theory, practice, æsthetics, and history of his art. The diploma of doctor of music was granted to him by the university of Marburg. He wrote an oratorio called "Johannes der Täufer" (John the Baptist), which was produced in 1833; and another, "Moses," which was produced nine or ten years later; but these, though they are more widely spoken of than his secular efforts, are scarcely held in higher esteem. His compositions, besides those already named, are the setting of Schiller's *Semle*, an attempt of his boyish years; a symphony representing the fall of Warsaw; a book of chorals for the organ; "Nahid," a series of songs on oriental subjects; and several collections of single songs, part songs, and pieces of church music. Marx was principally known by his literary works upon music; besides editing the journal named above, he contributed many papers to another periodical, the *Cecilia*, and furnished the most important biographical and theoretical articles in *Schilling's Lexicon der Tonkunst*; his "Kunst des Gesanges," a treatise on singing, appeared in 1826; his "Maigruss," a humorous pamphlet on descriptive music, in 1828; a supplement to his "Art of Singing," treating of the value to the present time of the study of Handel's songs, illustrated by selections from the oratorios and operas of this master, in 1829; his "School of Composition," the first volume in 1837, and the other three volumes in subsequent years; his "Universal School of Music," in 1839—(this last work and the first volume of the preceding have been translated into English under the author's supervision); his "Music in the nineteenth century," a critical view of the state of art and of the high calling of an artist, and the requirements for its fulfilment—also translated—in 1855; and his "Ludwig van Beethoven, Leben und Schaffen," an ill-compiled biography, with fanciful criticisms on the best known of the master's works, in 1859. Marx's general literary acquirements and his very extensive reading are manifest in all his writings. His elaborate style gives an importance to his works, apart from their theoretical or critical merit; but the complicated construction of his sentences, and the diffuseness with which he treats his subjects, are inappropriate to what are designed as books of instruction. As a theorist he was profound, and the arrangement of his course of composition is novel and ingenious. His views of the sacred nature of art, and of the exalted duties of those who practise and who teach it, are worthy the study of artists of all denominations. As a critic he was certainly prejudiced, showing always a strong inclination towards those musicians—such as Schumann, Brahms, Wagner, Liszt, and others—who, like himself, have written upon their art, and broached hypotheses as to its tendency and the means of carrying this into effect; and he was equally prone to disparage others—Mendelssohn in particular—whose merits are too great to lose their lustre through the sneers with which he would obscure them. He died in 1886.—G. A. M.

MARY, Queen Regnant of England, daughter of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Aragon, was born at Greenwich palace on the 18th of February, 1516. The only child of that union who

lived, from an early age she was treated as the future sovereign of England. At the age of six she was betrothed to her cousin, the Emperor Charles V., whose son she was destined long afterwards to wed. Carefully educated under the supervision of Catherine, by such tutors as Linsacre and Ludovius Vives, she was intrusted from her birth to Margaret Plantagenet, countess of Salisbury, the mother of Reginald Pole, who exerted afterwards so baneful an influence on the policy of Mary as queen. The match with Charles V., like several others contemplated then and subsequently, came to nothing; and in 1525, if not with the title, at least with all the pomp of princess of Wales, she took up her residence at Ludlow castle, where a court was formed for her. The Mary of this period is described as beautiful and engaging, and of acquirements considerable for her years. When she returned from Ludlow to her father's court, and mingled in its gaieties, she was a favourite of himself as of the people, until the divorce of her mother altered her position and prospects. Disinherited and declared illegitimate after the birth of Elizabeth, Mary refused to acquiesce in the decision, and was punished by contumelious treatment. Her separate establishment was taken from her; she was deprived of the companionship of the countess of Salisbury, and treated more like a prisoner than a princess during her residence at Hunsdon with her infant sister. After the execution of Anne Boleyn, however, she was restored to the paternal favour, and in 1544 was placed by act of parliament in the list of succession to the throne after Prince Edward and his heirs, and Henry's possible children by Katherine Parr or any succeeding wife. Her reconciliation with her father had been preceded by her subscription of a document in which she had acknowledged the king's ecclesiastical supremacy, disavowed the jurisdiction of the pope, and even declared the marriage of Catherine her mother to have been "by God's law and man's law incestuous and unlawful." But this compliance was very far from protestantism. When the Reformation made new strides after the accession of her brother Edward VI., Mary, the heir-presumptive to the throne, was found adhering to the ancient faith and ritual, and her proceedings were a thorn in the side of the king and his councillors. Every attempt to induce her to give up the celebration of the mass was unsuccessful. She became the rallying point both of the extreme catholic party and of those who, while disclaiming with Henry the papal supremacy, viewed with regret the abolition of the ancient ritual. Political circumstances, the distress of the country, the disorganization of the government as administered by Northumberland, gave Mary, towards the close of Edward's reign, a certain popularity even with the masses. It was increased by the last of Northumberland's triumphs, when he induced the dying Edward to alter the succession without an act of parliament, and to bequeath the crown to his own son's wife, Lady Jane Grey. Neither nobility nor people could brook the meditated renewal of Northumberland's supremacy. The reign of the innocent and ill-fated Jane lasted only a few days—(see GREY, LADY JANE)—and on the 17th of July, 1553, amid the acclamations of the people, Mary was proclaimed Queen at Cheapside. The blooming and joyous maiden had grown into a hard-featured woman, on whom vicissitude and obstruction had exerted no chastening influence. Before the year had closed all was changed in England; Gardiner was chancellor, while Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were prisoners in the Tower. So early as the 24th of August mass was said in St. Paul's church in Latin. Married priests were forced to abandon either their wives or their benefices. The parliament, which met on the 5th of October, was in ecclesiastical matters as subservient as could be desired; and the house of commons, by a majority of three hundred and fifty to eighty, restored the mass and decreed the celibacy of the clergy. Last, not least, in spite of the strong opposition both of parliament and people, the queen arranged a treaty of marriage between herself and Philip, afterwards Philip II., the son of Charles V. The discontent of the protestant nobles was aggravated to the uttermost by the Spanish match, and the result was Wyatt's insurrection (January to February, 1554). When Wyatt and his bands entered London they were crushed—the queen herself behaving during the attack with spirit—and the new regime was strengthened for the time by the insurrection. Mary's vengeance was swift and certain. On the 12th of February the innocent Lady Jane Grey was beheaded, and the insurgents were hung in London. Mary had triumphed, and after a proxy

marriage on the 6th of March, she was formally wedded to Philip in person, 23rd July, 1554, in Winchester cathedral. In the following October, another parliament met, which received Cardinal Pole as the pope's legate, and made in the name of England a submission to the see of Rome, only incomplete in this, that the church lands grasped at the Reformation were not surrendered to their original owners. Nothing else was wanting. The act against the Lollards was revived, and the powers of the inquisition were conferred on the Bishops' courts. On the 4th of February, 1555, the proto-martyr Rogers was burned in Smithfield. Yet Mary was not happy. She soon discovered that the husband whom she idolized did not love her. The heir to the throne, whom she was continually expecting, and for whom, more than once, a pompous reception was prepared, failed to arrive. The symptoms which she had misinterpreted were those of dropsical disease. Each disappointment of this kind was a signal for the renewal or the quickened action of what has been called the "Marian persecution." Even Philip, from motives of mere policy, as seems clear from Mr. Froude's researches, was adverse to the course which things were taking, and wearied of his bride, resolved to quit England. The approaching abdication of Charles V. furnished a pretext, and in the August of 1555 he left for the continent. Reports of his infidelity while absent drove the queen still nearer to distraction, and she consented to do all that Pole required. In October Ridley and Latimer were burned, and Cranmer in the following March. Compared with Pole, even Gardiner was a moderate man, and Gardiner died in the November of 1555. The day after the burning of Cranmer, Pole was appointed archbishop of Canterbury, and while he held the see the persecution reached its acmé. To persecution at home was now added disaster abroad. In the March of 1557, Philip paid a brief visit to England, and this country was led to join him in his war with France. The result was that on the 6th of January, 1558, after a siege of five days, the English forces in Calais surrendered to the duke of Guise the last of England's possessions on the soil of France. The blow was felt deeply in England; even an invasion was feared; and the parliament voted a general armament of the country for its defence. Yet even amid these preparations the persecution did not relax. The victim was not now allowed to escape from death by recantation itself. But the end was approaching. The last burning was of two men and two women at Canterbury in the beginning of November. On the 17th of the same month the queen, who in September had added to her constitutional malady a fever then raging, and whose death had for some time been anticipated, expired at St. James'. According to old tradition (unsupported by any authentic evidence) she is reported to have said on her death-bed, that if her body was opened Calais would be found written on her heart.—F. E.

MARY II., of England, born in London in 1662, was the eldest daughter of James II., then duke of York, and of Anne Hyde, daughter of Lord Clarendon. Notwithstanding her father's adherence to the Roman catholic religion, she was educated in protestant principles, and at the early age of fifteen she became the wife of William, prince of Orange; her father's repugnance to her union with so zealous a supporter of the Reformation being overruled by his brother Charles II., who deemed it likely to diminish the duke's unpopularity. She spent the next twelve years of her life in Holland, and the influence which her husband's abilities and force of character acquired over her mind, was associated with an attachment to him which has seldom been surpassed in strength and devotedness. When the infatuated and obstinate despotism of James roused his subjects to deprive him of the English throne, it was in complete accordance with her wishes that William should share the sovereignty with her, and even take precedence of her in its administration; their names were conjoined in the parliamentary votes and the oath of allegiance at the Revolution. She had not accompanied her husband from Holland in 1688, but in the beginning of the next year she arrived in London. On reaching Whitehall she displayed a levity of exultation, which was construed by many as a proof that she had sacrificed her filial affection at the shrine of her conjugal attachment. The little restraint, however, which James experienced, and the ease with which he effected his escape, may be viewed as confirming the report that she stipulated with her husband for his safety; and there is little doubt that her gaiety at Whitehall was artfully assumed for the occasion. The events

of the reign belong to the history of England and the life of William. Mary took no prominent part in public affairs, except when he was absent in Ireland and on the continent. At these times he left the administration of the regal prerogatives in her hand, and the trust was discharged by her with a zealous regard to his interests. In 1694 she was attacked by small-pox, and the disease speedily proved fatal. She is reported to have displayed on her death-bed much religious tranquillity. The event plunged William in excessive grief; and as there was no offspring of their union, the throne passed at his decease to her sister Anne.—W.B.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, was the daughter of James V. and of Mary of Guise. She was born probably on the 11th or 12th of December, 1542, and succeeded her father when she was only two days old. Her coronation did not take place till the 9th of September in the following year. She was the child of misfortune from her cradle. The untimely death of her father at a great crisis of public affairs, had exposed the kingdom to all the perils of a long minority. Rival factions carried on a keen contest for superiority at home, while the independence of the country was threatened by the ambitious designs of Henry VIII. His object was to unite the two kingdoms by the marriage of Edward, prince of Wales, with the infant queen of the Scots; and if the terms proposed had been fair and honourable, such an alliance would have been highly advantageous to both countries. In the end the treaty of marriage was annulled by the Scottish parliament, and the ancient league was renewed with France. The result of these proceedings was a bloody and protracted war with England, repeated invasions of the country by the English forces, and its merciless devastation with fire and sword. This rough mode of wooing served only to exasperate the Scottish people, and to alienate them still farther from the alliance with England. And after the disastrous battle of Pinkie, 10th September, 1547, it was determined to provide for the personal safety of the young queen by sending her to complete her education in France, and to affiancé her to the dauphin, son of Henry II. Mary accordingly embarked at Dumbarton, accompanied by her "four Maries," her three natural brothers, her governors, preceptors, and a numerous retinue, and reached the French shores in safety on the 15th of August, 1548. Her marriage to the dauphin, Francis, was solemnized with great pomp at Paris on the 14th of April, 1558. The terms of the union had been carefully considered, and every precaution was adopted by the Scottish parliament to secure the independence of the kingdom; but ten days previous to the public ratification of the articles, the young queen was induced by the French monarch and her uncles, the Guises, to subscribe three secret documents, by which, among other perfidious stipulations, the kingdom of Scotland was to be conferred upon the king of France if Mary should die without issue. Shortly after, Mary and her husband, instigated by her ambitious uncles, put forth pretensions to the throne of England, on the ground of Elizabeth's alleged illegitimacy, and assumed the title of king and queen of England—an unfortunate step, which excited the implacable resentment of the English queen, and exercised a disastrous influence on the fortunes of the Scottish princess. On the death of Henry II. Mary's husband became king of France; but her splendour was short-lived, and by the death of Francis on the 6th of December, 1560, Mary was left a widow at the age of eighteen. The Scottish parliament immediately invited her to return to her own kingdom; but her departure from France was delayed for some time by proposals which were made for her hand in marriage by the king of Denmark, the king of Sweden, and the prince of Spain. Her preparations were at length completed; and though Elizabeth had not only refused her the safe-conduct which she sought, but had even sent some ships of war to intercept her on her voyage, she boldly put to sea on the 14th of August, 1561, and with deep emotion bade farewell to the land of her adoption. Soreened by an auspicious fog from the notice of the English ships, she made a prosperous voyage, and landed at Leith, 19th August, amid the hearty rejoicings of her people. Great and important changes had taken place in Scotland during the twelve years of Mary's absence in France. The Romish church had been completely overthrown, the authority of the pope in Scotland abolished, the celebration of mass forbidden under severe penalties, the protestant confession of faith ratified, and the presbyterian system of government established by the authority of parliament, though the queen had steadily refused her

sanction to these proceedings. The Roman catholics, however, were still a powerful party in the country, and entertained sanguine hopes of recovering their supremacy with the help of their young sovereign. Mary had a difficult part to play in these circumstances, and her situation was one which required the forbearance and sympathy of her subjects. Her return was welcomed with enthusiasm by all parties, and her remarkable beauty, the gracefulness of her manners, and her varied accomplishments, at the outset won the hearts of her people, and predisposed them to put the most favourable construction upon her actions. "May God save that sweet face," was the cry, as she rode in procession to the parliament; "she speaks as properly as the best orator among them." "Nature had endowed her," says Castelnau, "with every requisite for realizing the *beau idéal* of a female sovereign, and the Scotch were proud of possessing a queen who was the most beautiful and perfect of the ladies of her age." This fair prospect, however, was soon overcast. At the outset indeed she conducted herself both with prudence and spirit. In her general policy she favoured the protestant party, and its leaders were intrusted with the administration of public affairs. She manifested an earnest desire to secure the good-will of Elizabeth, and left no means untried to induce that princess to recognize her claims to the right of succession to the English throne. Her straightforward, just, and friendly policy at this period presents a marked contrast to the dissingenuous, selfish, and crooked devices of her "good sister" of England, who amused Mary with promises which it is evident she never intended to fulfil. The two queens at length came into collision on the delicate subject of marriage. Elizabeth expressed her determination to oppose an alliance between the Scottish queen and every foreign potentate; and Mary, partly from deference to the views of Elizabeth and the feelings of her own subjects, and partly for other reasons, declined the proposals of the various continental aspirants to her hand, and manifested a strong desire to consult the wishes of the English queen. Elizabeth insinuated that if Mary's choice should fall upon one of her subjects, she would immediately recognize her right of succession to the English throne; and after long delay and many dissingenuous intrigues, she at length proposed for her acceptance (though not sincerely) her own favourite, Dudley, earl of Leicester. So anxious was Mary to secure the friendship of Elizabeth and the sanction of her claims, that she expressed her willingness to acquiesce in this proposal on the conditions specified; but in the end, after many evasions, Elizabeth declared that she would not bind herself to recognize the pretensions of the Scottish queen. Mary, provoked beyond measure at this capricious and dishonest policy, withdrew her confidence both from Elizabeth and her own confidential advisers, Moray and Lethington, (who had strongly recommended a union with England), and threw herself headlong into the arms of the Romish party. Lord Darnley, eldest son of the earl of Lennox, who, through his mother, was after Mary the nearest in succession to the English throne, had recently visited Scotland with the hope of gaining the queen's affections, and had favourably impressed her by his personal appearance. To him Mary's thoughts now turned; and although he was a young man evidently of weak understanding and passionate temper, and had made himself many enemies at court by his overbearing and insolent behaviour, the queen, hurried away as usual by the predominant feeling of the moment, determined to bestow upon him her hand. The opposition of Elizabeth and of Murray and the protestant party to this match, only caused her to adhere more firmly to her resolution; and accordingly on the 29th July, 1565, the nuptials of Mary and her cousin were solemnized in the chapel-royal at Holyrood. It has recently been discovered, however, that a secret marriage had taken place four months earlier at Stirling castle in the apartment of David Riccio, Darnley's special confidant.

Scarcely had this most inauspicious union taken place, when the queen was called on to suppress an insurrection which it had created among her nobles. Moray, Argyll, Glencairn, and other powerful barons, encouraged by Elizabeth who had thought fit to take grievous offence at Mary's proceedings, appeared in arms at Ayr in defence, as they alleged, of the protestant religion, which the marriage of the queen with Darnley, a zealous Romishist, had seriously perilled. Mary with the utmost promptitude assembled an army of five thousand men, and chased them out of the kingdom. They took refuge in England, where, to add to their troubles, Elizabeth, who had furnished them with money

and encouraged their enterprise, now shamelessly disavowed them, and even rebuked them publicly for their rebellious conduct. In this desperate condition Moray earnestly entreated Leicester and Cecil to save him from being "wrecked for ever," and even stooped to solicit the intercession of Riccio with the queen. The wisest of Mary's counsellors urged the inexpediency of driving the insurgents to despair, and warned the queen and Riccio of the danger of proceeding to extremities against men who had still many influential friends in the kingdom. The queen had resolved to follow this moderate and judicious advice, but was unfortunately induced to change her resolution by two French envoys who had at this juncture arrived at the Scottish court, bringing with them a copy of the "band" or league, which had been drawn up at Bayonne and signed by the emperor and the kings of France and Spain, for the extirpation of the protestant religion. Yielding to the representations of the French ambassadors, enforced by her consort and the Romanist party in the kingdom, Mary signed the league, and resolved to take steps at the next meeting of parliament for the forfeiture of Moray and his associates. Meanwhile Mary's weak, headstrong, and vicious husband had taken deep offence at her refusal to bestow on him the crown matrimonial (see DARNLEY), and contracted a bitter hatred to David Riccio, her secretary, whom he blamed for the queen's reluctance to comply with his demands. The result of the estrangement and jealousy of the weak and worthless youth, was a conspiracy for the assassination of Riccio, which was subsequently joined by Morton and other leaders of the protestant party, for the purpose of procuring the restoration of the banished lords, and averting the dangers which threatened the cause of the Reformation. This villainous plot, which was carried into effect with circumstances of peculiar atrocity, recoiled on the heads of its authors and abettors, who were compelled to flee the country, and were outlawed and forfeited. — (See MORTON.) In the critical situation in which she was placed Mary acted with great prudence. She pardoned Moray and his associates on condition that they should detach themselves from the murderers of Riccio. She restored her brother to some share of the power which he had formerly possessed, and laboured to reconcile him to Huntly and other powerful nobles with whom he had been at feud. In the midst of these distractions and perils Mary was safely delivered of a son (19th June, 1566), who was named James Charles, in whom the two crowns were ultimately united. On her recovery she set herself to compose the differences still existing among the rival factions, and to form a strong government by admitting the leading nobles of all parties to a share in the management of public affairs. But the foolish, wayward, and headstrong conduct of Darnley thwarted all her efforts to restore the tranquillity of the kingdom, rendered him so obnoxious to the nobility, and brought such aggravated sufferings on his consort, that at length Lethington, Moray, and other leading nobles, proposed to free her from her misery by a divorce; a project which, however, was soon exchanged for another and much more nefarious expedient. While the alienation between Mary and her husband daily increased, the profligate and unscrupulous earl of Bothwell rose rapidly in her confidence and esteem. Soon all her measures were directed by his advice and authority, and all favours and preferments passed through his hands. At what precise period he first conceived the audacious project to gain the affection and the hand of the queen, it is impossible to say; but it led him in no long time to enter into a conspiracy with Lethington, Huntly, Argyll, and others, for the murder of the king. — (See HERBURN, JAMES.) Their atrocious plot was carried into effect during the night of the 9th of February, 1567. While Mary was attending a masque at Holyrood, the wretched Darnley was strangled, and the house in which he was residing was blown up with gunpowder. Whether or not this murder was perpetrated with the queen's complicity has been keenly disputed; there can unhappily be no doubt that if not an accomplice in the deed, she at least regarded it with no feelings of disapprobation after it was accomplished. Although the public voice loudly accused Bothwell of the murder of Darnley, the queen loaded him with new favours, and heaped upon him honours and important offices. In spite of the public clamour against the assassins, the pathetic entreaties for justice on the part of the father of the murdered king, the vehement reproaches of Elizabeth, and the energetic remonstrances of the archbishop of Glasgow, Mary could not be induced to take any steps for bringing the murderers of her husband to justice. It was not till after the lapse of more than a month that she was

at length driven to attempt to screen herself from obloquy, and to protect her favourite, by a mock trial, which as a matter of course terminated in a premeditated and scandalous acquittal. When the parliament assembled two days after the trial, Mary selected Bothwell to bear the crown and sceptre before her at its opening. He was scarcely ever absent from her side, and his complete ascendancy over her was openly and ostentatiously displayed. It soon became evident that, hurried along by her passion, she was bent on bestowing her hand upon the murderer of her husband. Some of her most trusty counsellors at great personal risk remonstrated, but without effect, against this dishonourable and ruinous step, which had actually been decided upon by a contract signed by Mary seven days before Bothwell's acquittal. By a characteristic combination of force and fraud, he procured the signatures of the leading nobles and ecclesiastics to a paper recommending him as a suitable husband to the queen—the most disgraceful and cowardly of all the base transactions of the Scottish nobility of that age. The seizure of the queen's person by Bothwell, with her own consent, took place a few days after, and was followed by his divorce from his countess, which was hurried through the courts with the most indecent haste. The tragedy now advanced rapidly to its conclusion, and in spite of the undisguised disgust of the public, the remonstrances of the French ambassador, and the solemn and faithful warning of Craig, the colleague of John Knox, Bothwell was married to the queen at Holyrood, May 15th, 1567, little more than three months after the murder of her husband. Several weeks before that event, a party had been secretly organized among the nobles for the protection of the infant prince against the suspected designs of the unscrupulous favourite. In the course of a few weeks after the ill-omened marriage of their sovereign, they took up arms and declared their determination to separate the queen from her husband, and to seize and punish the latter as the murderer of the king. Mary and Bothwell at first retired to the strong castle of Dunbar; but in a few days they found themselves strong enough to confront the confederates (June 15th) at Carberry Hill, six miles from Edinburgh. But the royal army was dispirited and reluctant to fight in such a quarrel, and soon disbanded in great numbers. In the end the confederates promised to return to their allegiance, if Bothwell were dismissed, and if the queen would follow them to Edinburgh. To these terms Mary in this extremity gave her consent; Bothwell was permitted to ride off the field; and the queen surrendered to the insurgent barons on the conditions specified. Within an hour she found that she was in the hands of her mortal enemies. They conducted her to Edinburgh, where they treated her with brutal indignity; next day she was conveyed a prisoner to Lochleven castle, where by violent threats she was induced to sign three documents, by which she resigned the crown in favour of her son, nominated the earl of Moray regent during the king's minority, and appointed a temporary regency to act until Moray returned from the continent. The coronation of James, and the arrival of Moray, and his assumption of the regency speedily followed. — (See MORAY, EARL OF.) But he had not been many months in possession of this office, when Mary escaped (May 2d, 1568) from Lochleven, and took refuge in the fortress of Hamilton. A strong body of the nobles immediately flocked to her standard, and she soon found herself at the head of six thousand men determined to restore her authority. She was anxious to wait for additional reinforcements, but was hurried into an engagement with the regent at Langside, near Glasgow, as she was on her march to Dumbarton. Her army was completely defeated, and she fled from the field to Dumbarton, a distance of sixty miles, before she drew bridle. Next day in opposition to the remonstrances of her friends, she resolved to throw herself on the protection of Elizabeth, and crossing the Solway, proceeded through Cockermouth to Carlisle.

The rash and unwise resolution of Mary to seek refuge in the dominions of her rival, was destined to exercise the most disastrous influence on her future career. Elizabeth was at first somewhat at a loss what course to pursue. She might have reinstated Mary on the Scottish throne, or have granted her an asylum in England, or have permitted her freely to retire to France. But in her opinion all these three courses were fraught with danger to herself and to the security of her throne. She therefore, in keeping with her usual selfish policy, but in violation of the principles both of justice and humanity, resolved to detain Mary a prisoner in England. It was necessary, however, to find a pretext for this unjust and ungenerous procedure; and

by a series of unprincipled intrigues and artifices Mary was induced to submit her cause to the arbitration of her crafty rival; and the Scottish regent, in compliance with the summons of Elizabeth, but with undisguised reluctance, brought forward his charges against his sister before a commission which was held first at York and afterwards at Hampton Court, and attempted to substantiate them by letters addressed to Bothwell, which he affirmed to be in the handwriting of Mary, and conclusive, as he contended, of her guilt. It is admitted by the friends of the queen that though she denounced these letters as forgeries, some of the steps taken by her are suspicious or inexplicable; and indeed it is difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile her conduct throughout these proceedings with the belief of her entire innocence of the charges brought against her. Elizabeth repeatedly proposed that Mary should abdicate her throne; but this she peremptorily refused to do. In the end, after an investigation which lasted five months, the conference terminated without any definite decision in favour of either party; and the only result was to afford the English queen a pretext for keeping her unfortunate rival in captivity. In the following year, 1569, an intrigue was entered into by many influential English nobles for the restoration of the Scottish queen to liberty, and her marriage to the duke of Norfolk, which ultimately brought that nobleman to the block, and greatly increased the jealousy of Elizabeth and the rigour of Mary's captivity. The remainder of her long imprisonment in England was little else than a succession of abortive intrigues for the recovery of her freedom and her crown, exciting the hopes of the unhappy princess only to blast them. Her party in Scotland was in the end completely crushed by Regent Morton; and the surrender of Edinburgh castle, together with the death of Kirkcaldy of Grange and Maitland of Lethington, terminated the struggle of her partisans to replace her upon the throne. It soon became evident that her existence, even though a captive, was a source of danger to the security of Elizabeth's throne and the tranquillity of the country. The Roman catholic party regarded her as the rightful heir of the English crown, and various plots were entered into by them for the purpose of dethroning Elizabeth, and transferring the throne to her rival. These intrigues, however, were all discovered by the penetration and activity of the English ministers; and they and their royal mistress were utterly unscrupulous in the means they employed to protect the kingdom. In 1572 the English envoy was instructed by Elizabeth herself and her two ministers, Leicester and Burleigh, to propose to the earls of Mar and Morton that Mary should be delivered up to them, in order that she might be immediately put to death; and it was only in consequence of the parsimony of Elizabeth, which made her regard as exorbitant the demands made by Morton of money for himself and pensions to his friends as the reward of this service, that this base and cold-blooded plot was not carried into effect. At last, in 1586, the Scottish queen having been accused of being an accomplice in the conspiracy of Babington, the object of which was the assassination of Elizabeth and the restoration of the Roman catholic religion, was brought to trial before a commission presided over by the lord chancellor (5th October), found guilty, and condemned to death. Mary defended herself with great courage and ability; and, though friendless and unaided by counsel, exposed with spirit and skill the gross illegality and injustice of the charges brought against her. Elizabeth affected great reluctance to carry the sentence into execution. She attempted to throw upon her ministers the responsibility of the deed, which, however, knowing well her treacherous character, they peremptorily refused to accept; and she even made an atrocious attempt to induce Mary's keeper, Sir Amias Paulet, to despatch his prisoner secretly. In the end, finding no other way of at once gratifying her vindictive hatred and carrying out her policy, she signed the warrant for Mary's execution, which was carried into effect on the 7th of February, 1587.—(See DAVISON, WILLIAM.) "The meekness with which she received the intimation of her sentence, and the fortitude with which she suffered, formed a striking contrast to the despair and agony which not long afterwards darkened the death-bed of the English queen."

Mary Stewart was undoubtedly a very remarkable woman. The extraordinary vicissitudes of her life, her protracted and cruel captivity, and her tragical death, have rendered her life an object of deep and romantic interest to all succeeding ages. In the opinion of her contemporaries she was the most beautiful woman of her day; and the loveliness of her face and elegance

of form, combined with her quick though restless intellect, her lively imagination, generous but excitable temperament, indomitable courage, polished and insinuating manners, and varied and extensive accomplishments, have been eulogized alike by her friends and her enemies. Her moral character was unfortunately not equal to her intellectual endowments. She was hasty in temper, imperious, self-willed, and vindictive; rash and imprudent in her intimacies; and sudden, violent, and immoderate in her attachments. The question of her guilt or innocence in regard to her foreknowledge or approval of her husband's murder, has been the subject of an apparently interminable controversy, in which many devoted admirers have eagerly espoused her cause. But no candid writer can deny that she was guilty of grave errors, if not of foul crimes. Her early training at the licentious court of France, and the difficult position she occupied in her own country, may no doubt be pleaded in extenuation of her conduct; but her misfortunes may to a great extent be traced directly to her own follies and faults. This unhappy princess perished in the forty-fifth year of her age, and in the nineteenth of her captivity.—J. T.

MARY OF ANJOU, Queen of France, born in 1404, was the daughter of Louis II., duke of Anjou, and was betrothed in 1418 to the Count de Ponthieu, afterwards Charles VII. She was plain in person, and though sensible and accomplished, but little fitted to play a part in public affairs. She resided usually at Chinon or Tours, where she expended an ample maintenance in courtly display and luxury. In early life a devoted reader of romances, she was latterly famous for the encouragement she gave by her example and her purse to the pilgrimages to holy places, then greatly in vogue. She died in 1463.

MARY OF AUSTRIA, daughter of Philip I. of Spain, born 1508, married in 1521 to Louis, king of Hungary and Bohemia. A few years later, these countries were invaded by the Turks under Solymán the Magnificent; Louis took the field against them, and fell at the battle of Mohacz in 1526. Ferdinand, one of Mary's brothers, then took possession of the crown in right of his wife, the sister of the deceased monarch. The widowed princess, however, received an equivalent from her other brother, Charles V., who committed to her the government of the Netherlands—a trust which she discharged for many years with great ability. Threatened by the Danes, disturbed by the intrusion of the anabaptists of Munster, and required to co-operate against Henri II. of France, she maintained her authority, and materially aided the interests of Charles. The names of "Diana" and the "Mother of the camp" were given to her, on account of her fondness for the chase and her military prowess; but she had also the tastes which made her a friend of the protestants and a patroness of literature. On the abdication of Charles in 1556 she retired into Spain, and died there at the age of fifty-five.—W. B.

MARY OF BURGUNDY, daughter and heiress of Charles le Temeraire, duke of Burgundy, was born at Brussels in 1457. The negotiations betwixt her father and the Emperor Frederick III. at Treves, included her betrothal to Maximilian the son of Frederick. But the conference terminated abruptly; and though the proposed union was again mooted, when the emperor and the duke entered into a new treaty at Neuss, it was still undetermined at the death of Charles, who perished in the battle of Nancy in 1477. The prospect of the heritage which then descended to his daughter, combined with the fame of her beauty and accomplishments, had previously attracted proposals of marriage from two other noble suitors—the Duc de Berry, brother of the French king; and Nicholas, duke of Calabria. But the troubles which followed her succession to the Burgundian dominions changed for a time the aspect of her affairs. A spirit of disaffection began to manifest itself among her subjects; Louis XI. of France laid claim to the duchy, and invaded it with a powerful army; her councillors, Hugonet and D'Hambercourt, were missioned to treat with him, and returned to find her under restraint at Ghent, where they were slain in spite of her entreaties and tears, by the revolted burghers. Louis professed a wish that she should become the wife of the dauphin, who was then an infant. But the people of Ghent resolutely rejected him; and Adolph of Guelders, in the hope of gaining the hand of the duchess, took the field on her behalf at the head of a Flemish army. After the defeat and death of this prince at Dornik, she was strongly urged to wed the heir of the duke of Cleves; while the suit of Earl of Burgundy, brother-in-law of Edward IV.,

opened up an alternative which promised aid from England. Her affections, however, turned to Maximilian; for though they had probably never met, she had heard the praise of his abilities and address from the lips of her father, and the former negotiations for their betrothal had led to an interchange of gifts betwixt them. Accordingly when these tokens were presented to her by the elector of Metz, who came with other noble envoys to renew the proposals of alliance in the name of the emperor, she decided in favour of Maximilian. Her influence over her subjects also was still sufficient to procure their concurrence; and the marriage took place before the first year of her accession to the duchy had expired. The union yielded great political advantages, as well as much personal happiness to Mary; but it was of short duration. By a fall from her horse whilst hunting, she sustained a serious injury, which delicacy prompted her to conceal; and its effects proved fatal. She died in 1482, leaving two children—Philip, who is known as Philip I. of Spain; and Margaret (see MARGARET OF AUSTRIA).—W. B.

MARY OF GUISE, Queen of James V. and Regent of Scotland, daughter of Claude, duke of Guise, was born in 1515. She was married in 1534 to Louis II. of Orleans, duc de Longueville; and having been left a widow, she became in 1538 the second wife of James V. of Scotland, to whom she bore three children, only one of whom, the celebrated Queen Mary, survived to maturity. On the death of her husband in 1542, Mary joined the party of the primate, Cardinal Beaton, and covertly assisted that astute prelate in his opposition to the alliance with England. By alternate bribes and threats, her daughter, affianced by her to the French dauphin, was induced in 1544 to surrender the regency on receiving the duchy of Chatelherault and a liberal pension from France; and Mary of Lorraine, with the consent of the Scottish Estates, was immediately invested with the title and authority which she had abdicated. The estrangement between the regent and the nobles, commencing with her bestowal of several important offices of state upon Frenchmen, greatly increased after the marriage of the young queen to the dauphin and the accession of the young couple to the throne of France. Her confidence was now placed exclusively in her fellow-countrymen. Her altered treatment, too, of the reformed party widened the breach, and soon rendered it incurable. At the instigation of the priests, the regent attempted by severe measures to stem the tide of insubordination. Knox was obliged to take refuge in Geneva from the storm which was about to burst upon him, and a number of other ministers were summoned by the regent to appear before her, and give an account of their conduct. On the other hand, the barons and gentry who had embraced the protestant faith drew up, in 1557, the memorable national covenant, and formed themselves into an association for their mutual protection. In 1559, however, she ratified the decisions of a synod of bishops, condemning all the innovations which had been introduced from time to time into Scotland, and requiring the complete restoration of religious uniformity. The people immediately rose in tumult and pulled down the monasteries, and destroyed the monuments of the old faith, and the lords of the congregation took up arms and gained possession of Edinburgh and most of the other large towns in the kingdom. The regent, on the other hand, having received reinforcements from France, fortified and garrisoned Leith, reduced the confederates to great straits, and compelled them to abandon the capital. Noways discouraged, however, the lords of the congregation took the bold step of deposing the regent from her office; and having received from Elizabeth of England the assistance of a fleet and army, they laid siege to Leith with the view of compelling the French troops to evacuate the kingdom. In the midst of these hostilities Mary, overwhelmed by fatigue and anxiety, fell mortally ill. In a most affecting interview with the leaders of the protestant party, she expressed her regret that she had been compelled to obey the orders she had received from France, advised them to send away both the French and English troops, and exhorted them to maintain their national independence. She died on the 11th of June, 1560, in the forty-fifth year of her age, and, says Archbishop Spotswood, "ended her life most christianly." Mary possessed excellent natural talents, and a gentle and humane disposition. Her capacity for government was undoubtedly great, and if she had been allowed to follow the dictates of her own sound judgment, the close of her reign, and the commencement, would have secured for her the confidence of the nobility and the affections of the people.

MARY DE MEDICIS, wife of Henry IV. of France, was born at Florence on 26th April, 1573, being the daughter of Francis I., grand duke of Tuscany. She was educated by her aunt, Christine of Lorraine. Though her intellect was quick and cultivated, she was deficient in force and depth of character. Weak and yielding with her favourites, she was vindictive and tyrannical to those who displeased her. Though not very beautiful, her portraits represent her with regular features; fine eyes, and an imposing demeanour. Henry did not choose her for his wife from any personal inclination, as he wished to marry Gabrielle D'Estrées, and for that purpose sought the pope's sanction to a divorce from Marguerite de Valois. Sully opposed the marriage with Gabrielle, and held out as the reward of the pope's complaisance in the matter of the divorce, a prospect of making his relative, Marie de Medicis, queen of France. The sudden death of Gabrielle hastened these negotiations, and the marriage of Henry and Marie was celebrated by proxy at Florence, on the 5th of October, 1600, with extraordinary pomp. The new queen's voyage to France was no less splendid than her marriage ceremony. But her husband's heart was already engaged to another mistress. Three weeks after the death of the beloved Gabrielle, the king had chosen her successor in Mademoiselle D'Entragues, afterwards Marquise de Verneuil. On reaching France Marie proceeded in great state from Marseilles to Lyons, and there had to wait for the arrival of the king, then engaged in a war with France. The first interview was disappointing. His majesty entered the queen's apartment about midnight very unceremoniously, wearing his boots and spurs. The haughty pomp-loving queen, unable to speak French, and with stiff Spanish manners, had grown fatter than she was when the portrait that beguiled him had been taken. Although in public he expressed himself as highly gratified by the union, he quitted his bride on the second day after his marriage, and on his way to Paris spent three days at Verneuil, the residence of his mistress. Marie was not of a temper to brook slights and insults of this kind. Differences soon arose between the royal pair. The king, resolute in the indulgence of his pleasures as in everything else, gave his mistress apartments in the Louvre, where the queen became a personage of secondary importance. The birth of a dauphin saved Marie from a divorce. She took part in political intrigues, acting as a partisan of Spain. On the 20th March, 1610, she was named regent, with a council, during the war then about to begin. On the 13th May she was crowned at St. Denis; the day following Henry was assassinated by Ravaillac, and Marie was proclaimed regent during the minority of her son, Louis XIII. "The policy of the state," says Michelet, "was immediately reversed like a glove." Although Sully remained minister for a few months longer, the Spanish party under Concini, Epemon, and others, in secret council ruled Marie and the nation. The double Spanish marriage in 1612 of Louis XIII. to Anne of Austria, and Elizabeth of France to the Infant Philip, excited great alarm among the French protestants who, during Marie's regency, which lasted four years, were frequently on the point of re-commencing a civil war. Condé, as the head of the Huguenot party, demanded the suppression of the treaty for the Spanish marriages. The queen ably defended her conduct, but agreed to the treaty of Sainte Menchould in 1614, by which the protestant chiefs were bribed into temporary submission. The troubles broke out again the following year while Marie still held the reins of power, although her son had been declared of age. Large sums of money were distributed among the discontented nobles, but no settlement of the kingdom seemed possible while the favourite Concini governed the queen. He was murdered on the 24th of April, 1617, and the young king asserted his intention of ruling the kingdom himself. Marie obtained permission to retire to Blois, where she was kept in strict surveillance, from which she escaped in February, 1619, through a window of the castle, and fled with Epemon to Angoulême. Marie once more assumed a position conformable to her rank. Her favourite Luynes, however, caused great discontent in the provinces which remained under her control. A revolt ensued, which was promptly suppressed by the king. Luynes' death restored Marie to favour, and to her place at the council board, where she conducted business with unexpected vigour and intelligence—due to the influence of the master mind of Richelieu, whom she had taken into her confidence. Her confidence was turned into passionate hatred when, in the course of time, she discovered that the man whom she had made cardinal and

minister of state, was resolved to rule without her. She intrigued for his overthrow in vain. The king gave her up, and in 1631 she was fixed at Compiègne in a species of honourable confinement. In July of that year she escaped into the Low Countries, and settling at Brussels, waged a war of pamphlets, intrigues, and plots against the cardinal. In 1638 she left Brussels for Holland, whence she proceeded to England, where her daughter Henrietta Maria was queen. Quitting England in 1641, the royal exile took refuge at Cologne, and died there in the month of June, 1642. Her remains were carried to St. Denis for interment.—R. H.

MARY TUDOR, Queen of France, was the youngest daughter of Henry VII. of England, and was born in 1497. To the warm temperament of her race she added great personal beauty, and was the object of a deep attachment on the part of Charles Brandon, whom Henry VIII. created duke of Suffolk. The marriage of the loving pair was, however, interrupted by a treaty of peace with France, by which Mary became the wife of King Louis XII. with a dowry of four hundred thousand crowns, on the 9th of October, 1514. The health of Louis soon gave way, and Mary was left a widow in 1515. Three months later, returning to her old love, she was married to Suffolk. One of her daughters by him became the mother of Lady Jane Grey. Mary died in 1554.—R. H.

MASACCIO, TOMMASO GUIDI, commonly called Masaccio, that is to say, Tommasaccio, from his slovenly habits, was born at Castel San Giovanni in the upper Val D'Arno in 1402. Very little of his education is known; but he is supposed to have been the pupil of Masolino da Panicale, a distinguished painter of Florence, who was engaged, about 1422 and following years, in decorating with frescoes the Brancacci chapel in the church of the Carmine in that city. Masolino was tempted about 1424-25 to accept some engagement in Hungary, and he left the Brancacci chapel unfinished. Masaccio was employed to complete the chapel, and though still but a youth in 1425 when he commenced his series of frescoes, he produced in the years 1425-27 the most remarkable works of painting, and in several respects the most excellent that had appeared up to that time. The compositions of Masaccio in this chapel are—"The Expulsion from Paradise;" "The Tribute-money;" "St. Peter Baptizing;" a part of "The Apostles restoring a Youth to Life"—this was finished about fifty years later by Filippino Lippi; "The Death of Ananias;" "The Deformed cured by the Shadow of St. Peter;" and possibly the fresco of "St. Paul visiting St. Peter in Prison," universally attributed to Masaccio till lately, but now by some modern critics confidently assigned to Filippino Lippi. It is this last composition that contains the celebrated figure of St. Paul, which was afterwards adopted by Raphael in his famous cartoon of "Paul preaching at Athens;" and this circumstance necessarily added much to the glory of Masaccio, a glory, however, which now devolves in some degree upon Filippino Lippi, though the assumed later period of the production of the figure, necessarily diminishes its relative merit. Masaccio painted also, in Santa Maria Novella, a fresco of the Trinity, with the Virgin Mary, John the Evangelist, and the donors in adoration, which has been only recently recovered and restored to light; it was executed before the works of the Brancacci chapel. In 1427 for reasons not explained, but either for purposes of study or by command of the pope, Martin V., Masaccio went to Rome, leaving the fresco of the "Resuscitation of a Boy" only half finished. Here, according to tradition, he painted in fresco a Crucifixion, and some scenes from the life of St. Catherine, in the church of San Clemente; but, as these works are inferior to those of the Brancacci chapel, his share in them is supposed to have been limited to the furnishing the cartoons only. In Rome Masaccio suddenly died, either late in 1428 or early in 1429, although he was then only twenty-six years of age; and a report was circulated in Florence that he died by poison. Such is the simple story of Masaccio's short life, yet, short as it was, he was unquestionably one of the great pioneers of modern art; he was one of the very first to paint men and things as they really appear. What Donatello did for sculpture, Masaccio did for painting; he forsook traditional art for the exact study of nature, giving individuality of expression to his heads, and natural ease to his figures and draperies; he was thus the first to open the paths to what is termed naturalism in modern art. The style of art established by him experienced no material change for nearly two generations, or until the appearance of Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo. The Brancacci chapel

was till the time of Raphael, nearly a century, the chief school of painting of all the great artists of Rome and of Florence, not excepting Michelangelo and Raphael themselves. Its frescoes have been engraved by Lasinio; and some of the heads by Thomas Patch. The National gallery possesses an interesting and well-painted head, said to be the portrait of Masaccio, by himself; but the probability is rather that it is the portrait of Filippino Lippi, by himself. For full authorities relating to the facts of Masaccio's life, see the *National Gallery Descriptive Catalogue*, 34th edition, 1862.—R. N. W.

MASANIELLO (in full, TOMMASO ANIHELLO), a revolutionary leader, was born in 1622 at Amalfi, where he was a fisherman, and afterwards came to Naples, and set up in the same trade. Handsome, spirited, straightforward, and helpful, he became remarkably popular among his own class. The kingdom of Naples was at this time a Spanish dependency, governed by a viceroy, the duke of Arcos. Grinding oppression had reduced the country to the lowest ebb. The viceroy, to turn into money a gift voted by the states, had mortgaged it to some merchants, and assigned them a duty upon fruit for payment—a duty peculiarly odious to the common people. Masaniello, who not only felt with them, but bore a grudge to the administration for having lately imprisoned his wife for smuggling a little meal, concerted a tumult; but, before this came to effect, a spontaneous collision on account of the tax ensued between the people and the tax-gatherers. This was on the 7th July, 1647, when Masaniello was about twenty-four years of age. He made himself prominent in the movement from the first, and upon the flight of the viceroy from his palace to a convent, became by the popular favour almost the absolute master of the city and its inhabitants. Up to the 13th July inclusive, Masaniello showed singular vigilance, good sense, and disinterestedness in this giddy elevation. The tax-offices were demolished, and some nobleman's houses gutted by fire, without any pillaging; and after some attempts by the viceroy, aided by some nobles, to over-reach the popular negotiators and assassinate Masaniello, several nobles and others were slaughtered, and their houses burned. The people, however, were in the main only standing up for their rights. Their demand was, not for an overthrow of the existing government, but for the observance of a charter granted by Charles V., whereby no tax could be imposed upon the kingdom without the sovereign's express authority. On the 13th an accommodation to this effect was ratified between the viceroy and Masaniello, as captain-general of the people; and the latter, declining a rich jewelled collar, returned on foot to his mean dwelling, and seems even to have prepared for resuming his ordinary business. On the 14th July he again visited the viceroy. From this day he became truly frantic; a phenomenon which popular suspicion ascribed to some foul practice of the duke; but which, as far as evidence goes, was simple insanity, not perhaps very surprising under the circumstances, yet strangely sudden and calamitous. He indulged in absurd acts of arrogance and ostentation, directly alien from his previous conduct, and issued orders of atrocious violence. Potentates and people were now equally against him. On the 16th July four men entered a convent where he was staying, and shot him dead. His head was cut off, and his body thrown into the sewer; yet next day a complete revolution of popular feeling took place, and a most magnificent funeral was given to his remains. The revolt did not die out with its hero, but led to a long series of important events.—W. M. R.

MASCAGNI, PAOLO, an Italian anatomist, born in 1752. He studied medicine at the university of Siena, and in 1774 succeeded Tabarini as professor of anatomy in that school. Here he remained till 1800, when he removed to the university of Pisa, but in the following year went to Florence, where he died in 1815. Mascagni was an excellent anatomist, and is especially celebrated for his work on the absorbent system; "*Yasorum lymphaticorum corporis humani, historia et iconographia*," published in 1787. The plates of this work are engraved with extreme delicacy by Cyro-Santelli.—W. B. d.

MASCH, ANDREAS GOTTLIEB, a German theologian, born in 1742. He held the office of preacher to the ducal court of Strelitz, and was also appointed ecclesiastical superintendent of the circle of Stargard. He died in 1807. Masch was a voluminous writer. His best-known works are an enlarged and corrected edition of *La Longe's Bibliotheca Sacra*, in 4 vols. 4to, 1778; "*Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des livres curieux*," 1769-76; "*Antiquités religieuses des Obobites*," &c.

1771: "La Prerogative de l'Eglise," 1788; and "Les Droits de la Conscience," 1791.—J. T.

MASCHERONI, LORENZO, an eminent Italian mathematician, was born at Bergamo in 1750, and died in Paris on the 30th of July, 1800. Up to the age of twenty-seven, he cultivated literature and theology with much distinction; but from that time forth he devoted himself to the study of mathematics. One of his works is a mathematical curiosity of the highest order; it is called "Geometria del Compasso" (the geometry of the compasses), and contains a system of geometry in which all the theorems are proved and problems solved by means of circles alone, without the aid of straight lines.—W. J. M. R.

MASOLEF, FRANÇOIS, was born at Amiens in 1662, and applied himself at an early age to the study of the oriental languages, in which he gradually attained extraordinary erudition. Educated for the church, he was at first a curate in his native diocese, and obtaining the confidence of his bishop, De Brou, was appointed head of the theological seminary of the district, and was also made a canon. His opinions, however, having a tendency towards jansenism, he lost his appointment, when De Brou, who died in 1706, was succeeded by Sabbatier. He then devoted himself with increased zeal to his favourite studies, and his intense application hastened his death, which took place in 1728. His chief work, the "Grammatica Hebraica," was published in 1716, and a second edition of it appeared three years after his death. It is still considered to be the best Hebrew grammar without the vowel points. His other writings were of a theological character.—W. J. P.

MASERES, FRANCIS, a distinguished English mathematician and lawyer, was born in London on the 16th of December, 1731, and died at Reigate in May, 1824. He was the grandson of an officer of the French guard, who being a protestant, had fled to Holland on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and entered the service of the prince of Orange, afterwards William III. Francis Maseres studied science and literature with high distinction at Clare Hall, in the university of Cambridge; he then applied himself to the study of law, and was called to the bar. About 1763 he was appointed attorney-general of Lower Canada, which office he held till 1770. He returned to England by way of Boston and New York, and having made himself acquainted with the nature and causes of the discontent which prevailed there against the British government, he published a work called "The Canadian Freeholder," in which he strongly urged the necessity of adopting moderate and conciliatory measures towards the American colonists. In 1778 he was appointed cursitor baron of the exchequer, and in 1779 recorder of the city of London, which office he held for forty-two years. He wrote various economical and political treatises, in which he advocated schemes for constitutional reform, and for the improvement of the condition of the working-classes. His most important mathematical work was a dissertation "On the Negative Sign in Algebra," in which he very justly found fault with the paradoxical manner in which most of the mathematicians before his time had explained the meaning of that sign; but committed the error of rejecting many of the true results at which they had arrived by the use of that sign, notwithstanding such defective explanations. The work nevertheless had a good effect, by compelling subsequent mathematical writers to interpret negative and imaginary symbols in a clear and logical manner. He edited and published new editions of many valuable works; of these the most important is entitled "Scriptores Logarithmici," being a collection of the writings of authors on the subject of logarithms.—W. J. M. R.

MASERS DE LATUDE. See LATUDE.

MASHAM, MRS. ABIGAIL, was the daughter of Mr. Hill, a Turkey merchant, residing in the city of London. Her mother was sister to Richard Jennings, the father of Sarah, duchess of Marlborough. By unfortunate speculations Mr. Hill lost his fortune, and left his widow and children in distress. Abigail was compelled to seek a livelihood in service, and became waiting woman to Lady Rivers of Chiffers, Kent. Her mother had recourse to the powerful assistance of her relative, Lady Churchill, who took charge of one of her boys, and rendered other useful services to the family. A vacancy occurring in the household of Princess Anne, Abigail Hill was, at the instigation of her protectress, appointed bed-chamber woman to the princess. The great Sarah had not the faintest suspicion that her neck and modesty were exposed to the view of a humble and unworthy dependent on herself. When Anne became queen,

Harley, who was intriguing for the overthrow of Marlborough, and was in some way related to Mr. Hill, made use of Abigail to gain access to the queen. Finding she was in love with a page named Masham, who did not care for her, the politician employed a courtier to whisper hopes of fortune in the young man's ear. The queen was made confidant in the love affair, to the exclusion of the duchess of Marlborough, who felt that she had been supplanted in the queen's favour, when she learnt in 1707 that Abigail had been secretly married to Masham in Dr. Arbuthnot's apartments. Mrs. Masham's further history, her intrigues with Harley for the fall of Marlborough and the whigs, her quarrel with Harley, and intrigues with Bolingbroke are to be found in the annals of Queen Anne's reign. Her influence was on the decline in the last years of the queen, who demurred to making Masham a peer, on the ground that Abigail suited her better as a servant than she would as a great lady. The peerage, however, was granted in 1711. On the death of the queen, Lord and Lady Masham withdrew from court. Lady Masham died 6th December, 1734. Her character has been variously described. Swift speaks of her as possessing many sterling qualities, rarely found at court. Lord Dartmouth says she was mean, vulgar, and ill-tempered.—R. H.

MASHAM or MARSAM, DAMARIS, the friend of Newton and of Locke, the second wife of Sir Francis Masham of Oates, was the daughter of Dr. Ralph Cudworth, and was born at Cambridge in 1658. Her knowledge was varied and extensive, and she published one religious work on the love of God, and another on a Christian life. Died in 1708.—D. W. R.

MASINISSA, King of the Massylians in Numidia, born about 239 B.C., held a command in the Carthaginian army in Spain under Hasdrubal, the son of Gisco, whose daughter Sophonisba had been promised to him in marriage. During his absence his betrothed was given by the Carthaginians to Syphax, king of a neighbouring Numidian tribe, whose alliance against Rome could only be secured on that condition. This act alienated Masinissa from their cause; and after a series of ineffectual efforts to wrest the Massylian sceptre from his cousin Lacumaces, who was supported by Syphax, he repaid the Romans for the release of his nephew, Missiva, by joining the standard of Scipio, 203 B.C. The efficient services which he rendered to that general in the course of the war, and particularly at the battle of Zama, were rewarded with the restoration of his hereditary dominions; and the addition of the kingdom of Syphax made him sole sovereign of Numidia. He continued a firm ally of the Romans, and had taken the field to assist them in the third Punic war, when he died, 150 B.C., leaving three sons, Micipsa, Gulussa, and Mastanabal.—W. B.

MASIUS or MAES, ANDREW, a learned orientalist, born at Linnich, near Brussels, in 1526, who possessed the celebrated Syriac MS., now lost, which contained the version given by Origen of a great part of Deuteronomy and Joshua, and of other historical books of the Old Testament. His erudition was extensive. Died in 1573.—D. W. R.

MASKELYNE, NEVIL, D.D., Astronomer-royal of England, was born in London on the 6th October, 1732. He received his education at Westminster and Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1754. His attention was turned to astronomy by the great total eclipse of 1748. He took orders in 1755, but it does not appear that he ever held any living in the church. Having made the acquaintance of Dr. Bradley he devoted himself to the study of astronomy, and assisted that eminent observer in computing his Tables of Refraction. In the year 1761 an opportunity presented itself for showing his astronomical acquirements. The approaching transit of Venus on the 6th November, excited a deep interest throughout Europe, and the British government sent Dr. Maskelyne to St. Helena to observe it, with the view of determining the parallax of the sun, but cloudy weather interfered with his observations. In 1764 he was sent by the admiralty to Barbadoes to ascertain the comparative merits of the sea chronometers, which competed for the prize offered by the government, and upon his report the prize of £20,000 was given to Mr. Harrison. In these two voyages Maskelyne acquired such information respecting the defects in our system of nautical education, and the want of proper tables for assisting the sailor in finding his longitude, that he was led to propose the publication of the *Nautical Almanack*—a work which he superintended from 1767, the first year of its publication, till the time of his death. In 1765 he was appointed to

the important office of astronomer-royal, vacant by the death of Dr. Bliss; and in 1772 he undertook the famous expedition to Scotland for the purpose of obtaining a measure of the density of the earth from the deviation of the plumb-line, produced by the attraction of a mountain in Perthshire called Shehallien. With the exception of this journey Maskelyne spent the rest of his life in the Royal Observatory, in which he had the merit of introducing that perfect system of astronomical observations which gradually found its way into the other observatories of Europe. His standard table of thirty-six of the principal fixed stars is celebrated in the history of astronomy. Dr. Maskelyne died on the 9th February, 1811, leaving behind him a daughter, the mother of Mr. Story Maskelyne, reader of mineralogy in the university of Oxford. Dr. Maskelyne is the author of several papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and of the "British Mariner's Guide," published in 1768. He edited the Lunar Tables of Tobias Mayer of Göttingen, as improved by Mr. Charles Mason, and he obtained from the board of longitude for the celebrated Euler £300 on account of his lunar tables and theory, and £3000 for the widow of Mayer, whose tables, when compared with the observations of Bradley, gave the moon's place within thirty seconds of the truth. In deciding on the merits of the different chronometers which competed for the great prize for finding the longitude, he gave offence, as might have been expected, to all the candidates. Even Harrison was not pleased with the reward adjudged to him, and Mr. Mudge, junior, the son of another competitor, published a pamphlet charging him with partiality. To this pamphlet the astronomer-royal gave a satisfactory reply, which appeared in 1792. Dr. Maskelyne was succeeded in the office of astronomer-royal by Mr. John Pond.—(See POND.)—D. B.

MASON FINIGUERRA. See FINIGUERRA.

MASON, CHARLES, a British astronomer and geodetician, died in Pennsylvania in February, 1787. He was assistant astronomer under Bradley at Greenwich observatory, and was charged by the commissioners of longitude with the duty of testing the accuracy of Mayer's Lunar Tables (see MAYER), which he did by a laborious comparison between their results and those of Bradley's observations of the moon during ten years. In 1764 he was sent along with Jeremiah Dixon to America to lay out on the ground a parallel of latitude, as the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland; and while there these two geodeticians ascertained the length of an arc of the meridian of about a degree and a half, by direct measurement on the ground with rods, and without the aid of triangulation. This operation and its results are described by Maskelyne in the Philosophical Transactions for 1768.—W. J. M. R.

MASON, JAMES, an eminent landscape engraver, was born in 1710. Though wanting the originality and painter-like feeling of his great contemporary Woollett, James Mason was a very able engraver, and did much to raise the estimate of English engraving on the continent, where his prints were in much request. He engraved some excellent plates after Claude, G. Poussin, Hobbema, and others of the old landscape masters, as well as some from the works of his countrymen Wilson, Scott, Smith, and Lambert. He was much employed on the publications of Boydell. He died in 1780.—J. T.-e.

MASON, SIR JOHN, was born of humble parentage at Abingdon in Berkshire, and was educated by his uncle, who was one of the monks in the abbey of that town. He attracted the notice of Henry VIII., who "knew a man," and rose to be a privy councillor, after giving proofs of his ability in various foreign missions. He preserved the honours he had gained, and was appointed by Elizabeth treasurer of her chamber. He was also elected chancellor of Oxford university. Dying in 1566, he left money for the formation in his native town of a noble hospital, which still exists.—W. J. P.

MASON, JOHN, an eminent nonconformist, was born at Dunmow, Essex, in 1706, and was educated in Leicestershire. After filling an engagement as a chaplain and private tutor, he became a minister at Dorking in Surrey, where he continued to reside for seventeen years. In 1745 he published his well-known treatise on "Self-knowledge," which has been translated into many foreign languages, and frequently reprinted in this country, where it still enjoys a certain esteem. In 1751 he published his "Lord's-day Evening Entertainment," containing a course of fifty-two sermons; and amongst his other writings were "The Student and Pastor;" "Fifteen Discourses,"

"Christian Morals;" and an essay on election. He died in 1768.—W. J. P.

MASON, JOHN MITCHELL, an eloquent American divine, was born at New York 19th March, 1770. His father, the Rev. John Mason, on being licensed and ordained in the Scottish Secession, emigrated to America in 1760, and became a popular preacher in New York. His son, the subject of this notice, after studying in America came over to Edinburgh in 1791, and completed his theological course. During the son's absence the father died; but his father's congregation waited his return, and he was ordained over them by the presbytery of Pennsylvania. He took a high place as a preacher at once, gathering great audiences by the brilliant style of his oratory. Anxious for a supply of ministers to America Mason came over to this country in 1801, preached with prodigious popularity in many parts of Scotland, and delivered also the annual discourse for the London Missionary Society, which was published under the title, "Messiah's Throne." He resigned his pastoral charge in 1810, but another church was speedily erected for him. In 1811 he was appointed provost of Columbia college, and held the office for about five years, resigning it on account of dissensions at the board, the half of which by its constitution were episcopalians. He returned to Europe for the sake of his health in 1816, and travelled on the continent as well as in Britain. He renewed acquaintance with his old friends, and also met with Chalmers, who says of him "he had an eloquence which he had rarely known surpassed." He returned to America in 1817, but soon cerebral disease, the effect of his impassioned eloquence, began to show itself. In February, 1822, his mind suddenly failed in the pulpit, and he retired to the presidency of Dickinson college. Domestic trials fell upon him, and incipient paralysis showed itself. "My morn," said he, "was joyous, my noon brilliant; but clouds and shadows now rest upon my days." He resigned the presidency in 1824 and returned to New York, where he died 26th December, 1829, in the sixtieth year of his age. Not a few of Mason's sermons are masterpieces, direct in their appeals and glowing in their imagery. He preached the gospel in its majesty. For the last twenty-five years of his life he wrote no discourses, but threw off his fervid thoughts in irregular profusion. He was a man of impulse, but still self-possessed and unembarrassed in his public appearances, in which tones of thunder were often relieved by whispered conversations. It may be added that he broke through the narrowness of his party, and advocated and practised free communion. His works are published in four volumes octavo. A selection of his sermons and orations was published in Edinburgh in 1860, with memoir and introductory essay by Dr. Eadie.—J. E.

MASON, WILLIAM, a poet and satirist of the last century, was a native of Yorkshire, and born in 1725. Proceeding to Cambridge in his eighteenth year, he there formed an enduring friendship with the poet Gray. In 1748 he wrote "Iais," a feeble satire upon Oxford. The tragedy of "Elfrida," composed upon the classic model, was exhibited at Drury Lane in 1763, under the auspices of the elder Colman; but its success did not come up to the author's expectations. In the following year Mason took orders, and was appointed one of the king's chaplains, receiving at the same time from his patron, Lord Holderness, the living of Aston. In 1756 he published four bombastic odes on "Independence," "Memory," "Melancholy," and "The Fall of Tyranny," which were amusingly parodied by Colman and Lloyd in the Odes to Obscurity and Oblivion. In 1759 Mason brought out his tragedy of "Caractacus," which, though defective as an acting play, is considered by Campbell to be superior to the play of Beaumont and Fletcher on the same subject. Gray died in 1771, leaving his papers and a legacy of £500 to Mason, who four years later published the "Memoirs and Letters" of his deceased friend. The plan of this biography was followed by Boswell when writing the life of Johnson, who, however, thought meanly of the memoirs, and described the style as "fit for the second table." Of "Elfrida," he would only allow that it contained "now and then some good imitations of Milton's bad manner." But Johnson could not be just to so energetic a whig as Mason was. His connection with the court, where his political principles were held in abhorrence, was terminated about the year 1780; and in 1762 he published the well-known "Heroic Epistle to Sir W. Chambers," with other satirical pieces in the same style, under the assumed name of Malcolm Macgregor. His talents if not striking, were various. He wrote, between 1772 and his death, a translation of Dufrenoy.

ney on painting, a poem on horticulture, and an essay on English church music. He died in 1797.—T. A.

MASSARD, JEAN, an eminent French engraver, was born at Bélesme, 22nd August, 1740. In the main self-taught, he seems to have formed his style on that of J. G. Wille, of whom he may be considered one of the most successful followers. In 1814 he was appointed engraver to the king. He engraved several plates in the Musée royal and the Florence gallery. Among his best prints are a Hagar and Ishmael, and a Virgin and Child, after Vanduyck; the Death of Socrates, after David; and the Broken Pitcher, after Grenze; there are also some good prints by him after Raphael, Domenichino, Rembrandt, &c. He died, at Paris, March 16, 1822.—J. T. e.

MASSARD, JEAN-BAPTISTE RAPHAEL-URBAIN, son of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1775. He studied design in the atelier of David, and engraving under his father. His prints are clean in line and neatly finished, like those of his father; but hardly so vigorous. Among the best are St. Cecilia, after Raphael; Apollo and the Muses, after Gualio Romano; the Rape of the Sabinas, after David. He died in 1849.—J. T. e.

MASSENA, ANDRÉ, Duke of Rivoli, Prince of Essling, and Marshal of France, was born at Nice on the 6th May, 1758, and died at Paris on the 4th April, 1817. He was an orphan from childhood, and his education was greatly neglected. One of his uncles took him to sea for two voyages, after which he entered as private the royal Italian regiment, in the service of France. He quickly rose to the highest grade possible at a time when the officers were all nobles. He served fourteen years without being able to attain the rank of sub-lieutenant; and, disgusted with the system, he retired to his native town in 1789, and married. Then came the Revolution, and the time when merit might have its chance, as well as birth. He embraced the new principles, joined a battalion of volunteers, became its chief, was remarkable for his activity, intelligence, and knowledge of localities, and in August, 1793, was made general of brigade by the convention. In December he became general of division. The year 1794 was one of active service, in which he appeared at most of the engagements of the south. In 1795 he served under Kellerman. Scherer, who succeeded Kellerman, confided to him the attack on the Austrians at Loano—a service executed with the greatest ability. In 1796 a new general made his appearance to replace Scherer—Bonaparte—and Massena became Bonaparte's principal lieutenant. He commanded the grenadier column which formed the vanguard of the army of Italy. At the head of his grenadiers he forced the passage of the bridge of Lodi, and was the first to enter Milan. Then followed the grand series of victories by which Bonaparte swept northern Italy, including Rivoli and La Favorite, where Massena's division in fifty hours fought two great battles at twelve leagues distance and in the dead of winter. No German tactics could stand against Massena's prodigious activity and Massena's grenadiers. He was within twenty-five leagues of Vienna when a truce arrested his triumphal career. Bonaparte named him "l'Enfant chéri de la victoire" (Victory's favourite son), and France accepted and confirmed the title. When he arrived in Paris to secure the ratification of the treaty of Leoben, and bore with him the colours captured from the Austrians, he received a brilliant reception; and it is even said that the directory thought of giving him the chief command of the army of Italy. Bonaparte, however, was not the man to be superseded. In 1798 he was sent to replace Berthier in command of the army of occupation in Rome; but the army supposing that he had taken a share in authorizing the depredations of the French agents, resolutely refused to accept his command. He was therefore compelled to retire till the new war with Austria in 1799 called him again into active service. He was appointed general of the army of Helvetia (Switzerland); but was checked on the Rhine by Hoche, Jourdan, and Bernado. Having repaired to Paris, Massena was made commander-in-chief of the army of Helvetia, the army of the Danube, and the army of the Rhine. In very difficult circumstances he conducted his command with unusual ability; and though greatly overmatched in numbers, he waited patiently till the opposing hosts should commit a military mistake, then poured upon them like an avalanche, and at Zurich, by his skilful combination, secured the victory over both Austrians and Russians. In fifteen days (September, 1800) he drove a hundred thousand Austro-Russian troops from his country, and broke the back of the empire of the

hitherto invincible Suwarrow, who refused to serve longer with the Austrians. Massena's victories saved France, but they did not advance Massena. In less than two months Bonaparte seized the chief power as first consul, and one of his first acts was to deprive the gallant general of his present command. Massena was sent to Italy, to repair the disasters that had befallen the French arms, and there by his defence of Genoa he enabled Bonaparte to gain the battle of Marengo. Although obliged to capitulate, his obstinate defence had occupied an army. The remainder of his life belongs rather to history than biography. In 1803 he was elected a member of the legislature. In 1804 he was made a marshal of the empire, and again went to Italy to conquer Naples for Joseph Bonaparte. In 1807 he commanded the right wing of the French army in Poland. After the peace of Tilsit he was made Duke of Rivoli. In 1808 he lost his left eye in a shooting excursion. In 1809 he commanded the right wing of the army, and opened the way to Vienna, which capitulated. At Wagram, 6th July, 1809, he commanded the left wing, which was there the post of honour. For these services he was made Prince of Essling. In 1810 he went to take the command in Spain, and compelled Wellington to take his position behind the lines of Torres Vedras. Those lines it was impossible for him to force, nor can the slightest stain attach to him on that account. Five months he kept his position before them, and in March, 1811, commenced his retreat. His last battle was that of Fuentes d'Onore. By the emperor's arbitrary orders he was superseded by Marmont. In the Russian campaign he took no part, but commanded the eighth military division at Marseilles. At the restoration his post and rank were secured to him by Louis XVIII, who also granted him letters of "high naturalization," enabling him to take his seat in the chamber of peers. During the Hundred Days he was still faithful to the Bourbons, and took no military part in Napoleon's enterprise. After Waterloo he was appointed to command the national guard of Paris, and to preserve order, but did not escape accusation; which, had he not been able to rebut it successfully, might have brought him, like Ney, to an untimely end. As it was, the vexation and annoyance preyed upon a constitution that had seen such hard service, and he died at the age of fifty-nine, almost, it may be said, a martyr to the ingratitude of his country. He was the first, ablest, and most successful marshal of France. On his tomb in the east cemetery of Paris appears the single word, "Massena."—P. E. D.

* MASSEY, GERALD, known chiefly as a poet, was born in 1828, near Tring, in Hertfordshire. His father was a humble canal boatswain, and Mr. Massey's childhood and boyhood were spent in hard and scantily-paid manual toil. He went to London in his sixteenth year as an errand-boy, and the love of reading already developed in him now found ample nutriment. He became a radical and a rhymist, published a little volume of poems, and founded, early in 1849, the *Spirit of Freedom*, a journal written by working men, and breathing of the French revolution of 1848. It was the time of "Christian socialism" and co-operative societies; Mr. Massey became connected with the movement patronized by Messrs. Maurice and Kingsley, and acted for some time as secretary to the Working Tailors' Association. He contributed pretty copiously verses to the defunct *Leader*, which attracted notice by their music, polish, and lyrical feelings. His "Ballad of Babe Christabel, and other Co-operative Poems," published in 1854, reached a fifth edition in 1855. Quitting London for Edinburgh to edit a newspaper, Mr. Massey published there "War Waits," and "Craigcrook," followed in 1869 by "A Tale of Eternity, and other Poems." He received a pension in 1863. In 1873 he went to the United States, and sought renown by a lecture on a very stupid subject—"Why does not God kill the Devil?"—E. E.

MASSILLON, JEAN BAPTISTE, the famous preacher, was born at Hyères in Provence, 24th June, 1663, his father being a notary of that town. Massillon studied philosophy at Marseilles, and at the age of eighteen entered the congregation of the Oratory. Not long after, he preached for a short time in the small village of Lesignan; but his ambition at this period lay in the direction of a chair of philosophy or theology; and accordingly, after teaching belles-lettres in one or two schools of his order, he became theological professor in the seminary at Vienna. Here, on the death of the archbishop in 1697, Massillon was called upon to deliver a funeral oration. This was the beginning of his fame. The general of his order invited the young preacher

to Paris, telling him that it was only in the capital that he could find opportunity for the cultivation and display of his oratorical gifts. Bossuet and Bourdaloue were now full of years and honours; and in the opinion of the general it was no doubt desirable that their successor, though they were both jesuits, should be an Oratorian. Massillon, however, shrank from the temptation thus offered to his ambition, and, refusing to visit Paris, shut himself up in the convent of Sept Fonts. Here he had remained only for a short while when the Oratorians reclaimed him for their seminary of St. Magloire in Paris, where he was instructed to apply himself to the cultivation of pulpit eloquence. In 1698, after having preached occasionally in Paris for a year or two, he was sent to Montpellier to officiate during Lent; and, on his return to Paris in the following year, was appointed Lent preacher in the Oratorian church in St. Honoré Street. The event justified the sanguine expectations of his superiors. Such was the reputation which he instantly secured, that from the pulpit of the Oratorians he passed as Advent preacher to that of the royal chapel at Versailles, Bourdaloue saying of him, "He must increase, but I must decrease." Louis XIV. listened to him with pleasure, and it might have been hoped with profit; for he said to the preacher at the close of his ministrations, "I have heard great orators in my chapel and been much satisfied with them; as for you, every time I have heard you I have been much dissatisfied with myself." The Grand Monarque, however, gave the preacher no more substantial mark of his admiration than this well-turned compliment; and though Massillon appeared a second time at Versailles in 1701, and again in 1704, it was left to the regent to promote him to the episcopate. He was made bishop of Clermont in 1717. The following year he preached before Louis XV., then eight years of age, the ten sermons known as "Le Petit Carême," which according to some critics are decidedly the best, according to others decidedly the feeblest, of his oratorical efforts. In 1719 he was admitted into the Academy. The following year, finally quitting Paris, he retired to his diocese, where he spent the remainder of his life in the faithful discharge of his duties, made more onerous by the neglect of his predecessors. He died on the 28th of September, 1742. It is characteristic of the fame of Massillon that he was a special favourite with Voltaire. The spirit of the eighteenth century—restless, inquisitive, sceptical—was that with which the athletic genius of Massillon chiefly wrestled. For his age he was the philosopher of the pulpit, presaging in his sermons, at the same time that he denounced, the philosophy of the encyclopedists. With the stately oratory and the stern dogma of Bourdaloue such a mind as Voltaire's was incapable of feeling sympathy; but in the charming diction, the rare mastery of the secrets of the human heart, the artful yet powerful appeals to reason which characterize the sermons of Massillon, Voltaire found abundant intellectual recreation; while many another reader then and since has felt that, in addressing himself primarily to the intellect, the great preacher by no means neglected the conscience of his hearers. His whole works were collected by his nephew, Joseph Massillon, in 1745-48. They have since been frequently reprinted.

MASSINGER, PHILIP, the dramatist, was born in 1584. His father was a gentleman in the service of Henry earl of Pembroke, and the younger Massinger seems to have been brought up in the family of that nobleman. At the age of eighteen he was sent to Oxford, and about four years later removed to London, where he found employment as a writer for the stage. In this occupation he seems to have passed the remainder of his life. Very little more is known about him, except that he suffered much from poverty. It has been conjectured that he became a Roman catholic; but of this there is no evidence. He died in London at the age of fifty-six, and was buried as a stranger. The titles of thirty-seven of his plays are known to us, of which eighteen are still extant. In a few of them he is supposed to have been assisted by other authors, as by Decker in the "Virgin-Martyr," and by Middleton and Rowley in the "Old Law." The first critical edition of his works is that by Gifford, 1805—second edition, 1813. This contains some valuable notes. A useful edition is that by Hartley Coleridge, Moxon, 1839. The groundwork of Massinger's stories is commonly taken from some forgotten French or Italian novelist; but the admirable conduct of the plot—one of his great merits—is certainly his own. Five of his dramas belong to the class of tragedies, according to the common classification, *i. e.*, they are

concluded in death; the rest may be considered as tragi-comedies, being raised by the depth of the interest or the weight of the characters from the region of pure comedy. Usually he intermixes grave and comic scenes after the manner of his contemporaries. His versification, though much less musical than that of Shakspeare, is excellent of its kind. He was a good scholar, and his writings contain frequent allusions to the classics, but are in general free from the cumbrous and pedantic ostentation of Ben Jonson. He was not a poet of high imagination, and his plays are more remarkable for the excellence of their form and execution than for creative genius. Like Beaumont and Fletcher, he commonly derives the main interest of his plot from a love story; and the range of human passion is therefore much more limited than in Shakspeare. His greatest fault is perhaps a want of comic power, which unhappily leads him too often to substitute coarse buffoonery for wit, and dull ribaldry for genuine humour. "The most striking excellence of Massinger," says Mr. Hallam, "is his conception of character; and in this I must incline to place him above Fletcher, and, if I may venture to say so, even above Jonson. He is free from the hard outline of the one and the negligent looseness of the other. As a tragic writer he appears to me second only to Shakspeare; in the higher comedy I can hardly think him inferior to Jonson." Two of Massinger's plays are still occasionally acted—the "City Madam," and the "New way to pay old debts"—principally on account of the scope which the part of *Luke* in the former, and *Overreach* in the latter, affords to a first-rate actor.—G.

MASSON, ANTOINE, a celebrated French engraver, was born in 1686 at Lowry, near Orleans. Brought up as a damascener, or engraver and inlayer of metals, an art then much in vogue, he seems to have been self-instructed in the higher branch of engraving in which he acquired so great a reputation. Masson's style of engraving was quite original. He depended solely on the graver, which he used with extraordinary facility and precision, and he attained to a discrimination of surface and texture that was then quite novel; but his facility is often too apparent, his cleverness running into eccentricity and mannerism. His characteristic merits and defects are well shown in his most celebrated plate, "The Disciples at Emmaus," after Titian, copies of which are much prized by collectors. He engraved a large number of other figure subjects which are also highly esteemed, and which are described at length by Dumesnil. Masson drew portraits and engraved a large number from his original drawings, including among them many of the most distinguished men of his time: one of the most celebrated as an engraving is the head of M. de Brissacier, or the Grey-haired Man, as it is called by amateurs. Masson was engraver-in-ordinary to the king, and a member of the Academy. He died at Paris in 1700.—His daughter, MADELAINE MASSON, born about 1689, engraved several heads, nearly life-size, in the manner of her father whose pupil she was.—J. T. e.

MASSON, FRANCIS, a naturalist, was born in 1721 at Aberdeen, and died at Montreal in December, 1805. He was fond of gardening, and went to London in order to get employment at Kew. He attracted the notice of Aiton, the director of the garden at Kew, and in 1771 he was sent on a botanical expedition to the Cape of Good Hope, where he made large collections of bulbs and seeds. In 1776 he was sent to the Canaries, Azores, Madeira, a portion of the Antilles, and the island of St. Christopher. He returned to England in 1781. Subsequently he was sent to Portugal, and paid a second visit to Africa and the Cape; and in 1797 he explored Canada. He was a zealous and indefatigable collector. He published a work in folio entitled "Stapelie Novæ; or a collection of several new species of that genus discovered in the interior parts of Africa." A genus *Massonia* has been named after him by Linnaeus, with whom he corresponded during his visit to Africa.—J. H. B.

MASSOUDI, otherwise ABOL HASSAN ALI, was a celebrated Arabian writer of the tenth century. His surname had been religiously preserved in the family as being derived from an ancestor named Masoud, whose eldest son had accompanied the prophet in his flight, and had served him faithfully and zealously. Massoudi was born at Bagdad about the end of the ninth century. He spent the greater part of his life in travelling through the then vast extent of Mussulman dominion. To describe the length of his journeys he applies to himself the words of an Arab poet who says, "I have gone so far towards the setting sun that I have forgotten his rising," and again, "I have gone

so far to the east that I have forgotten the name of the west." Few were the countries between China and Spain that he did not visit. In 915 he was at Bassora; after visiting the ancient Persopolis and other towns he embarked for India. In 926 he is found to have been in Palestine; in 948 at Antioch. In 946 he was residing at Damascus; and eleven years afterwards he died in Egypt in 957. No Arabian writer up to his day had done so much to enlighten his countrymen and co-religionists on the habits, character, and learning of foreign nations. His knowledge was evidently more various than profound; and what he narrates was gathered from hearsay, not from the study of books. His principal work was a kind of encyclopædia, entitled "Akhbar-al-zaman" (Memoirs of the time), of which the abridgement executed by himself is still extant, under the title of "Moroudj-al-dzeheb" (Meadows of gold). The first part of the work consists of a geographical description of the globe and its various regions; the second part, which is much larger, contains a narrative of historical events from the time of Mahomet to the end of the ninth century. A translation of the work by Dr. Sprenger was printed in quarto, 1841, by the Society of the Oriental Translation Fund, under the title of "El Masudi's Historical Encyclopædia." In the imperial library at Paris there is another work by this author entitled "The Book of Warning," being a collection of his observations on history, geography, and science.—R. H.

MASTER or MASTERS, THOMAS, an English clergyman, who gained some celebrity in classical and literary pursuits, was born at Cote in Gloucestershire, and in 1624 obtained a fellowship at New College, Oxford. His principal work is a Greek poem on the crucifixion, which was published in 1658 with a Latin version by Jacob, and an English translation from the pen of Cowley. Its author had died in 1643. A Latin epitaph in honour of him was composed by his friend, Lord Herbert of Cherbury.—W. B.

MASTERS, ROBERT, born in London in 1713, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, entered the English church, and held the rectory of Landbeach in Cambridgeshire. He devoted himself to antiquarian studies, and contributed several articles to the *Archæologia*. The separate works published by him were "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Rev. Thomas Baker;" a "Catalogue of the Pictures in the Cambridge Colleges;" and a "Short Account of the Parish of Waterbeach;" besides a "Sermon on the Mischiefs of Faction," and a "History of Corpus Christi College." He died in 1798.—W. B.

MATHAM, JACOB, Dutch engraver, was born at Haarlem in 1571. He was son-in-law and scholar of H. Goltzius; he also studied in Italy. He worked wholly with the graver, which he used with great facility and firmness; but his drawing is often incorrect. He engraved many pictures of the Italian masters, including the Mount Parnassus, and a Holy Family, by Raphael; a Visitation, by P. Veronese; a Holy Family with St. Catharine, by Titian; and several after Zucchero. Also many by Northern painters, including Albert Durer's Crucifixion; Samson and Dalilah, by Rubens; an Annunciation, and various others by Bloemart; several from the designs of Goltzius; and a great many portraits. He died in 1631.—His son and scholar, **THEODOR MATHAM**, a very respectable engraver, especially of portraits, was born about 1600, and was living in 1678.—J. T.-e.

MATHER was the name of a family which produced four ministers of the gospel, still remembered in English and American history:—

RICHARD MATHER was a native of Lowton in Lancashire. He studied at Brazenose college, Oxford, and entered the English church; but was suspended for nonconformity in 1633. Two years later, having emigrated to New England, he became pastor of a congregation at Dorchester, to which he continued to minister till his death in 1689.

SAMUEL MATHER, eldest son of the preceding, was born in Lancashire in 1626; he accompanied his father to America, and studied at Harvard college. Returning to England in 1650, he completed his education at Oxford and Cambridge, became chaplain to Magdalen college, and after officiating a few years at Lath he went with Henry Croftwell to Ireland, where he attained popularity as a preacher. He was suspended after the Restoration, and died in 1671. A posthumous volume of his sermons on the Old Testament types had an extensive circulation.

DOMINIC MATHER, a younger son of Richard, was born at Dorchester in 1639, and educated at Harvard college, where he

took his degree with honours at the age of seventeen. He afterwards visited England, studied at Trinity college, Dublin, and became chaplain to the governor of Guernsey in 1659. On his return to America he was elected pastor of the north church in Boston; the presidency of Harvard college was conferred upon him in 1684; and he had subsequently the honour of obtaining the first doctorship in divinity which it bestowed. In a state of society which gave the clergy so much weight in civil affairs, a man of his ability and learning easily acquired great political influence; and when Charles II. attempted to deprive the colony of its charter, he took a prominent part in the public meeting of his townsmen, which passed a resolution against the surrender of their privileges. He was also appointed to carry their remonstrance to England; and after the proclamation of liberty of conscience in the following year, he presented at court the addresses of thanks sent by churches in the colony. He did not return to America till after the Revolution, and had the satisfaction of carrying with him the new charter granted by William III. The number of his publications came little short of a hundred. He died in 1723.

COTTON MATHER, son of the preceding, was born in Boston in 1663. He entered Harvard college at the age of twelve, having already acquired considerable familiarity with the Latin and Greek languages. Four years later he took his first degree, and before he had passed his twentieth year he had been ordained as his father's colleague in the pastorate, having conquered an impediment in his speech which threatened to exclude him from the pulpit. Like his father, he took a prominent part in the political affairs of the colony, prosecuting at the same time those varied studies and incessant labours of the pen, which made him one of the most accomplished linguists and voluminous authors of that age. He was distinguished also by his active benevolence; many charitable schemes were originated by him, and his native city owed to him the introduction of the practice of inoculation. But his keen advocacy of the judicial procedure which brought so large a number of persons to death or imprisonment in New England on a charge of witchcraft, and the views which he maintained on demoniacal possession in such works as his "Remarkable Providences" and his "Wonders of the Invisible World," though they were common errors of the age, have cast a shadow of superstition and fanaticism on his piety. Of his other writings, which exceeded the number of three hundred, his "Essays to do Good" is the best known; but his genius and learning appear more distinctly in his "Ecclesiastical History of New England," and his "Curiosa Americana." The university of Glasgow conferred upon him the degree of D.D., and in 1714 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London. His death took place in 1728.—W. B.

MATHEW, THEOBALD, was born at Thomastown, county of Tipperary, on the 10th of October, 1790. Losing both his parents at an early age, he was placed by a relative, Lady Elizabeth Mathew, under the tuition of the Rev. D. O'Donnell, a parish priest. At the age of thirteen he was sent to a school at Limerick, whence in 1810 he proceeded to Maynooth. In 1814 he was ordained priest in Dublin. Cork became the scene of his first active charities among the poor, to whom he acted as counsellor, physician, banker, and friend. The direct obstacle to all his efforts for the improvement of the lowest classes was drunkenness, a vice deemed ineradicable from the Irish character. Nevertheless, a society for the suppression of drunkenness was formed by certain Quakers and others in Cork, who, finding their own efforts almost useless, addressed themselves to the Roman catholic priest, Father Mathew. The latter applied himself zealously to the task of converting drunkards to sobriety, and in about twenty months succeeded in attaching to the Total Abstinence Association some of the most obdurate sots in Cork. The fame of Father Mathew's eloquence and energy spread rapidly through the country. In the month of August, 1839, a general outburst of enthusiasm in favour of temperance took place. Thousands upon thousands rushed to take the pledge. Limerick presented a scene of indescribable excitement. At Parnostown a military force was necessary to keep order about the chapel in which the apostle of temperance was preaching. At Nenagh twenty thousand persons are said to have become teetotallers in one day; one hundred thousand in Galway in two days; in Longhrea eighty thousand in two days; between that and Portlanna from one hundred and eighty thousand to two hundred thousand; and in Dublin about

seventy thousand in five days. In 1844 Father Mathew visited Liverpool, Manchester, and London, and everywhere excited the greatest possible enthusiasm. His fortune and that of his brother and other relatives, who were distillers, suffered considerably from the change brought about by his preaching. A pension of £300 a year was granted to him from the crown, and collections were made in his behalf in various parts of the kingdom. For a short period he went out as a missionary to the Feejee islands, then returned to Queenstown, Ireland, where, after a few years of retirement, he died on the 8th December, 1856.—R. H.

MATHEWS, CHARLES, an eminent comedian, was born on the 28th June, 1776, at No. 18 in the Strand, London, where his father was a bookseller and a Wesleyan methodist. Charles was sent to Merchant Taylors' school, and a chance acquaintance with Elliston stimulated that curiosity about the stage which had arisen from the boy's strict exclusion from theatres. A secret visit to Drury Lane fascinated young Mathews, who began acting privately under Elliston's guidance in the backroom of a pastry cook's in the Strand. His first public appearance was in September, 1793, at Richmond, in Richard III., when he played in the character of *Richmond*. His father offered no useless opposition to his wishes, but giving him twenty guineas, let him start on his new career before he was eighteen. For the first ten years he achieved no particular success in his various engagements in Ireland, Wales, Bath, York, &c. In 1797 he married Miss Strong of Exeter, who died of a decline in 1802. The following year he married Miss Jackson, and the newly-married pair were engaged by Colman to perform at the Haymarket, London. Their fame was here thoroughly established as excellent actors of comedy and farce. In 1810 Mrs. Mathews quitted the stage, and two years later her husband began an engagement at Covent Garden, which lasted till 1817. In April, 1818, began his celebrated entertainment "At Home," which offered peculiar advantages for the display of his talents, and continued for many years to attract crowds. An excellent mimic, full of vivacity, abounding in anecdote and humorous descriptions, he exhibited in appropriate costume characteristic adventures of men of every variety. His spirit of fun, his gentlemanly manners, and his clever comic singing, gave an inimitable charm to these performances. Success attended him in America, whither he went in 1823, returning to England with fresh materials for a new "At Home." He became joint proprietor of the Adelphi theatre, where he gave his entertainments for some years. In 1834 he again went to America, was taken ill on the voyage home, and died at Devonport, on his fifty-ninth birthday, of water on the chest.—His son, CHARLES JAMES, born 1803, followed in his father's footsteps, and gained a well-earned reputation as an actor of farce and comedy. He is the author of "My Wife's Mother," a drama first performed in 1833, and which was well received; also of many afterpieces, chiefly adaptations from the French. Along with Mrs. Matthews, he in 1870 paid a successful professional visit to Australia, and on his return reappeared on the stage in October, 1872.—R. H.

MATILDA, Countess of Tuscany, was born in 1046, or possibly in 1039, her father, Boniface III., being marquis of Tuscany; a territory which then included the present Tuscany, Modena, Reggio, Mantua, Ferrara, part of Umbria, the duchy of Spoleto, Verona, almost all the former patrimony of St. Peter from Viterbo to Orvieto, and part of the march of Ancona. In 1063 she married Godfrey le Bossu, son of the duke of Lorraine; and after his death, Guelf V., duke of Bavaria, in 1089. She left both her husbands on account, it is said, of their not being sufficiently devoted to the Holy See, which Matilda specially revered and upheld. In 1077, under the influence of Pope Gregory VII., she made a reversionary donation to the church of all her possessions, which would otherwise have passed to the emperor. This donation led to a great deal of active hostility between the emperors and Matilda: she took the field in person several times, and finally carried her point, having renewed her donation before her death, which took place on the 24th July, 1115. The church succeeded in obtaining possession of a great part of the territory thus conferred upon its chief.—W. M. R.

MATILDA or MAUD, Queen of England, the daughter of Henry I., was born about the year 1102. She was affianced in 1110 to Henry V., emperor of Germany, who left her a widow in 1125. Two years afterwards she married Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, by whom she had three sons. On the death of her father in 1135, Matilda succeeded to the vacant throne.

But Stephen, count of Boulogne, grandson of William the Conqueror by his daughter Adela, also claimed the crown, which he alleged could not be inherited by females; and having gained over the clergy and the barons by liberal promises of concessions and a redress of grievances, he was crowned upon the 26th of September, 1135. David, king of Scotland, having invaded England for the purpose of supporting the right of his niece, was defeated in the "battle of the Standard." Matilda's cause was reduced to the lowest ebb, and her husband even consented to conclude a truce with Stephen on receiving payment of a pension. The popularity of the new king, however, soon declined. His measures offended both the clergy and the nobles; and even his own brother Henry, bishop of Winchester, complained loudly of his violation of the privileges of the church. Matilda promptly availed herself of this favourable opportunity to recover her lost inheritance, and landed in England in 1139, accompanied by her natural brother, Robert of Gloucester, and a small body of adherents. A fierce and protracted civil war now commenced, and was productive of great misery to the nation. At length Stephen was defeated and taken prisoner at a battle fought at Lincoln, February 2nd, 1141. His party for a time was entirely overthrown, and Matilda was soon afterwards crowned at Winchester by the papal legate, Stephen's brother. Her haughty and imperious conduct, however, speedily alienated both the nobles and the people. A conspiracy was formed against her, the citizens of London revolted, and she was compelled to seek safety by flight; while her brother Robert, the life and soul of her party, fell into the hands of the enemy. Stephen and he were exchanged for each other. The civil war was renewed with redoubled fury, and raged for many years with alternate success and defeat on both sides. At length, worn out with anxieties and trials, Matilda retired to Normandy on the death of her brother in 1147, and spent the remaining twenty years of her life there in retirement and peace. She died in 1167.—J. T.

MATILDA CAROLINE, Queen of Denmark. See CAROLINE MATILDA.

MATSYS, QUINTIN, written also Massys and Metsys, the well-known smith at Antwerp, was born at Louvain about 1460, and was brought up by his father to his own occupation, that of a smith, a pursuit then often requiring artistic knowledge and manipulative skill. Quintin distinguished himself first at Louvain, and afterwards at Antwerp, by his ornamental railings and such productions. At Antwerp he fell in love with a painter's daughter, and to gain her hand changed his occupation from that of smith to painter, removing for a time to Brussels to learn the art of Roger vander Weyden. He soon succeeded; in 1491 he was admitted a master into the Antwerp guild of St. Luke, and shortly afterwards he married Adelaide van Tuyt, by whom he had six children; she died, and Quintin married again in 1508-9, and had by his second wife seven children. Adelaide van Tuyt must be the heroine of the story with which Quintin's name is romantically associated; the portrait with his own in the gallery of Florence represents his second wife, Catherine Heyens; it is dated 1520. Quintin Matsys was the most celebrated painter of his time at Antwerp. His masterpiece, the "Taking down from the cross," painted in 1508, for the altar of the chapel of the Joiners' company in the cathedral, is now one of the principal attractions of the Antwerp museum. It is most carefully and elaborately executed, and is an admirable work, in spite of its Gothic taste. The painter received only three hundred florins for it, about £25; and the city purchased it of the Joiners' company for fifteen hundred florins in 1577. Queen Elizabeth wished to possess it, and is said to have offered in vain forty thousand florins for it. The careful works of this painter are well known in this country; from the so-called "Misers" at Windsor, the picture in the National gallery, and other examples. Rathgeber, in his *Annals* enumerates seventy-eight works attributed to this painter. He is said to have died of the *suette* in the Carthusian convent at Antwerp in 1530-31. The monumental funeral-stone, preserved in the Antwerp museum, has the date 1529; but this is now shown to be an error; it was not made until a hundred years after his death. Quintin was originally buried in the convent of the Carthusians, and when this convent was suppressed his remains were reburied in front of the cathedral at Antwerp, with the following inscription placed in the wall of the cathedral, to commemorate the circumstance and his history:—"Quintin Matsys, incomparabilis artis pictoris, admiratrix grataque Posteritas anno post obitum seculari c. lxx. posuit. Commem-

ialis amor de mulcibre fecit Apellein."—His son, JAN MATSYS, by his first wife, was also a painter; he was admitted into the Antwerp guild in 1581, and was still living in 1569.—(See the *Catalogue du Musée d'Anvers*, 1857).—R. N. W.

MATTATHIAS. See MACCAREES.

MATTEI, SAVERIO, author of works theological, poetical, and legal, born at Montepavone in Calabria-Ultra, 19th October, 1742; died in Naples, 31st August, 1795. His early education was not only superintended, but in a great measure imparted, by his father. He held a professorship of Oriental languages in Naples, practised law, wrote theatrical pieces, accepted various public posts, corresponded on literary and biblical topics with noted men, both compatriots and aliens; and produced a large number of works, amongst them—"I libri poetici della Bibbia tradotti dall'Ebraico originale ed adattati al gusto della poesia Italiana, colle note ed osservazioni critiche, poetiche, e morali, e colle dissertazioni su' luoghi più difficili, e contrastato del senso letterale e spirituale." This book was much admired by some, much controverted by others; and "L'Apologetico Cristiano," published afterwards, is the learned and talented self-defence of its author.—C. G. R.

MATTEIS, PAOLO DE, a celebrated painter of the Neapolitan school, was born at Cilento in 1662. He was the best of the scholars of Luca Giordano, whom he equalled in celerity, though not in ability. He was also a pupil of Morandi. Matteis made Naples his home, but was much engaged in decorating the churches and public buildings of other cities. He spent three years in France, where he obtained considerable celebrity. At Rome, whither he was invited by Pope Benedict XIII., he painted the Minerva and the church of Ara Caeli. At Genoa he painted two pictures for the church of S. Girolamo. But his chief works were executed in Naples: that on which he most prided himself being the decoration, in ten days, of the large cupola of the Gesù Nuovo (since destroyed) with frescoes in the manner of Lanfranco. His paintings in the Matelona gallery and in the church of the Pii Operai are in a better style. Matteis, Lanzi thinks, may vie with any painter of his age. He is, however, one of the able men who are chiefly memorable as prominent amongst those who helped forward the decline of art in Italy. He died in 1729. Matteis wrote a folio volume of instructions in design, "Il Libro d'Insegnamento del Disegno."—J. T.-e.

MATTHAEI, CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH, an eminent scholar and critic of the last century, was born in Thuringia in 1744. After occupying the chair of belles-lettres in the university of Moscow, he was for some time professor of philosophy at Wittemberg; and thence he returned to Moscow, where he held latterly the professorship of classical literature and the dignity of Aulic councillor. Besides his edition of the New Testament he published a number of works, chiefly editions of ancient authors, among which were Euripides, Socrates, Gregory Nazianzen, and Gregory of Thessalonica. He died in 1811.—W. B.

MATTHÆI, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, German painter, was born at Meissen, March 4, 1777. His father, Johann Gottlob Matthæi—born at Meissen in 1753; died at Dresden in 1832—a sculptor of some ability and keeper of the Mengs gallery of casts at Dresden, was his earliest instructor in art. After leaving the Dresden academy, Friedrich Matthæi studied in Paris under Cusanova; in Vienna under Füger; then proceeded to Italy, and in 1809 won the prize for painting at Florence. The pictures sent by him from Italy to the Dresden exhibition excited much interest. He was, in 1809, nominated professor of painting in the Dresden academy. For a long series of years Matthæi was one of the leaders of the Dresden school of painting, and many eminent living painters of Germany were his pupils. He painted historical and religious subjects, and portraits. His works are admired for correct drawing, careful finish, and a warm tone of colour, which reminds the observer of that of the Florentine school. He died at Vienna whilst on a journey, in October, 1845.—His brother, ERNEST GOTTLIEB MATTHÆI—born in 1779; died March, 1842—was a sculptor of some reputation. His works were chiefly from the ancient mythology. He was teacher of modelling in the Dresden academy, and succeeded his father as keeper of the Mengs collection.—J. T.-e.

MATTHESON, JOHAN, a celebrated musician and musical writer, was born at Hamburg on the 28th of September, 1681. In the seventh year of his age he was placed by his parents under the care of different masters, and instructed by them in the rudiments of learning and the principles of music, in which

science he improved so fast that at the age of nine he was able to sing to the organ at Hamburg compositions of his own. His masters were Brummüller, Prætorius, and Koerner, and he played on the violin, the bass-viol, the flute, and the hautboy. In 1690 he commenced his literary studies, which included jurisprudence and a knowledge of the Italian and the English languages. During the years 1696–97 he resided at Keil, and sang the soprano parts in the operas performed there. He returned to Hamburg in 1699, and pursued his studies in counterpoint and composition with redoubled vigour. He now produced his first opera, "Les Pléiades," in which he appeared as the principal tenor singer, a post which he retained for several years. In 1703 he made the acquaintance of Handel, and they visited Lübeck together. The situation of organist to the cathedral was then vacant by the resignation of Dietrich Buxtehude, and Mattheson and his friend agreed to canvass for the vacancy. But they found rather a singular condition attached to the office, which was, that the successful candidate must marry the daughter of the retiring organist; and as this was not agreeable to either party, they speedily returned to Hamburg. The degree of friendship between the two young musicians at this period may be understood by the following passage in one of Mattheson's writings—"I introduced him (Handel) to the opera, and to many houses where he played music, which procured for him many pupils. He dined often with my father, whose table was open to him; he taught me then a little counterpoint, whilst I, on my side, was very useful to him in dramatic style." Thus they were bound together by a friendship which, at its commencement, was nearly coming to a tragical conclusion. On the 5th of December, 1704, was performed the opera of "Cleopatra," Mattheson's third opera, in which the composer himself performed the part of *Antony*. He was accustomed, after the death of *Antony*, to conduct the remainder of the performance himself, to which Kaiser had never made any objection. But Handel, who had succeeded the old maestro as conductor of the orchestra, was less accommodating, and refused to give up the harpsichord when the resuscitated *Antony* presented himself. Mattheson was naturally very much irritated at being deprived of his privilege as a maestro; and at the end of the representation he left the theatre with Handel, overwhelming him with reproaches. His complaints were not apparently received very graciously, for they had scarcely got out of the theatre when the enraged Mattheson administered to the offender a box on the ear; swords were immediately drawn, and they fought there and then in front of the theatre. Mattheson's weapon was shivered on a large metal button on the coat of his adversary, and this happy circumstance terminated the combat; whereupon Mattheson quotes from some great philosopher—"If you break your sword upon your friend, you do not injure him so much as if you spoke ill of him." And after this piece of naivete, he adds—"Thanks to a distinguished municipal councillor, and to a director of the theatre, we were reconciled." In 1705 he went to Brunswick and produced a French opera, "Le retour de l'âge d'or." Upon his return to Hamburg he was appointed governor to the son of the English resident of that city, and in that capacity made several visits to Leipsic, Dresden, Haarlem, &c. At Haarlem he was offered the post of principal organist, with a salary of fifteen hundred florins a year; but he declined it, choosing rather to return to his own country, where he became secretary to Sir Cyril Wych, resident at Hamburg for the English court. In the course of his employment in this office he was trusted with several important negotiations, and made frequent journeys to Leipsic, Bremen, and different parts of Saxony, from which he reaped considerable advantages. Upon the death of Sir Cyril in the year 1712, the care of the English affairs in the circle of Lower Saxony devolved upon Mattheson, and he occupied the office of resident till the son of the late minister received the appointment. Upon the accession of George I. to the crown of England he composed a memorable serenata; and in the year 1718 obtained the reversion of the office of chapel-master of the cathedral of Hamburg, with certain other appointments prefixed to it. During all this time he continued to act as secretary to the British resident; and upon many occasions of his absence he discharged in his own person the functions of the minister. Amidst that multiplicity of business which necessarily sprung from such a situation, Mattheson found means to prosecute his musical studies. He composed music for the church and for the theatre, and was ever present at the

performance of it; he practised the harpsichord at his own apartments, and on that instrument, if not on the organ, was unquestionably one of the first performers of the time. He wrote and translated books to an incredible number, and this without an exclusive attachment to any particular object; and the versatility of his temper cannot be more strongly marked than by observing, that he composed church music and operas, wrote treatises on music and on the longitude. His writings in general abound with intelligence, communicated in a desultory manner, and are an evidence that the author possessed more learning than judgment. This industrious man died April 17, 1764. He left a legacy of forty-four thousand marks to build an organ for the cathedral of Hamburg, which was accomplished, after his own design, by the celebrated Hildebrand.—E. F. R.

MATTHEW OF WESTMINSTER is the name of the supposed compiler and author of the "Flores Historiarum," a chronicle which commences with the creation of the world, after the fashion of our mediæval monkish annalists, and closes with the death of Edward I. According to the received account of him he was a monk of the abbey of Westminster; but it is disputed whether he died soon after the beginning or towards the close of the fourteenth century. The continuation of Matthew Paris stops at 1278, while the work of the so-called Matthew of Westminster comes down to 1307. It is for the intervening period that the "Flores Historiarum," with its often spirited narrative of Edward's wars, is most to be valued, though in the case of Scotland even more than the usual animus of the old English annalists is discernible, and Sir William Wallace is styled a "son of Belial." It must be added that, in an article on Anglo-Saxon history in No. 67 of the *Quarterly Review*, and from the pen, we believe, of the late Sir Francis Palgrave, Matthew of Westminster, so often and so gravely cited by historians, is styled "a phantom who never existed." "The choice of the name," the reviewer continues, "seems to have arisen from a confused lemma or colophon relating to the well-known Matthew Paris, of whose chronicle the latter part of the work now under consideration is an abridgment." But this last assertion of the *Quarterly Review* is itself obviously incorrect; Matthew Paris, as already remarked, closing with the year 1278, while Matthew of Westminster pursues his narrative to 1307. The "Flores Historiarum" was first published at London in 1567, and again at Frankfurt in 1601, with a continuation to the year 1877. As the "Flowers of History," an English translation of it was published in 1853 in Bohn's Antiquarian Library.—F. E.

MATTHEW CANTACUZENE. See CANTACUZENE.

MATTHEW PARIS. See PARIS, MATTHEW.

MATTHEW, TOBIAS, D.D., Archbishop of York, was born in 1546 in Bristol, and studied at Christ church, Oxford, where he afterwards held the presidency of St. John's college, and the vice-chancellorship of the university. His piety and active benevolence, combined with his theological acquirements and popularity as a preacher, gave him a long and varied course of ecclesiastical preferment, which issued in his translation in 1606 from the bishopric of Durham to the see of York. The only work published by him was a controversial oration against the jesuit Campian. He died at Cawood in 1628.—W. B.

MATTHEW, TOBIAS, eldest son of the preceding, born at Oxford in 1578, and educated at Christ church; was converted to popery in 1605 during a visit to Italy, and after his return to London was imprisoned for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. That punishment being afterwards commuted into exile during the king's pleasure, the influence of the duke of Buckingham enabled him to revisit England; and he ultimately enjoyed the favour of James I., by whom he was knighted in 1628. In the following reign he accompanied Strafford to Ireland, and thence retired to Ghent, where he died in 1655. He wrote a life of St. Theresa; a translation of Augustine's Confessions; and a few other works.—W. B.

MATTHEWS, ALEXANDER, an active botanical collector, died at Chachapoyas, on the Andes in Peru, on the 24th November, 1841. For many years he was engaged collecting Peruvian and Chilian plants, which were transmitted to Britain. He discovered many new and rare species, which have been described and figured in various botanical periodicals.—J. H. B.

MATTHIE, AUGUST HEINRICH, a distinguished German philologist, was born at Göttingen, 25th December, 1769, and after a careful education, devoted himself to classical learning in the university of his native town. In 1789 he became

private tutor at Amsterdam, and in 1801 was appointed head-master of the Altenburg gymnasium, the duties of which office he most honourably discharged till his death on the 5th January, 1835. He is particularly known for his excellent Greek grammar and other school-books, but has left also a number of valuable editions (especially Euripides, nine volumes) and learned treatises, and other works of a miscellaneous character.—K. E.

MATTHIAS, Emperor of Germany, was born on the 24th February, 1557, and died on the 20th March, 1619. He was the son of Maximilian II., and had for preceptor Busbeck, who introduced him to letters. In 1578 the catholics of the Netherlands called him as their governor, to counterbalance the prince of Orange, an office he accepted, but did not retain. After this he commanded a corps against the Turks; and on the death of Ernest, which made him heir-apparent, he was named governor of Austria. In September, 1608, he was crowned king of Hungary, and swore to observe the constitution. On the death of his brother Rodolph II., in 1612, Matthias was elected emperor. In 1617 he attempted, but in vain, to dissolve the hostile confederations, which, under the names of catholic league and protestant union, were dividing Germany, and preventing all possibility of unity. Unfortunately he appointed two men, Slawata and Martinitz, to the regency of Bohemia, where they were detested by the protestant party. The protestants held a meeting at Prague, and apparently instigated by Count Thurn, repaired to the palace of the regency to demand explanations. Fierce passions were excited, and the result was that the two members of regency with their secretary were thrown out of the window. This unhappy conclusion was the origin of the famous Thirty Years' war. Nothing but the sword would satisfy either party. Matthias died shortly after, and then came the tempest which deluged Germany with blood and crime.—P. E. D.

MATTHIAS CORVINUS, King of Hungary, one of the ablest and most accomplished princes of his time, was born at Klausenburg on the 27th March, 1443. He was the son of the celebrated General John Huniades, whose eminent services to King Ladislaus were ill requited by the imprisonment of Matthias, and the execution of his brother Ladislaus Corvinus. Matthias was committed to the care of the king of Bohemia, in whose custody he remained until he was elected king of Hungary in 1457. King George Podiebrad then set him free, and gave him his daughter Catherine in marriage. Further efforts were necessary to seat him firmly on the throne. Factions opposed to the family of Hunyadi proceeded to elect the Emperor Frederic III. their king; and a war ensued between Matthias and Frederic, which, commencing in 1459, ended in a treaty of peace that was signed in 1464. At his coronation, which immediately followed, Matthias confirmed to his subjects the privileges conferred on them by the charter of Andrew II. As the defenders of Christian Europe against the invading Turks, Matthias, his generals, and his people greatly distinguished themselves; yet when he had to choose between fighting Mahometans and leading a crusade against Bohemian heretics, he chose the latter course in 1467, being tempted by the pope's offer of the crown of Bohemia. The war with Bohemia was prolonged until 1478, when Moravia and Silesia were ceded by treaty to Matthias. The previous year was rendered memorable in Hungarian history by a short and decisive war with the Emperor Frederic. Matthias drove that monarch out of his hereditary dominions. By the mediation of Venice and of the pope a treaty was signed on the 1st of December, 1477, by which Frederic agreed to pay one hundred thousand florins and to invest his formidable antagonist with the sovereignty of Bohemia. The money not being paid, hostilities broke out again, and Matthias, after a long siege, took Vienna on the 22nd January, 1485. For the five remaining years of his life he exercised sovereignty over the Austrian states, and died at Vienna of an apoplectic stroke on the 7th April, 1490. Matthias had many great qualities. Numerous anecdotes of his skill, courage, and learning are extant; but he excited frequent murmurs among his people by the taxation arising out of his continual wars.—(See Matthias's *Hungary*.) He delighted in pomp and magnificence, was a genuine lover of learning, and encouraged the arts and sciences. He founded an academy at Presburg, and formed at Buda a celebrated library, containing more than fifty thousand manuscripts, which was destroyed by the Turks in 1526.—K. H.

MATTHIEU, FRENCH, a French historian, born in Franche-Comté in 1568, was educated among the jesuits, and settled as

an advocate at Lyons. He subsequently resided for a short time in the Netherlands, and ultimately held the office of historiographer of France under Henri IV. and Louis XIII. In addition to a few poems, he wrote a history of the reign of Henri IV., and a separate account of his death; a history of St. Louis; a history of Louis IX.; and a history of France from the time of Francis I. to his own day. He died in 1621.—W. B.

MATTHISSON, FRIEDRICH VON, a distinguished German lyric poet, was born at Hohenodeleben, near Magdeburg, 23rd January, 1761. After studying theology at Halle, which however he soon deserted for polite literature, he obtained a mastership in the Dessau philanthropinum. He then lived for some time with his friend Bonstetten at Nyon, and in 1794 became reader and travelling companion to the reigning princess of Anhalt Dessau. After the death of his patroness he was appointed principal librarian at Stuttgart by the king of Württemberg, who even conferred a patent of nobility on him. In 1824 he retired into private life at Wörlitz, near Dessau, where he died 12th March, 1831. His poems excel by purity of sentiment and language, by great descriptive power, and a melodious flow of rhythm, but often are artificial and lack energy. He also wrote interesting memoirs, "Erinnerungen," 5 vols. His "Bemains" and a selection from his correspondence were edited by Schloch, 4 vols., 1832.—K. E.

MATTIOLI, LUIGI, a celebrated Italian engraver, was born in the principality of Masserano in 1662. He studied painting under C. Cignani, but his pictures not succeeding, whilst his pen drawings of landscapes found a ready sale, his thoughts were turned towards engraving, and he took lessons of G. Crespi. As an engraver he was industrious and successful. Nearly two hundred of his plates have been catalogued, but many are very slight. Perhaps the most esteemed is an Annunciation after L. Carracci. Several other of his prints are after the same master, A. Carracci, Guido, Guercino, &c., and many are from his own designs. He died at Bologna in 1747.—J. T. e.

MATTIOLI, PIETRO ANDREA (called in Latin Matthioli), a celebrated Italian botanist, was born at Siena on the 23rd March, 1500, and died at Trente in 1577. He acquired the elements of his education at Venice, and was afterwards sent to the university of Padua, in order to study law. Medicine, however, had more attraction for him, and he became a doctor of medicine. He practised in his native city for many years. Having attained a competency, he relinquished practice, went to Rome for some years, and then to the valley of Anania, near Trente, where he remained till 1540. He then established himself at Goritz, when he was called by King Ferdinand to Prague. He acted as first physician to the Emperor Maximilian II., and finally, in 1560, returned to Trente, where he died of cholera at the age of seventy-seven. He had great reputation as a botanist, and published a commentary on the materia medica of Dioscorides, besides various medical and botanical letters and memoirs. A genus Matthiola was named after him.—J. H. B.

MATURIN, CHARLES R., a novelist and dramatic writer of the present age, was born in Dublin in 1782. His father was descended from one of those French Huguenot refugees who were driven from France by the revocation of the edict of Nantes. The young Maturin was educated at Trinity college, and immediately after completing his course married a Miss Henrietta Kingsburg. He then took orders, and obtained the curacy of St. Peter's church, Dublin. His father's affairs became embarrassed about this time, and Maturin opened a boarding school with the view of assisting his family. The undertaking prospered at first; but having been deceived by a friend for whom he had made himself responsible, he became liable for a heavy debt, and was obliged to sell his interest in the school. Being thus driven to extremities, he resolved to try the experiment of living by his wits. In 1807 he produced "The Fatal Revenge, or the family of Montorio," the first of a series of romances in which he endeavoured to combine Ann Radcliffe's "thrilling effects" with the dark and guilty horrors engendered in the purulent imagination of Monk Lewis. It was followed by "Women, or pour et contre;" "The Milesian Chief;" "Melmoth the Wanderer;" and "The Albigenses;" which last was published in the last year of his life. In 1816 he made a bold venture for theatrical success. His tragedy of "Bertram," rejected by the Dublin managers, was through the influence of Lord Byron, brought out at Drury Lane with complete success. Maturin realized £1000 by this play, and his novels also

commanded a considerable sale; but he was vain and extravagant, always outrunning the constable, and dogged by the bailiffs. He had an eccentric custom, while composing in his study, of sticking a wafer on his forehead, as a sign to any member of the family who might come in that he was not to be disturbed. The tragedy of "Manuel," called by Byron "the absurd work of a clever man," was produced in 1817, but proved a failure. Scott had a great kindness for Maturin, and did him many a service. He died in Dublin in 1824.—T. A.

MATY, MATTHEW, a distinguished litterateur, was born at Montfort, near Utrecht, in 1718; and after a careful education studied medicine, and took his degree at Leyden. Soon after he became a contributor to the celebrated Bibliothèque Britannique, and with his father emigrated to England. Here he was kindly received, and patronized by Lord Chesterfield and other men of rank, and obtained an office in the newly-founded British museum. In 1758 he was elected F.R.S., and in 1765 its perpetual secretary. In order to disarm the opponents of vaccination he inoculated himself with the small-pox without the knowledge of his family, and kept a journal of the sickness occasioned by this procedure. In 1772 he was appointed principal librarian of the British museum, and died in 1776. Besides the Journal Britannique, he published "Essai sur l'usage;" "Essai sur le caractère du grand médecin, Boerhaave;" "Mémoires of Lord Chesterfield" (prefixed to his miscellaneous works); and several contributions to French and English journals.—K. E.

MATY, PAUL HENRY, only son of the preceding, was born in 1745, and received his early education at Westminster school. He subsequently studied at Cambridge, became a fellow of Trinity college, and after a few years of travel on the continent, was appointed chaplain to the English embassy at Paris. Scruples about some of the articles of the Anglican creed having withdrawn him from the exercise of his clerical office, he devoted himself entirely to literary labours, and succeeded his father in the secretaryship of the Royal Society, being about the same time appointed a sub-librarian of the British museum, in which he afterwards held the office of curator of the antiquities. A translation of Reischach's Travels, a contribution in French to the Gemmæ Marlburienenses, and a posthumous volume of sermons, are his principal works. He died in 1787.—W. B.

MAUBREUIL, MARIE ARMAND GUERRI DE, a political adventurer, born in Bretagne, 1782. He served in the ranks of the Vendéens, and afterwards under Jerome Napoleon, king of Westphalia. After the entry of the allies into Paris, Maubreuil, by his own account, was urged by them to undertake the assassination of Bonaparte, and the robbery of the ex-queen of Westphalia's jewels—the latter of which tasks he actually performed. Whether this story be true or not, Maubreuil lived in consequence a life of constant persecution in his own and other countries, and died in 1855.—W. J. P.

MAUNDER, SAMUEL, an English writer and composer of many useful works, was born in 1790. He married a sister of William Pinnock, the well-known author of numerous catechisms and educational works, and devoted himself to the cultivation of the same species of literature. Mr. Maunder died in 1849. He was the author of the "Treasury of Useful Knowledge;" "Treasury of History;" "Treasury of Natural History;" Biographical Treasury;" "Universal Class Book;" &c.—J. T.

MAUNDREL, HENRY, born in 1650, was chaplain to the English factory at Aleppo, when, early in 1697, fourteen of his companions conceived the design of passing the coming Easter at Jerusalem. Maundrel joined the party, which set forth on the 26th February, and proceeded by Tripoli and the sea-coast to St. Jean d'Acre, from whence it struck inland to the Holy City. They subsequently explored various parts of Palestine, Syria, and the Lebanon. In 1698 Maundrel published at Oxford an account of the expedition in an octavo volume, with plates. It was translated into French, and from French into German. It is described as being the work of an erudite and intelligent man, who was a close observer and an honest writer; and his description of the Lebanon more particularly has been selected for commendation. A "Journey on the Shores of the Euphrates," which appeared in the same volume, and was ascribed to his pen, is now considered not to be his work. Careless and inexact, it contrasts strongly with the accuracy of those portions of the work of which his authorship is undisputed. He died in 1710.—W. J. P.

MAUPEOU RENE, NICOLAS CHARLES AUGUSTIN DE,

Chancellor of France, was born in 1714, and died on the 29th July, 1792. In 1748 he was vice-president of the parliament of Paris, in 1768 first president, and in 1768 chancellor. For some reason not very apparent Maupeou appears to have entertained bitter enmity towards the parliament, and to have conceived the project of its abolition. Personal interest could scarcely have been his motive; on the contrary, he seems to have been actuated by the native malignity of a bilious temperament. In 1770 an edict was published by Louis XV., imposing restrictions on the parliament of Paris. The members, thinking that they would evade the royal authority, declared themselves no longer free, and refused to act. On the 20th January, 1771, they were visited by musketeers, whose duty was to demand a definite "Yes" or "No," as to whether they would resume duty. Those who refused were exiled, and their property declared confiscated. On the 13th April, 1771, the parliament was virtually suppressed at the instigation of Maupeou. Elated with his apparent success, he wished to become prime minister; but the death of Louis XV. changed the current of affairs, and Maupeou was disgraced. He was the last chancellor of the old French monarchy.—P. E. D.

MAUPERTUIS, PIERRE-LOUIS MOREAU DE, a celebrated French man of science, was born at St. Malo on the 17th of July, 1698, and died at Basle on the 27th of July, 1759. In his youth he served for some time in the army, which he quitted in order to apply himself to the study of physical and mathematical science. In 1718 he was appointed a member of the Academy of Sciences. He had the high honour of being the first scientific man in France who publicly maintained the mechanical philosophy of Newton, and in this he was joined by Voltaire, then his intimate friend. In 1727 he visited London, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. Soon afterwards, he passed some time at Basle, learning from John Bernoulli the use of the differential calculus. Reference has been made in preceding articles (see BOUGUER, GODIN, LA CONDAMINE) to the expedition which was despatched from France, 1735, to measure an arc of the meridian near the equator, in order to test the theoretical conclusion of Newton that the earth was flattened towards the poles. To make the comparison complete, another expedition was despatched in the spring of 1736, under the direction of Clairaut, Camus, Lemonnier, Outhier, and Maupertuis, to measure an arc of the meridian as near as possible to the pole. The expedition accomplished its object in spite of great difficulties and hardships, and returned to France in August, 1737. Accounts of its progress and results were published by Maupertuis and by Outhier. In 1745, on the invitation of Frederick the Great, Maupertuis went to Berlin to become president of the Academy of Sciences there. Although possessed of remarkable talent and extensive information, Maupertuis was deficient in sound knowledge and judgment, and given to theorize on insufficient grounds. Of this he gave an example in a work called an "Essay on Cosmology," published in 1756, by attempting to deduce the whole science of mechanics from a somewhat abstruse consequence of the laws of motion, called (but incorrectly) the "principle of the least action;" this principle he professed to prove independently of experience, by a sort of teleological argument. Another of his failings was a degree of pretension by which he gave offence to acquaintance, and amongst others to Voltaire, by whom he was tormented with merciless ridicule, and driven to fury. His last days were spent at Basle, in the society of the children of his old master, John Bernoulli.—W. J. M. R.

MAUR (SAINT), a disciple of St. Benedict, mentioned in St. Gregory's Dialogues, remarkable for his piety, and said to have possessed the power of working miracles. He died in 584. According to some accounts he founded the great abbey of Glanfeuil; but others assert it was founded by St. Maur, a monk of the order of St. Columban, who lived till 640.—D. W. R.

MAUREPAS, JEAN FREDERIC PHELYPEAUX, Count of, a French statesman, born on the 9th July, 1701, and died on the 21st November, 1781. From his father he inherited an office as secretary of state for the navy; but on account of his extreme youth the duties were at first performed by the Marquis La Villette. He afterwards originated many useful improvements in his department, especially by the employment of men of science and the construction of charts. He was disgraced for twenty-five years for a satire on Madame de Pompadour, but on the accession of Louis XVI., was reinstated.—P. E. D.

MAURER, CHRISTOPH, Swiss painter and engraver, was

born at Zurich in 1558. The son of a painter, Josiah Maurer, he was early instructed in the principles of design by his father, but later studied under Tobias Stimmer of Schaffhausen, whose manner he adopted. He painted in distemper and on glass, etched on copper, and engraved on wood. His best prints are a set of hunting scenes from the drawings of Stimmer, published in 1605, a series of wood-cuts of scriptural designs, and forty etchings of Miscellaneous Emblems, published in 1622 by J. H. Bordon. Maurer died in 1614.—J. T. e.

MAURER, HUBERT, German painter, was born in 1738 at Rötchen, near Bonn, and studied first in the Munich art-academy, and afterwards in that of Vienna. In 1772 he went to Rome, where he remained four years. He settled in Vienna, occupying a high place among the artists of that city, till his death in 1818. Hubert Maurer's more important pictures were the altar-pieces which he painted for the chapel-royal and other churches of Vienna and elsewhere, and which in manner approximated to that of Overbeck and his early associates. But he also painted various cabinet pictures from sacred and secular history, and many portraits, including those of the Empress Maria Theresa, and the Emperors Francis I. and Joseph II.—J. T. e.

MAURER, LUDWIG WILHELM, a violinist and composer, was born at Potsdam, February 8 1789. He was a pupil of Haak, concertmeister to Frederick the Great, who brought him out at a concert of Mad. Mara, in Berlin, in 1802. Maurer's success led to his engagement in the private band of the king, which he held until the troubles of 1806 compelled the dismemberment of this body. Furnished by Queen Louise with introductory letters, he set off for Petersburg, but rested some time at Riga, where he met Baillot and Rode; from whose instruction, especially that of the latter, he derived great advantage. After gaining renown and emolument by playing at all the principal cities, he once more met Baillot at Moscow, where at his recommendation he was engaged as musical director and solo violinist by a nobleman named Wsewologski, who retained a complete orchestra in his service. Maurer kept this appointment until 1817, when political circumstances forced his patron to break up his establishment; and he then made an artistic tour through Germany and visited Paris with great success. In 1819 he accepted the office of concertmeister to the king of Hanover, which he held until 1832, taking advantage of his vacations to travel for the display of his talent. His Russian patron having then reorganized his household, again offered Maurer his former appointment, which he accepted, and in fulfilment of which he long resided at Petersburg. His numerous compositions for his instrument are skilful and effective. Several of his concertos have been played in England; but the best known of all his works is the concertante for four violins, which was originally performed by himself, with Spohr, Müller, and Wiele; and was first played in this country at a concert of the Royal Academy of Music in 1834, by Blagrove and three other students. Maurer also produced three operas, one of which, "Der neue Paris," was given in London under the title of "The new Apple of Discord," in 1828. He had two sons—a violinist and violoncellist—both born at Hanover, and both talented.—G. A. M.

MAURICE, Elector of Saxony, a protestant prince, who did more to humble, and more also to save and exalt the interest of protestantism, than any German prince of his age, was born on the 21st March, 1521, at Freiberg, where his father, Duke Henry of Saxony, ruled over a petty principality. His mother, a daughter of Duke Magnus of Mecklenburg, did more to form his character than all his tutors, and awakened in him, while still a boy, an ardent ambition, which became the mainspring of his life. He was soon weary of Freiberg, and repaired to the court of his uncle Duke George at Dresden, with whom he became a great favourite for his love of the chase, his skill and courage in all knightly exercises, and the keen interest which he displayed in public business and affairs. The duke, however, was not prepared to gratify all the wishes of his precocious ambition. "Moritz, Moritz," said he to him one day when he was pleading hard for the gratification of Leisnig, which was expected soon to be in the duke's gift, "you are too ambitious; the whole of Saxony will hardly be big enough for you." The disappointment wounded him deeply, and he withdrew from Dresden to Mainz, where he was admitted to the court of the Elector Albert of Brandenburg. Here he remained for some time, taking full advantage of the favourable opportunities which such a residence afforded him, for acquainting himself with the secular and eccle-

siastical politics of the empire, and with the character and schemes of its numerous princes. But he became dissatisfied ere long with the luxurious and frivolous life which prevailed among the courtiers of the cardinal-electors; and following the advice of his father, who had now declared for the Reformation and joined the league of Schmalkald, he betook himself to Torgau, the residence of his excellent kinsman John Frederick of Saxony. Here his religious views were gained over to the same side, and his distinguished talents and high spirit excited general admiration; but already it began to be surmised that the love of greatness and power was his master passion. "What do you think of my cousin?" said the elector one day aside to Luther as he sat at table with him. Luther cast a searching glance at the young prince, and after a pause replied, that "the elector had better take heed how he nursed up a young lion." "I hope the best," rejoined thoughtfully the elector. In 1540 Duke Henry succeeded to the dominions of Duke George, into which he immediately introduced the Reformation, and in 1541 Maurice married Agnes, the daughter of Philip, landgrave of Hesse. In the same year his father died and left him and his younger brother Augustus co-heirs of his possessions; but this testamentary disposition was set aside as illegal, and he assumed the sole government of his states after making a suitable provision for the dignity of Augustus. He was now free to unfold the whole force of his character, and to adopt the line of policy which was most agreeable to his uncommon genius. He adhered to his father's ecclesiastical policy, and showed his protestant zeal by liberal endowments granted to the reformed university of Leipsic, and by establishing gymnasia at Pforta Meissen and Merseburg. But in secular politics he followed a line of his own. He kept aloof from the league of Schmalkald, to the great disgust of the other protestant princes, particularly of the Elector John Frederick; and he formed the secret design of attaching himself to the service of the Emperor Charles V. as the surest way of raising himself to greatness. He flattered himself he could do so without betraying the interests of religion, and allowed his ambition so completely to blind him as to think that he could ally himself to the most powerful enemy of the Reformation, and forsake the side of its best friends and protectors, without inflicting upon it the most severe wounds. Just at this time the emperor was calling loudly for help against the Turks, and against France, who were pressing upon the empire from opposite sides, and Maurice hastened to his aid with a considerable body of horse and foot. The war with the Turks was raging in Hungary, and he distinguished himself by his energy and valour under the walls of Pesth, then held by the powerful Soliman. Charles rewarded the young hero by giving him the command of a portion of the imperial army which he sent against France—a service in which he acquired still higher distinction and fame. It was in vain that his father-in-law, the landgrave, and the elector renewed their efforts to induce him to join the protestant league; but he avoided coming as yet to the open breach which this conduct rendered inevitable, by assisting them in a war with their furious enemy Duke Henry of Brunswick. At length in 1546, the year of Luther's death, the crisis came. Charles resolved upon attacking the princes of the league in open war, pretending political offences only as the moving cause, and Maurice bound himself by a secret treaty to assist him in this war against his own kinsmen and coreligionists, on condition of succeeding to the electorate, from which the emperor was now resolved to degrade John Frederick. The war commenced in good earnest; and to the scandal of all protestant Europe, Maurice united his evangelical forces with the popish host of Charles, and invaded and laid waste the territories of his unsuspecting neighbour the elector. This perfidious and unnatural act excited the warmest resentment, and the elector hurried from the south of Germany to chastise the invader by a retaliatory invasion. Leipsic, Dresden, and Pirna all fell before his arms, and but for an armistice of five weeks, which John Frederick unwisely consented to, Maurice would have been driven from the field. But the delay enabled the emperor to come up to his relief, and the campaign ended in the memorable disaster of Mühlberg, which made the elector a prisoner, stripped him of all but a small portion of his dominions and transferred part of these with his electoral crown to the hands of Maurice. How deeply the religious interest of the protestant states was compromised by these events was soon apparent, for in 1548 the emperor felt himself strong enough to exact and to enforce in several of these states the Augsburg

Interim, which in all but a few particulars was a return to the corruptions of Rome; and though Maurice shrank from carrying it out in Saxony, he introduced in 1549 the Leipsic Interim which, though moderate enough to have received the reluctant acquiescence of Melancthon, was yet retrograde enough to carry forth among many of the most loyal friends of the Reformation the loudest complaints. After inflicting such heavy blows as these upon a cause which he still professed to love, it could little have been expected that Maurice would in a few years stand forth as the chief champion and deliverer of that very cause. But it came to pass. He conceived the idea of making a true patriotic use of his ill-gotten power and greatness; and he showed as much secrecy and address in concealing his design from the penetration of the unsuspecting emperor, as he displayed vigour, and daring, and true heroism in the steps by which it at length carried it into effect. Having been appointed by the emperor at the close of 1550 to reduce Magdeburg to subjection, he seized the opportunity for collecting an army much larger than was needed for the purposes of the siege; and having entered into a secret treaty with Henry II. of France against Charles, and engaged the assistance of his brother-in-law the young landgrave of Hesse, he suddenly threw off the mask, and boldly declared war against the emperor, in the interest both of religious and political liberty of the German fatherland. Augsburg opened her gates to him, and he marched with an army of more than thirty thousand men to attack the emperor, who was then at Innsbruck. Reaching by forced marches the mountain barriers of the Tyrol, he stormed the fortress of Ehrenberg, and drove Charles in hasty flight from Innsbruck across the Alps to Villach in Carinthia. The council of Trent was broken up in confusion, panic fell upon the pillars of the papacy, and the glorious issue of the campaign was the peace of Passau, signed 2nd August 1552, and afterwards formally ratified by the diet of Augsburg in 1555—an event which put an end to the long-cherished designs of Charles against the religion and liberties of evangelical Germany, and far more than compensated for all the misfortunes which the ambition of the young conqueror had previously brought upon his country. But he did not live to see the formal ratification of this celebrated treaty. He died upon the field of battle, 11th July 1553, at Sievershausen in Luneburg, in a victorious engagement with the Margrave Albert who had repudiated the treaty, and had been put under the ban of the empire as a public enemy. "His was a nature," says Ranke, "like none other that German has ever produced—so secret, so enterprising, so energetic, so much a man of flesh and blood, and not of mere ideas. The fate of protestantism hung upon his actions; his desertion from the cause brought it to the verge of ruin; and his desertion from the emperor was the salvation of liberty."—P. L.

MAURICE OF NASSAU, Prince of Orange, one of the founders of the Dutch republic, born 1567, was the son of William I. prince of Orange, by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Maurice of Saxony, whom young Maurice resembled both in visage and character. At the time of his father's murder he was little more than seventeen years of age—"a handsome youth with dark blue eyes, well-chiselled features, and full, red lips. Maurice, who had already manifested a courage and concentration of character beyond his years (as his elder brother, Philip, had been basely kidnapped from school and detained a captive in Spain for seventeen years) was appointed stadtholder and captain-general by the states of Holland and Zealand. He assumed for his device a fallen oak with a young sapling springing from its root, with the motto, "Tandem sit succulus arbor (The twig shall yet become a tree); and resolutely girded himself for his life-long contest with Spain in behalf of the independence of his country. The United Provinces earnestly entreated help from England in their struggle; and Elizabeth at length consented to furnish six thousand troops under her favourite Leicester, whose imprudence and ambition gave great offence to the states, and thwarted rather than assisted their operations. Through his misconduct Zutphen and Deventer were lost to the republic. The queen herself, by her mingled caprice and parsimony, crippled his energies; and at last the earl and the greater part of his troops were recalled in 1587. Young Maurice he exerted himself to the utmost, and expressed his willingness to sacrifice his own interests and wants to promote the success of Leicester's measures. He readily consented to place his paternal town, Flushing, in the hands of the English as part of the guarantee demanded by the queen. He even united with

the states in urging her to assume the sovereignty of the Seven Provinces, and afterwards, on her refusal, in conferring the office of governor on Leicester. His earliest military achievement was his capture of the city of Axel in 1586 in conjunction with Sir Philip Sidney. In the face of the most formidable obstacles he obstinately turned a deaf ear to any propositions for supplicating peace from Spain, and persisted in carrying on the war. Though feeling keenly the necessity of preserving the friendship of Elizabeth, he courteously but firmly maintained the authority of the government, in opposition to Leicester and his partisans, and the threats and reproaches of the queen. His youth had hitherto kept him in a comparatively subordinate position; but after the destruction of the Spanish Armada he began to act a more conspicuous part in the contest. Zutphen and Deventer were recaptured, and Breda taken, in 1590. After a short but vigorous bombardment the important city of Nimeguen surrendered, and several other towns in that quarter fell into his hands, in 1592. The duke of Parma was carrying on hostilities in France against Henry IV., and had left the management of the war in Holland to Count Mansfeldt. But in spite of his utmost efforts Prince Maurice took the strong city of Gertruydenburg in 1593, and Groningen was compelled to surrender in the following year. The Spaniards were again defeated by Maurice in 1597, and Turnhout, near Antwerp, and several other towns soon after submitted to the states-general. The emperor of Germany and the king of Denmark now attempted to mediate between Philip and the revolted provinces; but the states refused to treat until the Spanish monarch should acknowledge their independence. The war therefore continued with varying fortune, though on the whole the Dutch continued to gain ground, and their independence was now secured. In 1600 Prince Maurice, with the assistance of a body of English troops under Sir Francis Vere, gained a decisive victory over the Spaniards at Nieuport, though he failed to take that place. Negotiations were once more entered upon for a peace; but they proved abortive in consequence of the opposition of the prince. Spinola, one of the greatest captains of the age, was now intrusted with the command of the Spanish forces, and in 1604 took the important city of Ostend, after a siege of three years' duration. On the other hand, Maurice captured the strong fortress of Sluys. The poverty or parsimony of their respective governments so greatly cramped the operations of these two great generals, that no decisive action took place on either side. But the capture or destruction by the Dutch of the Spanish fleets from the East and West Indies, laden with treasure, so impoverished the Spanish court that at length the independence of Holland was recognized, and a suspension of arms in 1607 for eight months was followed in 1609 by a truce for twelve years, which virtually terminated the long and bloody war between Spain and the United Provinces. Scarcely were the states freed from the attacks of their foreign enemies when internal dissensions arose, aggravated by theological controversies between the Calvinists, or Gomarists, and Arminians. The clergy and the great body of the people had embraced Calvinistic opinions; and Maurice, though he had imbibed the tenets of Arminius, placed himself, from political motives, at the head of the Gomarists. On the other hand, Barneveldt, the leader of the political party opposed to the ambitious designs of the stadtholder, though a Calvinist, attached himself to the Arminians, who included in their number the nobility and the better educated portion of the people. The contest raged with great bitterness. Barneveldt and his party advocated a general toleration, and hence were called Remonstrants; but Maurice, supported by the army and the populace, persecuted their opponents, seized and imprisoned the venerable Barneveldt and the learned Grotius, and by very disgraceful means procured the condemnation and execution of the former in 1619. The two sons of Barneveldt tried to stir up an insurrection against Maurice in order to revenge their father's death; but the failure of their attempt brought them to the scaffold in 1623, and caused a renewal of the cruel persecution of the Arminians. Meanwhile, on the expiry in 1621 of the truce between Spain and Holland, hostilities were renewed by the Spaniards under Spinola, who compelled the Dutch, who were weakened by internal dissensions, to act on the defensive, and took the important town of Breda after a siege of ten months. At this juncture Prince Maurice died in 1625, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He was never married; and his younger brother, Prince Henry of Nassau, succeeded him in his office of stadtholder.

Maurice was probably the greatest general and one of the ablest statesmen of his age. He was a profound thinker, an accomplished scholar, and a man of refined taste; but ambition marred his great qualities, and his cruel persecution of Barneveldt and the Arminians has left an indelible stain on his memory.—J. T.

MAURICE, FREDERICK DENISON, was born in 1805. Though the son of a Unitarian minister, he entered at Trinity hall, Cambridge, where he was contemporary with Sterling, whose sister-in-law he afterwards married. His name appears in the first class of the civil law tripos for 1826-27; but he left Cambridge without taking a degree. He was afterwards reconciled to the doctrines of the Church of England, mainly through the influence of S. T. Coleridge and of Archdeacon Hare, and entered at Exeter college, Oxford, whence he took his degree in 1831, gaining a second class in Lit. Hum. He took orders in 1834, and was for some time chaplain of Guy's hospital. In 1836 he was appointed to a professorship of divinity at King's college, London, which he held till 1853, when he was compelled to resign, in consequence of the outcry provoked by his "Theological Essays." Subsequently his practical labours were mainly spent on the Working-men's college, established and conducted by him and his friends. He held also the chaplaincy of Lincoln's inn and the incumbency of Vere Street chapel. His wife was sister to Archdeacon Hare. Mr. Maurice's earliest literary efforts were in connection with the *Athenaeum*, of which he was for a short time editor, before taking his Oxford degree. In 1834 he published a novel, "Eustace Conway." His first theological work was one bearing on Oxford controversies, "Subscription no Bondage." In 1841 he more fully developed his views in "The Kingdom of Christ," a book addressed to Quakers. This and the "Theological Essays" form the best exponent of his peculiar doctrines, which display a strict organic connection. He starts with the belief in the Son of God as at once divine and the head of humanity. As the "Life, which is the light of man," the Son is originally immanent in man; but man at first regards this divine presence in himself as a hostile power, which he seeks to shun or to propitiate by sacrifice. As manifested in the flesh, in the person of Christ, he learns to look upon it in its true character, as seeking to reconcile him to itself. This constitutes the revelation of Christ in man. A "substitute" is thus found for man, and a "sacrifice" for his sins, in the sense that he no longer lives in and to himself, but recognizes his union with that eternal Son in whom the Father is well pleased, and who was "slain from the foundation of the world." There is no change in the counsels of the Father from wrath to mercy, for man was originally constituted in the beloved Son. The change lies in the recognition by man of this his proper constitution. He now knows God as his Father, and this knowledge is "eternal life." The contrary state is "eternal death," from which all notion of vindictive justice and endless duration is excluded. "Eternal judgment," therefore, cannot be regarded as something merely future. Christ is even now judging the world, in the sense of manifesting his righteousness by the separation of good from evil. His "comes again" in every event by which the mask of "things temporal" is removed from the eyes of men, whether it be in death to the individual or in the crises of history to mankind. The final judgment can mean nothing but the complete manifestation of God's righteousness, which implies the complete conquest of evil. The belief in Christ as actively working in the world, carries with it a reverence for the church as his witness. The church is not to separate itself from ordinary men; but to tell them that they are truly God's. It is not to wage war with sects, but to tell them that its forms are forms of peace, and meant to include them. These views are further developed in Mr. Maurice's works—on the "Religions of the World;" on the "Patriarchs and Lawgivers;" and the "Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament;" on the "Unity of the New Testament;" and on the writings of St. John. Of his other theological works, the most important is that on sacrifice. He also published a treatise on moral and metaphysical philosophy. The germs of most of his doctrines may be found in the *Aids to Reflection*, and the *Church and State* of S. T. Coleridge. Maurice died on the 1st of April, 1872.—G.

MAURICE, THOMAS, a voluminous writer on Indian history and antiquities, was the son of the head-master of the branch of Christ's hospital at Hertford, where he was born, in 1647. He became a pupil of Dr. Barrow, studied at Oxford, and entered

the church. At Oxford he had known Sir William Jones, and been stimulated by the historical lectures of Mr. Scott, afterwards Lord Stowell, and he conceived at an early period the design of writing a history of India. He executed it while a curate in Essex. He had proceeded a great way with his work when the breaking out of the French revolution induced him to recast it; and in a preliminary work, "Indian Antiquities," 1791-92, he appeared as a champion of orthodoxy against the theories of Volney. His "History of Hindostan" followed in 1795-99, and his "Modern History of Hindostan" in 1802-4; works in which a penury of thought and of original material is thinly disguised under a pompous style and a show of laborious industry. The works, however, procured him preferment in the church and the assistant-librarianship of the British museum. Of his "Memoirs" three parts were published, 1819-22. He died in March, 1824.—F. E.

MAURICIUS, FLAVIUS TIBERIUS, born at Arabissus in Cappadocia in 589, succeeded Tiberius as emperor of Constantinople in 582. His name first appears in history as "magister militum" under his predecessor. Having obtained important victories over the Persians, he entered Constantinople in triumph in 582. Soon after, the emperor feeling that his end approached, named Maurice as his successor, and gave him his daughter Constantina in marriage. War was resumed with the Persians, and again was carried on with success; but in his contests with the Avars he experienced severe reverses. Twelve thousand prisoners were taken by the enemy, who having been mutinous soldiers were left by the emperor to their fate, and put to death. His conduct on this occasion ultimately led to his ruin. In 602 he ordered his troops to encamp on the north side of the Danube, which they refused to do. Maurice was obliged to fly from the capital, and was murdered near Chalcedon on the 27th November of that year. He wrote a treatise entitled "Strategica," published in 1664.—D. W. R.

MAUROLYO, FRANCESCO, born at Messina 16th September, 1494, and died on the 21st of July, 1575. He entered the church at an early age, and through the friendship of the Marquis de Geraci was appointed superior of a wealthy abbey. His chief original work was a treatise on conic sections. He made important advances in the science of optics, and by discovering that the rays of light from a point in an external object converge to a focus in the eye, came very near to the true theory of vision.—W. J. M. R.

MAUROMICHALIS, PETROS, a remarkable Mainote Bey during the war of Greek independence, was born in the year 1775. With the aid of the Turkish admiral, Schukar Bey, he reorganized his countrymen and subdued the Mainote pirates. He expelled the Turks from the Morea, and as one of the provisional government in 1828 installed Capo d'Istria as president of the republic. Notwithstanding his great services he was thrown into prison, which act led to the assassination of the president. Upon his release he was restored to his rank and possessions, and was ultimately made an admiral by King Otho. He died in 1848.—J. F. W.

MAURY, MATTHEW FONTAINE, the great American hydrographer, was born at Chancellor, Virginia, in 1806; and entering at an early age the American navy, he went in 1826 on a voyage round the globe in the *Vincennes*, which occupied four years. It was on this voyage that he commenced the researches on winds, currents, and ocean routes, which eventuated in results that made him famous. After attaining the rank of lieutenant, he was appointed astronomer to the South Sea expedition under Jones, and on his return was made commander and placed over the national observatory at Washington, where he published his marine charts and sailing directions, so well known throughout the world. At his instance a meteorological conference met at Brussels, and his system was adopted by the principal maritime nations. His "Physical Geography of the Sea" inaugurated a new department in science. When the civil war broke out Maury threw up his appointments and joined the South, when his science aided the confederates powerfully in destroying the federal navy. On the termination of the war he went to London, where he remained till 1865, when he was appointed by Maximilian imperial commissioner of colonization in Mexico. Maury was honored by all the maritime nations of the world. He died in 1893.—J. F. W.

MAURY, JOHN B. SWANWICK, born at Yarmouth on the 26th June, 1802, was educated at Lyons, he came to Paris and soon

attracted attention. In 1772, through his eulogy on Fénelon, he became vicar-general of the bishop of Louberg, and after many other preferments he was promoted to be preacher to the court. When the states-general assembled in 1789, he was named clerical deputy from the circle of Péronne. Bravely and eloquently did he defend the royal cause, nor would he swear allegiance to the constitution in the following year. His opposition failing of its purpose, he retired to Péronne where he was arrested, but was afterwards liberated. In the national assembly he fought stoutly for king and clergy—for the privileges of the one and the property of the other. When the assembly was dissolved he went to Rome, where the pope gave him a cordial welcome, named him archbishop of Nicæa, and apostolic nuncio to the diet to be held for the election of the Emperor Francis II. In 1794 he was made a cardinal. When Napoleon became reconciled to the Roman see, Maury wrote a letter of submission to him, and entreated to be allowed to return to France. He met the emperor at Genoa in 1806, and peace was made up. On his arrival at Paris honours were bestowed upon him, and in 1811, as the reward of his timely reconciliation, he was consecrated archbishop of Paris. His former friends were greatly scandalized by the tergiversation of such a royalist. On the return of the Bourbons he lost his diocese and fled to Rome, where he was imprisoned and forced to resign his cardinalate, receiving a small pension in return. He died in 1817. His work, "Essais sur l'éloquence de la chaire," is a production of no mean order, and is a species of classic on the subject in France.—J. E.

MAUVILLON, JACOB, born at Leipzig in 1743; served in the Seven Years' war under the standard of Hanover; and was appointed military teacher and superintendent of roads and bridges at Cassel. He subsequently held the professorship of military sciences in the Caroline college at Brunswick, and a major's commission in the corps of engineers. It was to him that Mirabeau addressed the *Lettres à un de ses amis en Allemagne*. Mauvillon's principal publications were—"Letters on the German poets;" an "Introduction to the Military Sciences;" a "System of religion;" and translations of Raynal's *Indies*, and Ariosto. He died in 1798.—W. B.

MAVROCORDATO-SCARLATOS, ALESSANDRO, Grand Dragoman to the Porte, diplomatist and author, born in Constantinople or one of the Greek islands about 1637; died in 1709. His family was mercantile on both sides, and his parents were Greek, though Alessandro loved to connect his descent with the Scarlati of Genoa. At twelve years old he was sent for his education into Italy; acquired European languages in the Greek college of S. Athanasius in Rome; and studied medicine in Padua, where he is said to have displayed his ready wit on the occasion of the sudden indisposition of a professor, whose place he took, and whose audience he harangued with unpremeditated eloquence. His conduct, however, not satisfying the authorities, he quitted Padua for Bologna, and there in 1664 took a doctor's degree in philosophy and medicine. On his return to Constantinople he practised physic with such success, as to be appointed physician to the grand seignor; but finding his profession a somewhat dangerous one in Turkey, he abandoned it. His vast knowledge of European languages, including Latin, now stood him in good stead. In 1673 he succeeded Panagioti as court interpreter, and finally was appointed grand dragoman of the Ottoman empire, an office which he discharged during thirty years. But besides being master of a practised and fluent tongue, he was versed in the page of history, in the politics of the day, and in the individual interests of courts; he was skilled to read the human heart, and to conciliate those with whom he had to deal; in a word, he possessed the gifts of a diplomatist. In 1681 he was empowered to treat with the emperor in the cause of Hungary, a negotiation which, according to the desire of the grand vizier, terminated in war. Mavrocordato followed the Turkish hosts to that siege of Vienna which to them proved ruinous, and on his return home was called to account for the foregone disaster, stripped of his office and imprisoned; his life being purchased only at the price of all his property: nor was he released till the value of his services was made plain by the incompetence of his successor. In 1688, once more on a mission to Vienna, he adroitly managed to be detained four years a prisoner, until the death of a hostile vizier rendered safe his return to his own country. In 1689, as Ottoman plenipotentiary and counsellor of secrets, a title newly bestowed upon him, Mavrocordato took part in the negotiations

of Carlowitz; addressed in their own languages the representatives of Austria, Poland, Russia, and Venice; healed minor breaches; divided his antagonists on weightier points; and obtained a treaty of peace so satisfactory to the courts of Austria and of Turkey, that Leopold I. ennobled him as count of the empire, the sultan created him secretary of state, and he himself assumed the title of Illustrissimo. But the treaty of Carlowitz had given umbrage to a party in Turkey, and one more political reverse overtook Mavrocordato before his final establishment in royal favour. He died wealthy and powerful, at a good old age, in the arms of his sons John and Nicholas. Mavrocordato was a zealous son of the Greek church, upholding its interests against the Roman communion, and writing in its defence. He was also warmly attached to his native tongue, and desirous to preserve it from Oriental contamination. He established a college at Constantinople to promote the cultivation of Greek literature; and all his works, with the exception of a medical treatise written before he left Italy, are composed in Greek. Amongst them may be noted a sacred history, a modern Greek grammar, and a recently-discovered journal, extending over many years of his eventful life.—C. G. R.

MAWMOISINE or **MALVOISINE**, **WILLIAM DE**, a Scotch ecclesiastical dignitary who flourished during the thirteenth century. He passed his youth in France, and if not a native of that country, was at least of French extraction. At what period he settled in Scotland is unknown. He was made one of the clerici regis and archdeacon of St. Andrews, and in 1199 he was appointed chancellor of Scotland and bishop of Glasgow. Three years later he was translated to St. Andrews, and in 1211 resigned the office of chancellor. In the same year, along with the bishop of Glasgow, he held a council of the clergy and people at Perth, in order to promote an expedition to the Holy Land. In 1215 he attended a general council held at Rome, in which measures were taken for the suppression of the Waldenses and the Albigenses. On his return from the continent in 1218 he introduced the dominican monks into Scotland, and founded the monastery of Scotland-well, near Lochleven. This prelate died in 1238. He was the author of the lives of St. Ninian and St. Kentigern. According to Fordoun he delighted in the pleasures of the table, rather than in the austerities of the cloister.—J. T.

MAXENTIUS, **MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS**, Roman emperor, was the son of Maximian the colleague of Diocletian in the empire, and married a daughter of Galerius. As, however, Maxentius was both vicious and incapable, Galerius passed him over in choosing a partner in the empire, and appointed Severus to be ruler of Italy and Africa, first as Cæsar, afterwards (on the death of Constantius) as Augustus. But the Romans soon became disgusted with the government of Severus, and Maxentius was proclaimed emperor at Rome, October 28, 306. His father Maximian, who had abdicated in the previous year, resumed the purple, and joined his son as co-emperor. Severus was repulsed in an attempt to retake Rome, and finally was obliged to shut himself up in Ravenna. He was persuaded with fair promises by Maximian to surrender, and being taken to Rome, was put to death in February, 307. Africa also submitted to the authority of Maximian and Maxentius. The same year Galerius invaded Italy and advanced as far as Narni, but was repulsed by the great military skill of Maximian, and had even some difficulty in securing his retreat. The ungrateful Maxentius soon after expelled his father from Italy, where he now reigned as sole emperor. Africa having revolted, he soon reduced it to submission and exercised grievous cruelties on the unhappy people. The tyranny of Maxentius having rendered him universally odious, he was only able to maintain his power by means of his army, on which he lavished the plunder of Italy and Africa. His oppressed subjects implored the assistance of Constantine, with whom Maxentius had long been on bad terms. In 312 Constantine invaded Italy by the pass of Mont Cenis, and won a great battle at Turin. A second victory at Verona was followed by the capture of that important city, and without losing time, Constantine marched upon Rome. Maxentius gave him battle in person at Saxa Rubra about nine miles from the city. Constantine was completely victorious, and Maxentius was drowned in the Tiber, while attempting to flee. His family were put to death by the conqueror. Maxentius perished October 28, 312, exactly six years after his accession.—G.

MAXIMIANUS, **GALERIUS VALERIUS**, born near Sardica in Dacia, was the son of a shepherd, and was surnamed **AREXEN-**

TARUS, because in early life he was also a shepherd himself. Having served with distinction as a soldier, in 292 he was chosen to be Cæsar, adopted by Diocletian, and married to his daughter. His first expedition against Narses the Persian in 297 signally failed, but his second was attended with great success. In 305, when Diocletian and Maximian resigned, Constantius and Galerius were elected to succeed them. Constantius was by this time advanced in years, and Galerius was therefore encouraged to hope that the time would soon come when he should reign supreme. To his disappointment however, when Constantius died, the army elected his son to succeed him, and the rebellion of Maxentius which followed issued in the loss of Italy and Africa. Though possessed of great military talent he was ignorant and cruel, and a bitter persecutor of the christian church. He died of a loathsome disease in 311.—D. W. R.

MAXIMIANUS, **M. AURELIUS VALERIUS**, was of mean extraction, and was born at Sirmium in Pannonia. He was possessed of distinguished military talents, and Diocletian who had been his companion in arms when he portioned the empire chose him on this account to be his colleague. In 285 he received the title of Cæsar, and in the following year that of Augustus. In 305 Diocletian and Maximian resigned the cares of empire, but in 306 Maximian forsook his retirement and entered again on a public career. He was instrumental in procuring the death of Severus, and in effecting the repulse of Galerius. After this he was constantly engaged in ambitious designs; but these were brought to a sudden close in 310, when he was put to death for having endeavoured to induce his daughter Fausta, to conspire the death of Constantine her husband.—D. W. R.

MAXIMILIAN I., Emperor of Germany, son of the Emperor Frederick III., and of Eleonora of Portugal, was born in 1459. His marriage with Mary, the daughter and heiress of Charles the Bold of Burgundy, who fell in 1477, first placed him in the position of an independent prince. He received the Netherlands as her portion, and might probably have obtained Burgundy also if he had not unwisely concluded a truce with Louis XII. of France; 17th September, 1477, without any stipulations in favour of the Burgundians. Two years afterwards he renewed his claims, when he had no longer the power to enforce them. He gained the battle of Guinegate, however, though it led to no beneficial result. The death of his wife, Mary of Burgundy, produced an important change in his position. She left two daughters, the eldest of whom, Margaret, was soon after betrothed to the dauphin of France by the states of Flanders, much against Maximilian's wishes. He soon quarrelled with the Flemings, and having had recourse to arms, captured the city of Ghent, and was acknowledged as the guardian of his children and the governor of Flanders on condition of his confirming the privileges of the Flemings. In 1486 he was elected king of the Romans, and having received on that occasion a visit from his father Frederick, he entertained him with such lavish profusion as to excite great dissatisfaction among the people. He was compelled to abdicate his authority as the guardian of his son and governor of Flanders. Maximilian was repeatedly involved in contests with France during the reign of Louis XI., and though for some time he was on better terms with Charles VIII., the successor of Louis, new grounds of quarrel soon arose. An alliance was negotiated between Maximilian and the Duchess Anne, the heiress of Brittany; but in consequence of French intrigue the match was frustrated, and he therefore entered into a treaty with Spain and England for the invasion of France. But this formidable confederacy was dissolved by the payment of a large sum of money to the English king, Henry VII., and the cession of several provinces to the other allies. Flanders Comté and part of Artois, which had been acquired by Louis XI. were restored to Maximilian. On the death of his father in 1493 Maximilian became emperor, and commenced his reign by repelling the Turks, who had ravaged the country as far as Laybach. In the following year he married Blanche-Maria, sister of the duke of Milan and niece of Ludovico Sforza, who brought him a large dowry. In consequence of this alliance he was drawn in to interfere with the affairs of Italy, and he formed a league with the pope, the king of Arragon, the duke of Milan, and the republics of Florence and Venice against Charles VIII. of France, who was then engaged with his famous expedition to Naples in 1494. They assembled an army of forty thousand men, and attacked the French in the valley of Fornovo in the duchy of Parma; but notwithstanding their great superiority in num-

bers, they met with a signal overthrow. Maximilian strove earnestly to induce the Germanic princes to take part in the war, and with this view convoked the famous diet of Worms in 1496, over which he presided in person; but the succours which he demanded were steadily refused. Maximilian was soon after involved in new disputes with the French king in consequence of his refusal to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty of Senlis, by restoring certain towns to the Archduke Philip, the emperor's son; and also with Charles d'Egmont, respecting the duchy of Guelder: and scarcely had these been settled in 1499, when he picked a quarrel with the Swiss cantons, who, however, inflicted upon him a signal defeat, and compelled him to acknowledge the independence of the Helvetic republic. Meanwhile, Louis XII. of France had completed the conquest of the Milanese, and was menacing the kingdom of Naples. Maximilian, alarmed at the progress of the French arms, made preparations for war; but his son Philip, dazzled by the brilliant offers of Louis, exerted himself successfully to bring about an amicable agreement between the two monarchs; and accordingly a treaty was concluded at Trent in 1501. The emperor next formed the project of a crusade and quarreled with the princes of the empire, who not only refused to supply him with money and soldiers, but insisted on presenting to him a list of their grievances and steadily opposed all his illegal demands. In 1503 Maximilian, as head of the empire, was called on to interfere in a quarrel respecting the succession to the elector palatinate, and narrowly escaped with his life in a battle fought under the walls of Ratisbon. Maximilian's fondness for fishing in troubled waters led him once more to interfere in the affairs of Italy; and having crossed the Alps in the depth of winter at the head of twenty-five thousand men, he laid siege to Verona on the ground that the Venetians refused to allow him a passage through their territories. But his army was surrounded in Friuli by a combined force of French and Venetians, and the greater part of his men were taken prisoners. In 1508 the emperor and the king of France entered into a league with Pope Julius II. and the king of Arragon, the object of which was to humble Venice and to make a partition of its territories. The republic was in consequence reduced to great straits; but the allies became jealous of each other and quarreled, and Maximilian broke his engagements with the other powers, and recalled his troops from the French service. He subsequently entered into an alliance with Henry VIII. of England against France, and even served as a volunteer in the English army on the continent. He displayed his usual courage and military skill in this campaign, and gained a decisive victory over the French army which came to the relief of Guinegate. In 1516 Maximilian once more invaded Italy, seized Lodi, and invested Milan; but in the end he was compelled to retreat without accomplishing anything of importance. His reign was now drawing to a close; but he still busied himself with ambitious projects, and bent all his energies to secure the succession to the crown for his grandson Charles. He died in 1519.—J. T.

MAXIMILIAN II., Emperor of Germany, was born on the 1st of August, 1527. He was the eldest son of Ferdinand I., brother of Charles V., and was thus first cousin of Philip II., with whom he was educated in Spain. He married another cousin, Mary, daughter of Charles V., and a strenuous adherent of catholicism. After governing Spain in the name of Charles, he returned to Germany, and at one time was almost a Lutheran. He finally professed catholicism, but always retained a friendly feeling towards the Lutherans. He endeavoured to procure the abolition of celibacy among the clergy, and even to bring about an agreement between catholics and protestants. The father-in-law of Charles IX. of France, who married his daughter Elizabeth, he expressed his abhorrence of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and the Dutch looked to his mediation as to that of a friend, in their revolt against Philip II. King of the Romans, of Bohemia, and of Hungary, in the years immediately preceding the death of Ferdinand, he found himself after the latter event, 1564, heir to the archduchy of Austria, and succeeded his father on the imperial throne. Two years after his accession was renewed the struggle with the Turks, who supported the claims of a candidate to the crown of Hungary. It was then that the two great religious parties manifested their joint regard for him, by sending him large supplies for the conduct of the war against the Turks. He ended successfully the Maximilian. A peace was preserved within the limits of the empire, and the Austrian aristocracy continued to

celebrate worship according to the Lutheran form. He died in 1576.—F. E.

MAXIMILIAN II. (JOSEPH), King of Bavaria, was born on the 28th November, 1811. He was the eldest son of King Ludwig, received lessons from Schelling, and finished his studies at Göttingen, 1829-31. He then travelled in Italy and Greece, and on his return was admitted to the privy council, but was not allowed to take part in the government of the kingdom. On the 5th October, 1842, he married Frederica Francesca, daughter of Prince Frederick William of Prussia, born in October, 1825. In 1848 King Ludwig was obliged to abdicate, and Maximilian succeeded to the throne. He proclaimed a general amnesty, and made some important reforms in the administration of public affairs. He opposed the project of a united Germany with Prussia for its head, and in the Italian war would have supported Austria to the utmost of his power. He had two sons, LUDWIG (who succeeded him), born 25th August, 1846, and OTTO, born 27th April, 1848. He died 10th March, 1864.—P. E. D.

MAXIMILIAN, FERDINAND JOSEPH, Archduke of Austria and nominal emperor of Mexico from 1864 to 1867, was born at Vienna in 1832. He was appointed vice-admiral of the Austrian fleet in 1854, and governor-general of Lombardy-Venetia in 1857. At the close of the war of 1859 he lived in retirement at his seat, Miranar, near Trieste; but cherished romantic hopes of finding some grand field of enterprise. Hence he was led to co-operate with the Emperor Napoleon III. in establishing a monarchy in Mexico by the military power of France. No abstract theoretic plan was ever based upon a grosser ignorance of realities. Maximilian was invited into Mexico by what seemed to be a respectable clerical and aristocratic party; but from the outset of his career there he had against him the firm opposition of the United States government (on whose support Juarez relied), the discontent and natural anarchy of the Mexicans, and the unwillingness of the French to support at a great cost a throne for which they cared nothing. In the summer of 1864 Maximilian made his entry into Mexico. His earlier measures gave proof of his good intentions, and he devoted himself with praiseworthy zeal to the cares of government. But no conciliatory measures could disguise the fact that his authority was forced upon Mexico by a French army. He failed even to satisfy the demands of his friends the clergy, and lost their support. The French troops were inadequate to the task, and Juarez, who was fully recognized as president by the United States, maintained an obstinate guerilla warfare against what he regarded as "a foreign usurpation." Lastly, Napoleon repented of his adventure, and the French people demanded the recall of their troops from Mexico. Maximilian bravely remained at his post, while the empress Charlotte, in her desperation, came to Europe to ask for assistance, suffered a cruel repulse, and lost her reason. The tragedy was now hastening to the sad end that might easily have been foreboded in 1864. General Bazaine withdrew the French troops in 1867, and soon afterwards Maximilian was shot by the orders of President Juarez, at Queretaro, in June, on the day when his brother was crowned king of Hungary.—R. H.

MAXIMILIAN. See BAVARIA.

MAXIMINUS I. (CAIUS JULIUS VERUS, THRAX), Roman emperor, was born in the confines of Thrace, and brought up as a shepherd. As he grew up he became noted for his huge stature and immense strength; so that after enlisting in the Roman army Septimius Severus appointed him one of his guards. Under Caracalla he rose to the rank of centurion. In consequence of Macrinus' hatred he withdrew to his native land, and accumulated considerable property. On Elagabalus' accession he returned to Rome and accepted the tribuneship; though he had reason to be disgusted with the emperor. Alexander Severus treated him with respect, and appointed him tribune of the fourth legion. At last he rose to the highest military command, with the full approbation of the soldiers. By cunning and low-minded emissaries he spread discontent among the soldiers, so that a conspiracy was formed to cut off Severus and proclaim Maximin emperor. Accordingly the emperor was assassinated in Gaul, and Maximin at once invested with the purple by the barbarous soldiers, 285. His reign was characterized by cruelty, avarice, rapacity, oppression, and ferocity. The rich, noble, and great were especially the victims of his suspicion and tyranny. A conspiracy against his life was either imagined or discovered; at the head of which Magnus, a consular senator, is supposed to have been

Accordingly, he and four thousand alleged accomplices were massacred. Spies and informers found their trade very profitable and numbers were hurried off to torture and death, without the shadow of a crime. After Maximin's election he prosecuted the war against the Germans, and crossed the Rhine for that purpose. The campaign continued for eighteen months, and the enemy were completely defeated; on which the emperor withdrew for the winter to Pannonia, and established himself at Sirmium with the intention of making war upon the north in the following spring. He was never at Rome. About 238 an insurrection took place in Africa, headed by the Gordian family, one of whom—the proconsul—was most reluctantly compelled to accept the purple. The senate favoured his cause, and the provinces were on the same side. But the reign of the Gordians was brief; for the governor of Mauritania defeated the younger Gordian, the father put an end to his life, and Africa was exposed to the cruelty of a slave. After this the senate proclaimed Maximus and Albinus. Exasperated to madness by these events, the tyrant marched at once towards Rome and descended on Aquileia, which shut its gates and bravely defended itself against the army. A body of prætorians went to the tent of the emperor and his son and cut off their heads, which were forwarded to Rome, where they were burned in the Campus Martius.—S. D.

MAXIMINUS II. (CAIUS GALERIUS VALERIUS), Roman emperor, originally called Daza, was the son of a sister of Galerius, born in Illyria, where he was a shepherd in his youth. He afterwards became a soldier, and rose to the highest rank. On Diocletian's abdication, Galerius invested him with the purple, and gave him the title of Cæsar and the government of Syria and Egypt. But though the emperor thus invested him with the vacant purple, giving him the higher rank of Cæsar and the provinces of Illyricum, Maximin was filled with envy and anger, and exacted from his uncle, almost by violence, the equal title of Augustus. When Valerius died, Maximin entered into an agreement with Licinius, and received the provinces of Asia; those of Europe falling to the share of the latter, and their mutual boundary being the Hellespont and Thracian Bosphorus. Not content, however, with his position, he left Syria with an immense army, marched towards Bithynia, and took Byzantium after a siege of eleven days. Licinius hastened to meet him; and a decisive battle was fought, in which Maximin was defeated. He fled to Nicomedia, and thence to Tarsus, where, either of poison or despair, he died in 313.—S. D.

MAXIMUS (SAINT), called Homologites, or the Confessor, an eminent Greek ecclesiastic of the seventh century, was born at Constantinople about the year 580. He was educated with great care, and was appointed by the Emperor Heraclius his chief secretary. Resigning this appointment about the year 625, he crossed the Bosphorus, and took the monastic habit at the monastery of Chrysopolis, where he soon rose to be abbot. Passing into Africa, he there engaged in vehement controversy with the monothelites. Upon the accession of Pope Martin I. Maximus went to Rome, and confirmed the pontiff in his zealous opposition to that heresy. Included by Constance in the order of arrest which removed the pope from the Lateran, Maximus was taken to Constantinople and afterwards to the Caucasus; his tongue was cut out, and his right hand lopped off; of which ill-nuage he died in 662.—T. A.

MAXIMUS, surnamed **THE GREEK**, was born at Arta in Albania about the end of the fifteenth century, and was in a monastery at Mount Athos, when he was selected by the patriarch of Constantinople to go to Moscow for the purpose of arranging a great quantity of Greek manuscripts that had recently been discovered there. His ability and earnestness, however, excited envy and hatred, and his conscientious opposition to the czar's divorce ended in his imprisonment at Tver, 1525. The severity of his confinement was mitigated by the next czar, and he was removed to the monastery of St. Sergius, where he died in 1556.—W. J. P.

MAXIMUS, MAGNUS, a Roman soldier, who in the fourth century assumed the purple, was born in Spain, probably in a humble rank of life. He served in Britain with Theodosius, afterwards emperor; and in Britain he commenced the series of intrigues by which he gained the army to his cause. He appears to have repaired the walls of Severus and Agricola, and to have erected the intervening territory into a separate province called *Valentia*. In 383 he declared himself emperor of the West, and raised a numerous army to invade Gaul. Archbishop Usler

estimates that he took thirty thousand soldiers and one hundred thousand followers, the flower of the youth of Britain. The Emperor Gratian was then at Paris, and fled before the usurper. Maximus was for the moment successful, was acknowledged emperor, and even declared his son his colleague. With Theodosius, emperor of the East, he entered into a treaty in which he agreed not to cross the Alps. But ambition getting the better of discretion, he invaded Italy; and Valentinian calling in the aid of Theodosius, Maximus was captured and slain. He is said to have been the first christian prince who shed christian blood for difference of opinion. One of his victims was Priscillian.

MAXIMUS, MARCUS CLODIUS PULCHER, Emperor of Rome in 238. After having distinguished himself as a military commander in the wars against the Sarmatians and Germans, he was raised to the throne, along with Balbinus, on the death of the Gordians. The Thracian savage, Maximinus, who had been elected emperor by the prætorian guards in 235, was still at the head of an army, and Maximus hastened to meet him. But the cruelty of Maximinus had already caused disaffection in his own camp. A conspiracy was formed among the prætorian guards; he was assassinated in his tent; and the troops gave in their adherence to the new emperor. Maximus returned to Rome, where he was received with every demonstration of joy, and commenced to reign under circumstances unusually favourable. But little more than three months elapsed till he, in his turn, fell a victim to the violence of the same soldiery who had murdered his predecessor.—D. M.

MAXIMUS, PETRONIUS ANICIUS, Emperor of Rome from March to June, 455. The Anician family, from which he was descended, was one of the most illustrious in Rome; and his great wealth and hospitality, combined as they were with a generous temper and pleasing manners, rendered him a favourite both with the court and the people. Under the Emperor Honorius he held the office of tribune. He was thrice prætorian prefect, and in 433 he held the consulship twice. He is known to have been implicated with Valentinian III. in the murder of Aëtius in 454; but before that year closed, his friendship for that emperor was converted into the most bitter enmity. By a disgraceful stratagem Valentinian succeeded in bringing the beautiful wife of Maximus to the imperial palace, and violated her person. She died soon after, leaving to her husband a legacy of revenge, which he executed by forming a conspiracy, in consequence of which the emperor was assassinated in the Campus Martius in March, 455. Maximus was raised to the throne, but his reign was short and unhappy. Eudoxia, the widow of Valentinian, whom he had forced to become his wife, entered into a secret correspondence with Genseric, king of the Vandals, the result of which was an invasion of Italy by that nation. No resistance was offered to the invaders, who put the timid Maximus to death, and sacked the city of Rome.—D. M.

MAXIMUS, QUINTUS CORNELIUS, a Roman lawyer, who lived about a century before the christian era, is known to have been the teacher of C. Trebatius Testa, to whom one of the satires of Horace is addressed. No extant writing of that age bears his name; but Aferius Varus quotes him as having maintained, that in the bequest of a vineyard and its "instrumentum," the latter word denoted the stakes and implements used in the cultivation of the vines.—W. B.

MAXIMUS, ROTILIVS, a Roman jurist, whose name appears in the Florentine Index, is generally supposed to have lived in the third century. An extract which has been preserved shows that he wrote a commentary on the Lex Falcidia de Legatis, which provided that a testator must leave at least a fourth part of his property to the designated heir.—W. B.

MAXIMUS TYRIUS, a Greek orator belonging to the last half of the second century. Very little is known of his life; whether he was tutor to the Emperor Aurelius is matter of dispute. It is probable that Maximus, though a native of Tyre, passed the greater part of his life in Greece. He resided also at Rome, though perhaps for no considerable period. Suidas states he lived there in the time of Commodus; which Davis controverts. From the numerous places he had seen, he appears to have travelled extensively, visiting Phrygia, Syria, Arabia, Mount Olympus, &c. The year of his death, as well as that of his birth, is unknown. The only extant work of Maximus is called *Maximæ (Dissertationes)*, or *Adia (Sermones)*, forty-one in number, containing forty-one dissertations on theological, ethical, and philosophical subjects. A Latin version was first

published by Paccius in 1517 at Rome; and the Greek text by H. Stephanus at Paris, 1557. Heinsius' edition, with a new Latin version and notes, was a great advance upon the preceding. It first appeared in 1607 at Leyden. Davis' second edition was published after his death by Markland in 1740, and reprinted by Reiske, with corrections and additional notes, Leipsic, 2 vols., 1774-75. Maximus Tyrius was addicted to Platonism. He is a very loose writer, and must have been hasty and careless, else he would not have fallen into so many errors. Why Markland should praise his *deuteness*, ability, and learning it is not easy to see; for his style of writing is far beneath the subjects treated of. It is an improbable conjecture of Markland's that Maximus published two editions of his work, in the second of which he corrected the errors in argument of the first, but left uncorrected the historical mistakes.—S. D.

MAXWELL, WILLIAM HAMILTON, a popular novelist, was born in 1795, the only son of a merchant at Newry in Ireland. He entered Trinity college, Dublin, before he was fifteen. His desire for a military life was opposed by his family, and he spent several years in idleness and amusement. At length, in deference to relatives from whom he had expectations, he entered holy orders; and in 1820 he was collated to the rectory and prebend of Ballagh in Connaught, where he found plenty of shooting. His first story, "O'Hara," written after the disappointment of his expectations, was not successful; but for the next work, "The Stories of Waterloo," he was paid £100 a volume. His publications are very numerous. He was a frequent contributor to *Bentley's Miscellany* and to the *Dublin University Magazine*. He died in distress on the 29th December, 1850.—R. H.

MAY, THOMAS, the historian and poet, was born in 1695 of an ancient family in Sussex. He studied at Cambridge, and afterwards adopted the law as his profession, and became a member of Gray's inn. Turning his attention to literature, he produced several plays, some of which were acted before the court, and are said to have received the approbation of Charles I. He also translated Virgil's *Georgics* into English verse, and in 1629 he brought out a version of some epigrams of Martial. He rendered into English verse the *Pharsalia* of Lucan, with a metrical supplement of his own in seven books, continuing the subject to the death of Julius Cæsar. He also executed a Latin version of his own supplement to Lucan, which has been highly praised by Mr. Hallam. In the civil war May took part with the commons, and was appointed secretary to parliament—an office which gave him excellent opportunities for acquiring information, which he has embodied in his valuable "History of the Parliament," the work by which he is now best remembered. It contains much valuable matter, conveyed in a plain, terse, and vigorous style, and is considered one of the best contemporary histories on the popular side of the question. To all appearance it is written with great impartiality. It was first published in Latin in 1647. The English version of it, also by May himself, appeared in 1650. Unhappily the history contains only a period of less than three years, viz., from the first meeting of the Long parliament in November, 1640, to September, 1643. A brief history of the civil war down to the execution of the king, written by May, was published in 1650. It is entitled a "Breviary of the History of the Parliament of England," and is not a continuation of the previous history, but a distinct work. The dramatic works of May, of which three tragedies and two comedies are mentioned, are now lost, as well as most of his other poems. He died in November, 1650. He was a man of moderate views, and seems to have strongly disapproved the excesses of parliament during his later years.—G.

MAYCOCK, JAMES DORRIS, a British botanist and medical man, died at Barbadoes in 1840. As a doctor of medicine he practised for many years in that island, and he published a *flora* of Barbadoes. He notices the indigenous and introduced plants, and calls attention to their economical uses. He describes the *aloe vulgaris* as the source of Barbadoes aloes.—J. H. B.

MAYENNE, CHARLES DE LOHRAINE, Duke of, one of the leading personages in the wars of the French league, was born on the 28th March, 1554, being the second son of Francis of Lorraine, duke of Guise. At the age of fifteen he accompanied his brother, the duke of Guise and the head of the catholic party, to fight against the Huguenots under Coligny. In 1574 he was present at the siege of Venice, and joined the first under Don John of Austria. Five years later he was in Poland with the king, and had been elected king of that country, and

welcomed him back to France, when called to reign there as Henry III. When in 1588 the king basely sought to free himself from the domination of a powerful family by causing the duke of Guise to be assassinated, the leadership of the catholic party and the league fell to Mayenne. He made himself master of Paris in February, 1589, where he was besieged by the king, and by his heir, the king of Navarre. Henry III. was assassinated the night before the intended assault, and Henry IV. raised the siege. In the confusion which ensued as to the succession to the throne, Mayenne might have seized the supreme power; but however able he might be for ordinary undertakings in peaceful times, he was not made of the stern stuff which fits men to lead revolutions. He was a sincere catholic, and therefore an ally of Spain; but he was too patriotic to go to great extremities with his opponents, and thereby leave France at the mercy of the Spaniards. He did not entirely break with the Spanish party till 1596, when a treaty was signed, by which the league was dissolved and the civil war ended. He was received kindly by the king, and remained faithful to him and to his widow, the regent. He died at Soissons, 3rd October, 1611.—R. H.

MAYER, JOHANN ERNST, a celebrated German sculptor was born at Ludwigsburg in 1776. He studied in the Munich academy, and afterwards at Rome under Thorwaldsen. On his return to Munich he was elected into the Academy, and afterwards nominated professor of sculpture. He was greatly esteemed in Munich, and found constant employment in executing the sculptural decorations of the royal palace, the glyptothek, the library, and other of the many new churches and public buildings in that city. He died January 22, 1844.—J. T.-c.

MAYER, JOHANN SIMONE, a celebrated musician, was born at Mendorf in Bavaria in 1763. At an early age he was sent to Bergamo in Italy, to study music under Carlo Lanzi. He afterwards went to Venice and completed his education under Bertoni. In 1791 he composed his oratorio, "Jacob and Laban," for the conservatory of Venice. It was so well received that he followed it by the composition of four others, viz.:—"David," "Tobias," "Sisira," and "Jephtha's Vow." He afterwards turned his attention to dramatic music, and produced at Venice in 1794 his first opera of "Saffo." In 1799 he produced "Il fanatico per la Musica," and in 1800 appeared his "Lodoviska." The latter, together with "I Misteri Elisini," both written in the German style, paved the way for the reception of Mozart's operas in Italy. In 1803 he brought out at Venice "L'Equivoce," and in the same year he produced his "Ginevra in Scozia." In 1812 "La Rosa bianca e la Rosa rossa," on the subject of the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, was brought forth with vast success in Italy; but when introduced at the opera house in London some years later, it failed entirely. The pen of Mayer was very active. He has produced altogether more than fifty operas, usually giving from two to three a year, and always with more or less success. The greater part of these works were produced at Venice, and the critics have remarked that though some of them were produced at very short intervals one from the other, they are all marked by a distinctive character, and display a surprising variety of original matter. For instance, two of his compositions of the most opposite character were produced in the same season, the "Medea" and the "Elisa"—the latter remarkable for the grave and gentle pathos that breathes throughout, and the former for its display of the grander and more terrible passions. Mayer's greatest work undoubtedly is his "Medea," which was produced in London in 1826 by Madame Pasta, who gave an effect to it which carried it triumphantly through more than one season. Mayer resided for many years at Bergamo, where he held the situation of maestro di capella, to which he was appointed in 1802, esteemed by all who knew him, and admired not less for his talents than for the rare modesty by which they were accompanied, and which shed a quiet beauty over his character. He died in 1845.—E. F. R.

MAYER, TOBIAS, one of the greatest of modern astronomers, was born at Marbach in Wurtemberg, on the 17th of February, 1722, and died at Göttingen on the 20th of February, 1792. He was the son of a skilful hydraulic engineer, who carefully cultivated his mathematical talents. In 1750 he published a remarkable memoir on the libration of the moon, which is considered to contain the first example of the use of "equations of condition" to determine the most probable result of a number of observations—one of the most important improvements in practical astronomy. In 1751 he was appointed to the charge of

the observatory of Göttingen, which he held until his death. He there, in the midst of the tumult of war and with a powder magazine beneath him, made a series of observations and calculations of the highest value, and accomplished the great achievement of producing the first set of lunar tables of sufficient precision to serve for the computation of the longitude by the method of lunar distances. These tables were sent to London to compete for the reward offered by the British government for the best method of finding the longitude at sea. Their accuracy was tested by Bradley, and by Mason under the direction of Maskelyne; and the result was that one-half of the reward was given to Mayer's widow after his death, and the other half to Harrison for his chronometer. Mayer also improved the reflecting instruments required in the use of his tables, by proposing the substitution of the complete circle for the quadrant and sextant, and inventing the principle of repetition, afterwards more fully developed by Borda. One of the first persons who used Mayer's lunar tables in practice for finding the longitude, was his pupil and intimate friend, the famous traveller Karsten Niebuhr, who had received from Mayer a manuscript copy of them, and had been instructed in their use previous to his setting out on his expedition to the East. Another monument of the labour and skill of Mayer is his catalogue of ecliptic stars. He died at the early age of thirty-nine, exhausted by excessive labour.—W. J. M. R.

* MAYHEW, HENRY, the most notable of the literary fraternity known as "the Brothers Mayhew," was born in the November of 1812 in London, where his father was long a prosperous attorney. Educated at Westminster, where he had the late Gilbert Abbott à Beckett for a schoolfellow, he led on land and sea, during youth and early manhood, a wandering life, which was diversified by some years' drudgery in his father's office. With his friend Mr. A. Beckett he engaged in sundry speculations, theatrical, dramatic, and literary, among them the establishment of "Figaro in London," the precursor of *Punch*, of which Mr. Mayhew was the first editor. He wrote and helped his brothers in writing numerous tales and sketches, and gained meanwhile such a reputation for his knowledge of the lower strata of London life, that he was appointed its commissioner among the London poor when the *Morning Chronicle*, in 1849, took up "the condition of England question." Hence his well-known work, "London Labour and the London Poor," a repository of unique information. Through legal controversies it was left uncompleted by its author. A similar fate overtook a work of rather higher pretensions which Mr. Mayhew began to publish in 1856, "The Great World of London." Among his other and multifarious productions may be mentioned two works for boys, "The Story of the Peasant-boy Philosopher," i.e. James Ferguson; and "The Wonders of Science, or young Humphrey Davy." He has also contributed two volumes of instructive letterpress accompanying engravings of "The Rhine and its Picturesque Scenery," 1856-58.—F. E.

MAYNARD, SIR JOHN, sometime commissioner of the great seal, who during his long life played a part in both the great English revolutions of the seventeenth century, was the son of a Devonshire gentleman, and born at Tavistock in 1602. Educated at Oxford, he studied for the bar at the Middle temple and went the western circuit, of which he rose, and for half a century continued, to be the leader. He sat in the first parliament of Charles I., in the Short parliament, and in the Long parliament its successor, voting and speaking against the policy of the court, and acting as one of the managers of the impeachments both of Strafford and of Laud. He looked upon politics, however, as an "unpaying occupation," and never allowed himself to be led away by enthusiasm for principles. A leading presbyterian, he was a lay member of the assembly of divines at Westminster, and one of the English commissioners who conferred with those from Scotland to establish the presbyterian form of church government through the length and breadth of the kingdom. He was present at the meeting of the commissioners at Essex House, recorded by Whitelocke, and with characteristic caution threw cold water on London's proposal to prosecute as an "incendiary" Oliver Cromwell, who opposes the establishment of presbyterianism. So dexterously did Maynard manage matters, that he was not among the presbyterians "purged" from the Long parliament. After the establishment of the Protectorate, Maynard accepted from Oliver the degree of the *offit*, and as protector's serjeant, was at the head of the bar.

He was among the eminent lawyers who pressed on Cromwell the acceptance of the title of king. After Cromwell's death, Maynard swore allegiance to Richard, and had his patent as prime serjeant renewed; but when he saw whither things were tending, he exerted his influence as a leader of the presbyterians in favour of Monk. At the Restoration he was well received by Charles, by whom he was appointed a king's serjeant, and knighted. He might have been made a judge, but he was reluctant to abandon his lucrative practice at the bar. In parliament he was long considered the father of the house, and spoke with authority on constitutional questions. Although he had supported the exclusion bill, his unflinching dexterity secured him in his position on the accession of James, whom, of course, when falling, he deserted. He sat in the Convention parliament, where he was regarded as an oracle, and supported the celebrated resolution which declared that James had abdicated the throne. At the head of the bar, he waited on William at Whitehall, when the king, referring to his great age, remarked that he must have outlived all the lawyers his contemporaries. "If your highness had not come over," was Maynard's well-known reply, "I should have outlived the law itself." In his eighty-eighth year his practice was still undiminished, and it was with some reluctance that he allowed himself (April, 1689) to be nominated one of the commissioners of the great seal. After a twelvemonth he either resigned or was superseded, and withdrew to his seat of Gunnersbury, near Ealing, where he died on the 9th of October, 1690, in his eighty-ninth year, leaving an immense fortune. His edition of the Year Books was published in 1678. In Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors there is an ample memoir of this successful lawyer, whose career, in its length and continuous prosperity, has no parallel in that age of stormy vicissitude.—F. E.

MAYNE, JASPER, born at Hatherlugh in Devonshire in 1604, educated at Westminster school and at Christ church, Oxford, owed to the favour of the college of which he was student the vicarages of Cassington and Pyrtou. He preached before Charles I. at Oxford, and in 1647 published a tractate relating to the civil war, which led to the loss of his studentship. During the Commonwealth he was chaplain to the earl of Devonshire, and consequently the companion of Hobbes. At the Restoration Mayne recovered his livings, was made canon of Christ church and archdeacon of Chichester; and chaplain in ordinary to Charles II. He died in 1672. Besides five sermons and a poem, Mayne published a translation of some of Lucian's Dialogues, 1638; and of Donne's Latin epigrams, 1652.

MAYNE, JOHN, a Scottish poet, was born in 1759, and was educated at the grammar-school of his native town, Dumfries. He learned the trade of a compositor, which he followed first in the office of the *Dumfries Journal*; afterwards in Glasgow with Messrs. Foulis, of the celebrated university press; and finally in London, to which he removed in 1787. His diligence and perseverance were crowned with success, and he became printer, editor, and joint-proprietor of the *Star* evening paper, which, under his judicious management, became a prosperous journal. He died in 1836, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. "A better or more warm-hearted man," says Allan Cunningham, "never existed." At a very early period, Mr. Mayne showed a taste and talent for poetry. The "Siller Gun," the poem on which his fame chiefly rests, was published in 1777. At first it consisted of only twelve stanzas, but was enlarged in successive editions, until it expanded into four cantos. The last edition is not only the largest, but the best. Mr. Mayne continued, almost to the close of his long and useful life, to contribute occasional poetical pieces to the journals of the day. His "Halloween" is supposed to have suggested to Burns the subject of one of his happiest productions. His "Logan Braes," a beautiful and touching song first published in 1789, soon became a general favourite, and still retains its hold on the public.—J. T.

MAYNWARING, ARTHUR, to whom the first volume of the *Tidier* is dedicated, was born in 1668, in Shropshire. He completed his classical education at Oxford, and afterwards studied law in London. His Jacobite principles prompted the first productions of his pen; but he afterwards gave his adherence to the new dynasty, took office under George III., and sat in parliament for Preston. His writings, which are principally political, display considerable ability. He died in 1742.—W. E.

MAYO, HERBERT, M.D., F.R.S., an anatomist and physiologist of the present century, commenced his career as a surgeon

and lecturer on anatomy in London. He early acquired reputation. His first published work was a volume of "Anatomical and Physiological Commentaries," which appeared in 1822. This was followed in 1827 by an atlas of superb plates illustrative of the structure of the human brain. About the same time he was elected lecturer on anatomy and surgeon to the Middlesex hospital, and soon after professor of comparative anatomy to the Royal College of Surgeons. Amongst his numerous productions the "Outlines of Human Physiology" is the work by which he is best known. The last chair he filled in London was that of professor of anatomy and physiology in King's college. He was known as a skilful practical surgeon. As a lecturer he was remarkable for the clearness and beauty of his style. He died at Bad-Wellbach, August 15, 1852.—F. C. W.

MAYO, RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE, Earl of, born in 1822, succeeded his father in the earldom in 1867. As Lord Naas he took, soon after 1849, a prominent part in the discussion of the political affairs of Ireland. His principles were those of the old school of Conservatism and Protection; and on the overthrow of the first Russell administration in 1852, he accepted, under Lord Derby, the post of chief secretary for Ireland. In this capacity he was strongly opposed to Mr. Sharman Crawford's tenant right bill. After remaining several years out of office, during the administrations of Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston, Lord Naas was appointed a second time chief secretary for Ireland in 1858, and in 1866, as Lord Mayo, again held that office with a seat in the cabinet. He then advocated the policy of a concurrent endowment of protestantism and catholicism in Ireland. In 1868 he succeeded Lord Lawrence as governor-general of India, and in this capacity more than fulfilled the hopes entertained by his political friends. He especially took under his care the department of public works, proved an able and hard-working administrator, and had endeared himself to British residents in India, when his career was cut short by the hand of a fanatical or mad assassin. Lord Mayo had paid a visit of inspection to the convict colony of the Andaman islands, and on the 8th of February, 1872, was returning from an excursion to Mount Harriet, when he was stabbed twice in the back by a Mohammedan convict named Sher Ali, and expired almost immediately.—R. H.

MAYO or MAYOW, JOHN, a physician and the anticipator of some of the discoveries of modern chemistry, was born in Cornwall in 1645. He entered as a student of Wadham college, Oxford, but ultimately became a probationer-fellow of All Souls. Before applying himself to the study of medicine, he obtained a degree in civil law. He appears to have resided principally at Bath. He died in 1679, at the early age of thirty-four. He published several treatises on physiological subjects; but the work by which he is best known is a tract, "De Sale Nitro et Spiritu nitro Aereo," which appeared in 1674. The nitro-aereal spirit of which he writes is a constituent part of atmospheric air, identical with the oxygen of modern chemists. In this treatise, which contains some most ingenious experiments, he anticipated the discovery that metals gain weight by calcination. He also entertained views on the functions of respiration and on chemical affinity far in advance of his times.—F. C. W.

MAZARIN, HORTENSE, Duchess de, was a daughter of a Roman baron named Mancini, by a sister of the celebrated cardinal, and was born at Rome in 1646. Brought to Paris at an early age, her uncle married her to the Duc de la Meilleraie, on condition that the latter should assume the name and arms of Mazarin. The union, which took place in 1661, was so unhappy that the duchess made her escape to Rome, and took refuge there with her sister. Reduced to great extremities, obliged even to pawn her jewels, she returned to France, and obtained a pension from Louis XIV. After a residence in Savoy she came to London in 1675, speedily attracting the attention of Charles II., who allowed her a pension, and collected round her a brilliant circle in which Saint Evremond was the most conspicuous figure. On the Revolution she lost her pension; and her husband, who had long been at law with her, obtained a decree depriving her of all her rights, should she still refuse to return to his roof. King William, however, took pity upon her and allowed her £2000 a year. She retired to Ghent, and died there 2nd July, 1699, aged fifty-three. The Mémoires published under her name were written by the Abbé de Saint Real.—W. J. F.

MARINUS, was born at Pesaro in the Abruzzi, on the 10th of April, 1662. It is generally allowed that he was

descended of a noble Sicilian family, although his parents were in circumstances far from affluent. The primary education of the future statesman was conducted at Rome under the superintendence of the Jesuits, at whose college he is said to have highly distinguished himself. Having attracted the attention of Jerome Colonna, afterwards Cardinal Colonna, he accompanied that personage to the university of Alcalá, and continued his studies in Spain for a short period with great distinction. Returning home he entered the pontifical army, and served for some time as captain of infantry in the Valtellina. It was while serving under the flag of Pope Urban VIII., that the peculiar bent of his genius was first exhibited. Having been employed to negotiate with the French and Spanish generals, by his address and dexterity he acquired the confidence of both, and eventually brought about the peace of Monçon in 1626. Soon after occurred the disputed succession to the duchy of Mantua, in which France, Germany, Spain, and Savoy were all involved, as supporting the claims of two opposing candidates; and Urban empowering Cardinal Sacchetti to act as mediator, Mazarin was sent along with him to Turin for the purpose of assisting in the task, and in 1631 he managed to effect the treaty of Cherasco, which restored and established peace. It was in the previous year that he, for the first time, met with Louis XIII. of France and his celebrated minister Richelieu; and from that interview may be dated the history of his future eminence. In 1634 Mazarin was despatched as nuncio to Paris, where although unsuccessful in the chief object of his mission, he greatly aided his own advancement by ingratiating himself to the utmost of his ability with the French monarch and his all-powerful minister. In 1636 he returned to Rome; and it was as the agent and champion of the court of France that he did so. Urban, however, declined to gratify Louis by conferring upon Mazarin the dignity of cardinal; and in 1639 the latter again left Rome for Paris. After having been appointed ambassador to Savoy, where his exertions for the restoration of peace were successful, the demand of the French sovereign was at last complied with by the pope, and the following year, 1641, saw the name of Mazarin in the list of promotions to the conclave. During the famous conspiracy of Cinq-Mars, which embittered the closing days of Richelieu, the new cardinal was a devoted and able assistant to his illustrious patron. When the decease of the latter in December, 1642, took place, Mazarin (whom, on his death-bed, Richelieu had recommended to Louis as his successor) immediately began to exercise the functions, if not to bear the title, of that office. Throughout the brief remainder of the king's existence Mazarin's position was comparatively untroubled; but with the monarch's decease in 1643, a time of political tempest sufficient to tax his entire energies began. At first the queen-regent, Anne of Austria, was prejudiced against Mazarin, and raised the bishop of Beauvais to the important post of prime minister; but she soon discovered her mistake, and the sagacious Italian became her favourite and regained his previous influence. During the long minority of Louis XIV. he continued to guide the regency. Abroad, under his auspices, matters went well for France, although at home the country was the prey of intestine commotions and the theatre of civil conflict. Following the chief traditions of the greater Richelieu, he carried on the war against Spain and Germany—a war immortalized by the heroic memories that cluster round such names as those of Condé and Turenne. Ultimately, the French minister had the pride and satisfaction of concluding the peace of Westphalia, by which the European strife of thirty years was closed, France also gaining thereby several important territorial acquisitions. Meanwhile, the dissensions of the Fronde tormented the vitals of the kingdom. This period, to our mind one of the most dreary and repulsive in all French history, we shall pass lightly over. Let us merely indicate, in a sentence, the course of events in so far as Mazarin himself was involved in the same. The very year that the war in Germany was terminated, the civil war of the Fronde broke out in France, when the parliament of Paris, in conjunction with some of the higher aristocracy, revolted against the authority of Mazarin. Headed by that prince of conspirators, the Cardinal de Retz, the Frondeurs proclaimed only hostility to the minister, while simultaneously asserting their unalterable attachment to the crown. Mazarin had to yield to the storm, and flee from the capital to secure his life. Yet, by dint of the skilful and dexterous management which formed the very breath of his existence, the subtle Italian counteracted the efforts of his foes; and the in-

orders of the Fronde, which served simply to embroil the nation without leading to any decisive result, were conclusively terminated by the king's majority in 1658. Mazarin once more ruled supreme. Two years afterwards, he contracted a treaty of alliance with Cromwell against Spain. His attention to the French finances had paved the way for great military exertions; and these were rewarded by the famous victory of Dunes, which Turenne achieved in 1658. The result was the treaty of the Pyrenees in the following year, by which France gained Artois, Roussillon, part of Flanders, Hainault, and Luxembourg; while at the same time, a marriage was arranged between Louis and the Infanta Maria Theresa, daughter of Philip IV. of Spain. This, with the exception of a third and closing treaty, also favourable for France, and which he concluded with the duke of Lorraine a few days before his decease, was the last great public work of Mazarin. At the comparatively early age of fifty-nine, he expired in Vincennes on the 9th of March, 1661, meeting death with unshrinking firmness. Of the remarkable ability displayed by Mazarin there cannot be a reasonable doubt. Attempts have indeed been made at different times, and by various individuals, to undervalue his reputation; but that he divined Louis XIV., that he trained Colbert, and that he detected and overcame De Retz, may well be received as infallible proofs of his penetration, his skill, and his political sagacity. So says one of his biographers, and we cordially endorse the sentiment. Inferior in gigantic grasp of mind to Richelieu, he possessed a manoeuvring and diplomatic genius that was emphatically his own. A light and limber shape, intellectually, beside the Titan form of his vondrous predecessor, he looks across two intervening centuries, and tells us what may be done by sleight and subtlety, even when grander elements are wanting: for the latter was the case, in truth, with Mazarin. Constitutionally timid, he was no hero; he had no great inborn ideal of statesmanship to guide him on his path; and his chief glory was that he walked, an apt pupil, in the footsteps of his master. Yet this is no common praise. Although opposed by faction and environed with difficulties, he largely aggrandized the territory of France; and it should never be forgotten that it was his hand that won the prize for which Richelieu commenced the conflict. Such a feat may outweigh some at least of the sins, in themselves rather negative than positive, which are justly chargeable on his government. In person Mazarin was peculiarly handsome; and his accomplishments were, as might be supposed, both numerous and varied. When he chose, his manner could be most fascinating; and herein, doubtless, lay one secret of his extraordinary success. His private character was disgraced by avarice, the master-passion of his nature; and if to this we add an inordinate love of gambling, a painful lack of gratitude, and a repulsive spirit of ostentation and vain-glory in his later years, there are doubtless dark enough shades in the picture. Still he was capable of noble and generous actions, however rarely they were performed; and well and faithfully he served his adopted country.—J. J.

MAZEPPA, IVAN STEPANOVITCH, a celebrated hetman of the Kossacks, was born in 1644 in Podolia, then subject to the Polish crown. He was of good extraction, and educated amidst the refinements of a court, being page to the learned king, John Casimir. An intrigue with a Polish gentleman's wife led to his expulsion from the country. The tradition which forms the subject of Lord Byron's poem on Mazeppa, avers that the outraged noble seized his wife's seducer, stripped him, tarred and feathered him, bound him on a wild horse from the Ukraine, and sent him forth to what seemed a certain and horrible death. The maddened horse found its way to its native regions, where some Kossacks saved the handsome page. His talents and superior knowledge gradually secured him pre-eminence among those wild people. When in 1687 the hetman of the tribe who had befriended the stranger, was sent by the regent, Sophia of Russia, to Siberia, Mazeppa was elected to fill his place, and unscrupulously sacrificed the two sons of his predecessor and benefactor. For twenty years he governed his barbarous subjects with energy and skill, and won the confidence of Czar Peter I., especially by his conduct at the capture of Azoff. The czar's reforming intentions were, however, most distasteful to the Kossacks and their chief, who, after an affront received from Peter, secretly resolved to abandon him. With profound dissimulation he conducted negotiations with Stanislaus of Poland and Charles XII. of Sweden, while the czar's faith in him continued unbounded. His treachery was a fatal gift to Charles, FOR. III.

whose original plan of marching on Moscow had many more chances of success than his unexpected divergence to the Ukraine. After Peter's victory at Poltava, Mazeppa accompanied Charles in his flight to Bender, and died there in 1709 of poison administered, it is said, by his own hands.—R. H.

MAZOIS, CHARLES FRANÇOIS, French architect and archaeologist, was born at Lorient, October 12, 1783. He was a pupil of Percier; then went to Rome, where he distinguished himself; and was invited to Naples by Murat, for whom, amongst other things, he restored the palace of Portici. He was thus led to examine the ruins of Pompeii, to which he eventually devoted himself with untiring assiduity during the years 1809–11, carefully drawing and measuring every building and object of interest. He published the first two volumes of "*Les Ruines des Pompéi*," folio, in 1813–15; but political and other changes prevented the immediate continuance of this magnificent work—the standard authority on the buried city, and the architectural and archaeological subjects associated with it. M. Mazois did not, however, discontinue his labours; and before his death he had prepared most of the remaining plates and much of the text. The two concluding volumes were published under the care of MM. Gay and Barré in 1838. M. Mazois also wrote a popular description of a Roman house—"Le Palais de Scæurus," 4to, with twelve plates, 1819; second edition, 1822; third, 1839. Besides these important works he published some lives of architects in the *Galerie Française*, and a few professional memoirs. His architectural labours are not very important. He built several houses, and restored the church of St. Remi at Rheims. In 1819 he was appointed one of the four inspectors of civil buildings. He was created a knight of the legion of honour in 1822; and died at Paris, October 31, 1826.—J. T.-e.

MAZZINGHI, JOSEPH, a musician, born in London in 1765, was descended from the ancient Corsican family of Chevalier Tedice Mazzinghi, who in the year 1697 was attached in a diplomatic situation to the court of Naples. Other branches of the same family settled at Florence, Pisa, and Leghorn. Tomaso Mazzinghi, father of Joseph, appears in the year 1765 to have been established in London as a merchant. He married Madame Frederick, sister to Madame Cassandra Wynne, the wife of Thomas Wynne, Esq., a gentleman of considerable landed property in South Wales. This latter lady, whose rare musical talents as an amateur were highly appreciated at the court of Versailles, and particularly so by Maria Antoinette, early discovered in her infant nephew evident proof of a musical disposition, as did also his father, who was an eminent performer on the violin; and in consequence he was placed under the celebrated J. C. Bach, who at that time was music-master to Queen Charlotte. The progress of the young tyro was such, that on the demise of his father, being then but ten years of age, he was appointed organist of the Portuguese chapel, and subsequently received instructions from three celebrated composers at that time in England—Bertolini, Sacchini, and Anfossi. At the age of nineteen he was appointed composer and director of the music at the Italian opera, which post he filled for several years; and during that period brought out his opera, entitled "*Il Tesoro*." He likewise composed several ballets for the opera, among which his "*L'Amour et Psyche*" was much admired. After remaining for several seasons at the Italian opera, he determined to devote his attention to English opera, and accordingly produced several pieces at the theatres royal, Drury Lane and Covent Garden, some of which enjoyed considerable popularity. Independently of being for many years so much occupied as a composer, he had very extensive practice as a teacher of the pianoforte; and his works testify, by the distinguished names to his dedications, that his pupils were chiefly among the principal nobility. He retired from the profession about 1830, and was henceforth known as the Count Mazzinghi—a title he had purchased from some foreign power. He died in 1844; and being of the Roman religion, was buried with great funeral pomp at the chapel in Moorfields, London.—E. F. R.

MAZZINI, JOSEPH, born at Genoa in 1805. Son of a physician and professor of the university, Joseph Mazzini was educated for a barrister; but his genius and his inclination led him when quite a youth into the fields of literature. With Monti Italian literature had reacquired the splendour of Dante's style; with Foscolo it had become a mirror of morality and a school of patriotism; and with Mazzini a study of the intimate life of the people. These were Mazzini's three masters. His first writings

were published in 1827 in the *Subalpino* of Florence, and up to 1880 he wrote constantly for the *Indicatore Genovese* and for the *Indicatore Livornese*. At that time a fierce war raged between the classic and romantic schools; between the upholders of a literary despotism of some two thousand years' standing, and those who, in virtue of their own inspirations, sought to emancipate themselves. Mazzini and his followers sided with the romantic school. But the degraded and enslaved condition of Italy, the study of her past history, and more especially the sight of the leaders of the Piedmontese insurrection who, betrayed by Charles Albert, failing to set their own country free, went out to die for the liberties of Spain, inflamed the young patriot with a burning desire to accomplish that in which they had failed to secure the freedom and independence of Italy by means of unity. This idea of unity, transmitted from Dante and Machiavelli to Melchior Gioja, became the pole-star of his existence. Throughout thirty years of exile and persecution he inculcated this idea in Italy with unrivalled constancy and devotion. Often attempting its realization and as often failing, he so succeeded in permeating the Italians with its necessity that he brought not only Italian kings and statesmen, but all the powers of Europe, to feel that without Italian unity there could be no peace in Europe. In 1827, when Italy was portioned out among seven petty tyrants, it seemed a Utopia; afterwards, when Rome and Venice were added to the kingdom of Italy, he was hailed by his countrymen as the apostle of that idea with which Garibaldi's name was associated. In 1880 he joined the Carbonari, and was soon afterwards imprisoned for six months in the fortress of Savona; the only reason assigned to his father being, that the government disliked youths of talent whose thoughts they could never penetrate. Exiled to Marseilles, he wrote his famous letter to Charles Albert, then king of Piedmont. The object of this letter was to remind the king of his early aspirations and of his too late remorse; and to excite him to prepare his army for war with Austria, to dare to change the puny Piedmontese sceptre for the Italian crown. Mazzini was then, as he remained, by faith, and in virtue of the historical traditions of his country, a republican; he would never accept honours or office from a king; but he always placed the unity of Italy above any form of government, and had Charles Albert shown any disposition to initiate Italian regeneration, Mazzini would have toiled as faithfully to assist him in his efforts as he did when the king and Garibaldi accepted the programme, "Italy, and Victor Emmanuel." The answer to his letter was an order to the authorities to prevent his ever setting foot in Italy again. He then founded the society of Young Italy in Marseilles; the flower of the Italian youth were members of that society; Garibaldi was one of the most ardent, and in less than a year that association had penetrated to every corner of the peninsula. At the cry of war with Austria the Austrian satellites in Italy trembled; the king of Piedmont alone caused thirty-two young men to be executed simply for having read the doctrines of Young Italy. The expeditions of Savoy and of the brothers Bandiera were attempts on the part of the most fervent believers in the new creed to put it into practice. Then came the revolutions of 1848-49, when it was evident to all that the aspirations of the entire nation were for unity. "One Italy, away with the foreigners," was the battle-cry. In the preparations for and in the guidance of these revolutions, Mazzini took a prominent part, and when Milan was handed back to Radetzky by Charles Albert, and Garibaldi refused to recognize the capitulation, Mazzini, bearing the banner of "God and the people," marched at the head of Medici's company and shared with him the perils and fatigues of the march. Elected by the Roman people, after the flight of the pope in 1849, member of the constituent assembly, and afterwards one of the Triumvirate; the government of the Eternal City devolved upon Mazzini throughout those months, when Rome defied four foreign armies, and even when she fell, won the respect and admiration of the whole civilized world. From 1849 to 1860, Mazzini's life was spent in preparing for a revolution which should accomplish the idea which he had taught the Italians to worship. But the attempt of Milan failed, and the glorious expedition of Pisacane, the forerunner of Garibaldi, failed also; and all but Mazzini and a faithful few believed that no revolutionary attempt in Italy could succeed. When the Franco-Sardinian war seemed probable, Mazzini in the *Pensiero di Astoria* stated clearly and bravely the terms arranged between Cavour and Napoleon, and that a German-German Empire would leave Venice and a part of

Lombardy in the hands of Austria, and that Savoy and Nice were already sold to France. The fulfilment of this prophecy, together with the earnest and successful efforts of Mazzini and his followers to annex the provinces of Central Italy to Piedmont, and thus thwart Louis Napoleon in his designs on Tuscany, won for Mazzini the reverent adhesion of many Italian patriots, who had hitherto regarded him as an unpractical dreamer and a utopist, and he was not long in collecting funds and in finding emissaries to prepare the revolution in Sicily and Naples. Confronting as he did throughout his exile all the dangers of clandestine residence in Italy, whenever his presence was necessary, Mazzini succeeded in establishing revolutionary committees in Sicily and Naples; then, when the day was fixed for the outbreak, sent Rosolino Pilo to Garibaldi to get from him the promise, that if the revolution succeeded he would come to lead it on to victory. Sicily and Naples free, Mazzini set himself to work to prepare for the liberation of Venice and of Rome. His genius, his sacrifice of literary fame and of his independent fortune, many years of resolute unbaflled pursuit of the unity which has now been realized, at length won for him that place in the hearts of his countrymen so long denied, save by a few staunch and bold followers. A petition covered with forty thousand signatures for the recall of the exile was in August, 1860, presented to the Italian chambers, and in December following a deputation of members of those chambers was sent to the king for the same purpose. For years his writings, both literary and political, circulated by thousands throughout the oppressed provinces. His "Duties of Man" are in the hands of all the working men of Italy, who, with the other liberal associations of the peninsula, elected him an honorary member, and his work addressed "To the Youth of Italy," completed on the eve of the Sicilian revolution, became a household word in Italian homes. Daelli of Milan purchased the copyright of his works, of which Garibaldi gratefully accepted the dedication; and when their publication was completed, the world, which had now hitherto regarded him as a revolutionist solely, could judge him in his literary capacity, and understand at what cost to himself he made his literary pursuits second to the interests of his country. His political writings, which spread over a period of thirty years, constitute a historical document of immense importance; they may be regarded as the statistics of the first period of the Italian movement. The echo they found in the youth of Italy, proves that these writings expressed the necessities and aspirations of his countrymen. Of the man himself, perhaps the judgment of Thomas Carlyle may be taken as the most unprejudiced, and nearest to the truth. In his letter to the *Times* on the letter-opening business he writes—"I have had the honour to know Mr. Mazzini for a series of years, and whatever I may think of his practical insight and skill in worldly affairs, I can with great freedom testify to all men that he, if I have ever seen one such, is a man of genius and virtue, a man of sterling veracity, humanity, and nobleness of mind, one of those rare men, numerable, unfortunately, but as units in this world, who are worthy to be called martyr souls; who in silence piously in their daily life understand and practise what is meant by that." (See *Westminster Review*, No. lxxxii.) Mazzini lived to see Venice free and Rome the capital of united Italy; but he was not satisfied with Victor Emmanuel's government, and still persisted in his efforts to establish republicanism. Aware that the government viewed him with suspicion, he was living under an assumed name when his death took place at Pisa, March 10, 1872.

Besides the works mentioned, Mazzini was also the author of "Italy, Austria, and the Pope," 1845; "Royalty and Republicanism in Italy," 1850; "Italian Question and the Republicans," 1861; "Address to Pope Pius IX.," and several others.—[M.] MAZZOLINI, LODOVICO, born at Ferrara about 1481; died there in 1530. He was the pupil of Lorenzo Costa, and was one of the best of the painters of small pictures of his time in Northern Italy; though, owing to its omission by Vasari, his name is not so generally known as it should have been. He is the most distinguished of the Ferrarese painters after Garofalo, whose small pictures he seems to have studied; his manner is harder than Garofalo's, and his models appear to be as a rule taken from humble life, but they are often admirably painted and invariably richly coloured. His taste, too, in his compositions seems to have been fantastic; he has introduced the most quaint and trivial incidents in the gravest religious compositions. He was apparently a great lover of architectural display, as

ost of his pictures have backgrounds of buildings, richly ornamented with sculpture in basso-relievo. Mazzolini's masterpiece supposed to be the "Christ disputing with the doctors," dated in 1524, and now in the Berlin gallery. The London national gallery is comparatively rich in the works of this inter; it contains three, of which one is a masterpiece, representing "St. Nicholas of Tolentino adoring the Infant Saviour, Joseph presenting the child with some cherries; with the ve and a vision of the Father above."—(Laderchi, *Pittura rarese*).—R. N. W.

MAZZUCHELLI, GRAMMATA, Count, a famous biographical iter, born of a noble and wealthy family at Brescia on the 28th otober, 1707; died 19th November, 1765. Educated among e jesuits at Bologna, he devoted himself on his return to his tive place to literary studies. His favourite subjects were tiquities and biography, to the investigation of which he ought a sound judgment and unrivalled industry. Having conived the plan of a literary history of Italy, which was intended contain notices of fifty thousand writers, he published, by way testing his powers, a number of separate memoirs, which were ceived by the learned with uncommon favour. Thus encouraged published at Brescia in 1758 the first part of his "Scrittori Italia, cioè notizie storiche e critiche intorno alle vite ed agli rititi dei letterati italiani." In the ten years following a second rt of the first volume and the four parts of the second volume the "Scrittori d'Italia" were given to the world, reaching only iver to the letter B. The materials for the other letters were lected by the author, and six other volumes had been prepared der his direction when death interrupted the stupendous task. azzuchelli was for a long time keeper of the Quirini library in s native city.

MAZZUOLI, FRANCESCO. See PARMIGIANO.

MEAD, RICHARD, a celebrated physician, was born at Step- y on August 11, 1673. He was the son of the Rev. Matthew ead, a nonconformist minister. At school he acquired a conderable knowledge of the classics, and at the age of sixteen he as sent to Utrecht to complete his education. After residing ere three years he chose medicine as his profession, and went Leyden for the purpose of studying it; there he was a pupil the celebrated Pitcairn, at that time professor of medicine in ie university. He afterwards travelled in Italy, and obtained ie degree of doctor of medicine at Padua. In 1696 he returned London, and commenced practice at Stepney in the house in hich he was born. Whilst there he published a treatise on isions, which evinced great learning, ingenuity, and aptness r physiological experiment. In 1703 he was elected physician St. Thomas' hospital; and in the next year appeared his econd publication, on sol-lunar influence. Whilst travelling in ally he had met with the researches of Bonomo on the parasitic ture of *scabies*, and in 1703 he presented the Royal Society ith an analysis of Bonomo's letter on this subject. Admitted fellow of that society, he was afterwards, in 1717, appointed y Sir Isaac Newton a vice-president. In 1707 the university Oxford granted him its doctor's degree, and in 1716 he was imitted fellow of the Collegio of Physicians. He obtained traordinary success in practice; his rapid advancement was id to have been partly due to the good-offices of Radcliffe, whom he had early recommended himself. On Radcliffe's ecease Mead took his house in Bloomsbury Square. He was ill to attend Queen Anne on her deathbed, and on the ecession of George II. was appointed his personal physician. e was instrumental in the introduction of the practice of inoculation, superintending in 1721, at the request of the prince of ales, the inoculation of several condemned prisoners, who on e experiment succeeding received their liberty. When the lague visited Marseilles he was consulted by the government s to its contagious nature, and on his advice quarantine was established. Amongst his numerous writings on medical subets is a treatise on pestilential contagion, which excited so uch attention as to reach the seventh edition in the course of ne year. He was the friend of Pope, Arbuthnot, Garth, and iend; a munificent patron of literature, arts, and science; he as also distinguished by his charity and benevolence. He was ice married; his first wife was Ruth Marsh, by whom he had ght children; his second was a daughter of Sir Rowland Alston, art. He died on the 16th February, 1754.—F. C. W.

MEARES, JOHN, navigator, was born in 1746, and died in ondon in 1801. He began life as a cabin-boy, and made

several voyages in the polar seas. Entering the navy in 1776, he served against the French in North America, and was captain at the conclusion of the war. Despatched afterwards to India, he then entered the service of the North-west American Comany, and made two voyages of discovery and commerce to the north-west coast of America. The first produced little or no result; the second (1788-89) was rich in geographical discovery. Meares has left an account of these voyages, with observations on the existence of a north-west passage.—W. J. P.

MECHAIN, PIERRE-FRANÇOIS-ANDRÉ, a distinguished French astronomer, hydrographer, and geodetician, was born at Laon on the 16th of August, 1744, and died at Castellon de la Plana in Valencia on the 20th of September, 1805. He was the son of an architect in reduced circumstances; and having by his early taste for astronomy attracted the notice of Lalande, obtained through him the post of hydrographer to the French navy. He occupied his leisure with astronomical observations, and gave special attention to the search for comets, in which he was very successful. In 1785 he was appointed to edit the *Connaissance des Temps*. In 1792 he was intrusted with the measurement of the southern portion of the arc of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona—in which he was much interrupted by war and pestilence—and some years afterwards with the extension of the arc to the Balearic islands. His death by yellow fever occurred while he was engaged in the latter operation. It is stated by Delambre that Méchain, although scrupulously accurate in his observations and calculations, fell into the fault of suppressing the publication of those observations which differed to any considerable extent from the mean, in order to give an appearance of greater accuracy to the remainder; and that the consciousness of a suppression of that kind, made in the course of the measurement of the meridian, preyed upon his mind and embittered the last years of his life. The suppressed observations were found amongst his papers after his death. Delambre adds, however, that no fault can be found with the exactness of the results which Méchain did publish.—W. J. M. R.

MECHAU, JACOB WILHELM, German painter and engraver, was born at Leipsic about 1745. He studied in the Leipsic academy, and under Rode at Berlin; painted history and landscapes; but met with more success as an engraver. His best prints are etchings, chiefly from his own designs; and a series of twelve aquatints of Italian landscapes. He died in 1808.—J. T. e.

MECHEL, CHRISTIAN VON, Swiss engraver, was born at Basle in 1737; studied under J. G. Wille at Paris; and settled at Basle as an engraver and printseller. He used the graver with facility and neatness; engraved and published several good contemporary portraits and subject pieces; the works of Holbein, with descriptions; the medals of Hedinger; the Düsseldorf Gallery; views on the Rhine, &c. He died in 1818.—J. T. e.

MECHITAR or **MEKHITAR**, by interpretation, the Consoler, is the name of several Armenians who have been distinguished in letters and science. A priest of that name, who dwelt in Any at the end of the twelfth century, wrote a history of Armenia, Georgia, and Persia, and translated certain astronomical treatises from the Persian. A physician also of that name wrote in 1184 a treatise on fevers, of which the manuscript exists in the imperial library in Paris.—**MECHITAR KOSH** (the Beardless), was born in the twelfth century at Gandja, in Eastern Armenia, and became a priest remarkable for his learning and piety. He wrote books on faith and on justice, a collection of canons, a commentary on Jeremiah, and a collection of fables. The last work was published at Venice in 1790, by Dr. Zohrab. This Mechitar founded a monastery in 1191 at Dandsoud, and died in 1218.—Another priest, **MECHITAR**, born at Abaran in the fourteenth century, wrote an ecclesiastical history of his country.—The most celebrated of the name was **PETERA MECHITAR**, the founder of the Armenian monastery at Venice, the originator of a printing-press there for Armenian literature, the author of a lexicon and a grammar of his native language, and the translator of the Bible into Armenian. He was born in Cappadocia in 1676, and became a great traveller and preacher. Disgusted with a schism then prevailing in his church, he became Roman catholic, and preached at Constantinople submission to the pope. He had to flee from the persecution which ensued, and after many perils and adventures he found a secure refuge in Venice, where he died in 1745, aged seventy-four.—R. H.

MEDE, JOSEPH, a learned divine, was born at Berden in Essex, in 1586. He entered Christ's college, Cambridge, in

1602, and took the degree of A.M. in 1610, obtaining also a fellowship. He was appointed likewise Greek lecturer, on Sir Walter Mildmay's foundation. In 1618 he became B.D., and in 1627 he published in quarto his great work "Clavis Apoclyptica," printing at his own expense only a few copies for his friends. A commentary on the principles of the "Clavis" appeared in 1632. Mede died in 1638, and his works were collected in folio by Dr. Worthington in 1677. The discourses in the volume are chiefly critical. The "Clavis" was translated in 1648, and another translation appeared in 1833. The "Clavis" has been much followed by English writers on the Apocalypse, at least down to a recent period, and its intricate and elaborate theory is that the visions of the book are not progressive, but synchronistic or contemporaneous—a theory on the face of it at variance with the structure of the prophecy. It was overthrown in its main positions by Vitrings in his *Anacrisis*, 1705. Mede's learned and ingenious disquisitions met with no reward. "His notions," he says, "about bowing to the altar would have made another man a dean, a prebend, or something else. But the point of the pope's being anti-christ, as a dead fly, marred the savour of that ointment."—J. E.

MEDHURST, WALTER HENRY, missionary and linguist, was born in London in 1796, and educated at St. Paul's school. At fourteen he was apprenticed to a printer at Gloucester, where he joined a congregational church. In 1816 he proceeded to Malacca, to superintend there the mission-press of the London Missionary Society. In addition to the performance of his special duties connected with the mission-press, he studied with zeal and success Malay and Chinese—the latter the language of thousands of emigrants from the Celestial Kingdom; and showing a great talent for preaching, was ordained in 1819. Between 1823 and 1836, besides working actively as a missionary at various stations in Malacca, and superintending the issue from the mission-press of numerous works by others, he not only printed but wrote (originals and translations) thirty works in Chinese and nine in Malay, suitable for missionary purposes. In 1836 he revisited England, where he remained for two years—a residence to which we owe his valuable work on "China, its State and Prospects," London, 1840. Returning to Java after the opening up of the five ports, he removed about 1843 the mission from Batavia to Shanghai. There he formed a small native church; and so great was his reputation as a preacher, that his very name became among the natives a cognomen for all missionaries. Few Europeans ever obtained his mastery not merely of classical Chinese, but of its dialects and patois. In spite of his wiry frame, good health, and exuberant spirits, long years of labour in the East had undermined his constitution, when, in 1856, he was invited by the London Missionary Society to return to England to recruit. He left Shanghai exactly forty years after his first departure from England, and disembarked at Southend on the 21st of January, 1857. He died on the 24th, a few days after his arrival. Among his contributions to Eastern philology and the knowledge of Eastern literature may be mentioned his "Japanese-English Vocabulary," Batavia, 1830; his "Chinese and English Dictionary," Batavia, 1842; and his translation of the Chinese "Historical Classic" the *Shoo-king*, 1846. In the section of the report of the London Missionary Society which recorded his labours and his death it was said—"The revision and translation of the Bible into the pure Mandarin and the Mandarin colloquial dialects, in which he was the most responsible and effective labourer, will be his memorial through future ages among myriads of Chinese."—F. E.

MEDICI: the more distinguished members of this famous Florentine family are here noticed in alphabetical order:—

MEDICI, ALESSANDRO DE', born in 1510, is believed to have been a natural son of Pope Clement VII. by a Moorish slave, Anna, but passed, for decency's sake, rather as the natural son of Lorenzo de' Medici, duke of Urbino. The Medici, expelled from Florence in 1527, were restored by Clement and Charles V. in 1580; and Alessandro, then duke of Città di Puena, was declared by the victors chief of the republic, with hereditary right. He proved apt for command, and of an independent spirit; but truculent, murderous, sunk in the most flagitious debauchery, and a lawless tyrant. On the 27th April, 1582, he had a new constitution proclaimed, suppressing the signoria, or deliberative body, and the gonfalonier of justice, and creating Alessandro Duke of Florence, an office ostensibly similar to that of the Doge of Venice and Genoa, but not guarded by like restrictions. He weathered out the storm of charges brought

against him to Charles V. by the numerous Florentine exiles, and married that emperor's illegitimate daughter Margaret. But, in the height of his abused supremacy, an unexpected blow struck him down. His kinsman, Lorenzo de' Medici, popularly named in scorn Lorenzaccio, the heir presumptive to the dukedom, and pander and companion in Alessandro's debaucheries, murdered him treacherously, with the assistance of a bravo, on the 6th of January, 1587, in Florence. His true motive remains a historical problem to this day, though he himself professed to have acted as the avenger of his country's wrongs.—W. M. R.

MEDICI, CATHERINE DE. See CATHERINE DE MEDICI.

MEDICI, COSMO DE' (Italian, Cosimo), named the Old, and the Father of his Country (*Pater Patrie*), born 27th September, 1389 (some accounts say 1398); died at Careggi, Florence, 1st August, 1464. He was the son of Giovanni de' Medici, named below. The family had become so popular, wealthy, and powerful, by the time of Cosmo's mature manhood, as to excite the jealousy and apprehensions of a party in the republic, headed by Rinaldo degli Albizzi. Cosmo received sentence of several years' banishment in 1433, as being a man of dangerous influence. He was received with marked honour in Venice; but, his party gaining the upper hand, he was recalled to Florence the following year; entered the city amid boundless applause; and, after putting to death the gonfalonier and a few others of his enemies, assumed a dominating position in the republic, which remained in his person and family for generations. He was the richest citizen in Europe; yet his munificence in public matters was only equalled by the simplicity of his personal tastes. He raised the power of the republic to a height before unattained, although under a mild administration, and without external conquests. He was also, though not a learned man, a splendid protector of arts and letters, founding an academy of Platonic philosophy, the Laurentian library, and a number of public buildings. He lived to be almost satiated with honours and influence, used consummately well, and only too successfully for the cause of Florentine liberty; and dying he left solid power to his son Pietro.

MEDICI, COSMO I. DE', first grand-duke of Tuscany, named the Great, born 11th June, 1519; died of paralysis in Florence, 21st April, 1574. His father was the famous Giovanni, captain of the Black Band. After the murder of Duke Alessandro, Cosmo stood next in succession; the murderer Lorenzo being excluded on account of his crime. On the 9th January, 1537, Cosmo was accordingly elected by the title of chief of the city of Florence and its dependencies, but with certain limitations of power, which he lost no time in breaking through. He retained Alessandro's title of duke of Florence, and exchanged it in 1569, under a papal grant, for that of grand-duke of Tuscany, with recognized sovereign power. Thus was ratified and consummated that elevation of the Medici family which had subsisted, on and off, for about a century and a half. The republican refugees, roused to action by the death of Alessandro, were in arms at Cosmo's accession; but their attempt was defeated in August, 1537. Many of them were tortured and put to death, or left to perish in prison, and their leader, Filippo Strozzi, escaped a more ignominious fate by suicide. Cosmo was at once ambitious, prudent, and unscrupulous. He got rid of the men who had procured his elevation, decimated equally the magnates of the popular and the earlier Medicenean parties, and confiscated the lives and fortunes of four hundred and thirty contumacious refugees. In 1548 he had the murderer Lorenzo assassinated in Venice. After various shifty aggressions and negotiations to extend his territory, he applied himself to the reduction of the independent republic of Siena, for which he found a motive in the rejection by that state of the Spanish, and its acceptance of the French, protection. After a devastating siege of fifteen months, Siena capitulated in April, 1555. Charles V. invested his son, afterwards Philip II., with the supremacy in the state. Philip offered Siena and its dependencies to Cosmo in fief, but the latter declined them upon these terms, and finally obtained them as his own in exchange for some concessions of less importance to himself. In 1560 he instituted the military and religious order of St. Stephen, for the protection of the Tuscan coast against the piratical Moslems. In the autumn of 1562 he lost two sons, and also his wife Eleonora di Toledo. Many persons at the time and since have believed the tragic story of the murder of one of his sons by the other, and of the assassin by the indignant father himself, and the death of the mother through grief; and though the story is now somewhat discredited, it has not been disproven. Not long after, Elia May

1564, Cosmo resigned a portion of his authority to his son Francesco-Maria, who succeeded as grand-duke; went to live in retirement; and married in 1570 a lady of no fortune, named Camilla Martelli. The character of Cosmo is mainly that of a successful ruler. He was diligent, maintained order, kept Tuscany, at length united under his sceptre, independent of foreigners, and was a splendid protector of art and letters, like all the greatest men of his family. On the other hand, he strangled the liberty he was pledged to protect, governed by an unprecedented development of the spy system, and seems never to have allowed moral considerations to interfere where his personal or political interests were concerned.

MEDICI, COSMO III. DE', third grand-duke of Tuscany, born 14th August, 1642, succeeded his father Ferdinand II., 24th May, 1670; died in Florence, 31st October, 1723. His ill-assorted marriage with Marguerite Louise d'Orléans, and fruitless attempts to have the Medicean race kept up by marriages as his own progeny died out, furnished some of the chief events of his long reign. In 1718 the succession, next to the surviving son Giovanni Gastone, was settled upon the Infant of Spain. Cosmo was enormously rich, and prodigal of money for devotional purposes; otherwise the reverse of generous. He is represented as narrow-minded, bigoted, and grinding, or as pious and a good sovereign, according to the varying views of his biographers.

MEDICI, GIOVANNI DE', born in 1360 of a Florentine family which can be authentically traced back to 1201; died on 20th February, 1428; is remembered chiefly as the father of Cosmo, the "Pater Patriæ," but was greatly distinguished among his fellow-citizens for his own virtues. Immensely rich by means of commerce, and lacking literary cultivation, he was free from ambition, and never sought honours. His affability, moderation, and liberality, however, made him so great a popular favourite that, when his family was banished towards the year 1400, it was deemed needful to except Giovanni, through fear of a revolt. He became a member of the signoria in 1402, 1408, and 1417 successively; a member of the Council of Ten for war purposes in 1414; and gonfalonier of justice, the highest office in the Florentine executive, in 1421 and other years. His counsels were pacific, and his lavish alms procured him the glorious name of Father of the Poor. By his wife Piccarda he left two sons, Cosmo and Lorenzo. The former was the progenitor of the branch of the family which took the lead up to the death of Duke Alessandro in 1537. This branch then terminated, and the younger branch, tracing up to Lorenzo, and which had hitherto remained in comparative privacy, came into power in the person of Cosmo, the first grand-duke, and his descendants.

MEDICI, GIOVANNI GASTONE DE', Grand-duke of Tuscany, the last male of the Medicean race, born in Florence 24th May, 1671; succeeded his father, Cosmo III., 31st October, 1723; died in Florence 9th July, 1787. On the 2nd of July, 1697, Giovanni Gastone married Anne Mary Frances of Saxe-Lauenburg, an ugly and unmanageable woman, whose fatal society changed her husband from a studious and promising youth into an indolent debauchee of low tastes and shattered health. Upon his accession he showed some qualities of a strong-headed and well-intentioned sovereign, getting rid of his father's much-protected monks and spies, and administering milder and more accurate justice. He refused to receive or treat with his wife, who remained in Bohemia. He relapsed, however, into indolence, and a shameful traffic in offices ensued. As he had no direct heir, the great question of his reign was naturally as to the succession. He adhered outwardly to the treaty of 25th July, 1731, fixing the succession upon the Infant Don Carlos; though it is said that his own recorded desire was to restore to Florence the independence which she had intended to secure to herself, when the Medicean rule was settled. Eventually the succession passed to François de Lorraine, husband of Maria Theresa. The gleams of sense, humour, and goodness of purpose, which chequered the uselessness of Giovanni Gastone as a ruler, seem to have attached the people to him; the last man of the Medici died not unlamented. The race was finally extinguished on 18th February, 1743, by the death of Giovanni Gastone's sister, the princess palatine.—W. M. R.

MEDICI, LORENZO DE', surnamed the MAGNIFICENT, was born on the 1st of January, 1448. He was the son of Pietro and grandson of Cosmo de' Medici, who, in consequence of their high position in Florence as merchants of princely wealth, had successively held the reins of state, and had been accepted as

chiefs of the republic. Great pains were bestowed on the education of Lorenzo. His tutors were some of the most learned men of the day, while Politian and Pico de la Mirandola were his fellow-students, and continued his faithful friends to the end of his life. His father dying in 1469, a junta of five persons, of whom Thomas Soderini was the principal, invited Lorenzo and his brother Julian to occupy the seat of supreme power. Soderini, indeed, had been the real ruler of Florence during the time of Pietro, whose physical sufferings had long incapacitated him for the transaction of important business. Unwilling to abandon a secured power to the chance of a popular election, he assembled a meeting of the most influential citizens of Florence, and proposed the two young Medici as heads of the state (principe dello stato), on the ground, so familiar to the supporters of hereditary monarchy, that it would be easier to maintain a power consolidated by time, than to found a new one. The young men were elected, and the hereditary principle seemed to be confirmed. The republican austerity of the Florentines had, indeed, become greatly relaxed by the refining influence of commercial prosperity. To behold the generous, accomplished Medici engaged in the most intellectual pursuits, surrounded by the most learned men of the age, accumulating treasures of art, and cultivating the elegancies of life in the highest perfection, was a source of joy and triumph to the majority of the people of Florence. The general taste for pomp and magnificence was often carried to a dangerous extreme; and the extravagant expenditure consequent on the visit of Galeazzo Sforza to Florence, is said to have demoralized the inhabitants. For seven or eight years Lorenzo lived in the peaceful enjoyment of his authority. He studied Plato, he wrote poetry, he filled his gardens with the exquisite remains of ancient art, and loved to walk there talking philosophy with his chosen friends. To disturb an existence so serene was unmannerly, and political liberty seemed forgotten in Florence. The ancient elective offices were virtually suppressed, a permanent council was established and was obedient to the will of Lorenzo, who came to be treated as a sovereign prince. Two seditious movements in the republic had been sternly repressed soon after Lorenzo's election—the one at Prato, where, in 1470, A. Nardi, a member of the old oligarchy of Florence, endeavoured to seize the citadel; and the other at Volterra in 1472. The Volterrans desired to shake off their dependent alliance with Florence; but they were defeated, their city given up to pillage, and deposed from the rank of an ally to that of a subject city. One of the sins for which Lorenzo on his deathbed sought absolution, was the sacking of the city of Volterra. Spite of his rigour to enemies and his noble generosity to friends, Lorenzo was doomed to feel the extreme force of personal animosity from both public and private foes. The Pazzi family in Florence was as distinguished in commerce as that of the Medici, and more ancient and numerous. They could not brook the pre-eminence of Lorenzo, who on his side missed no opportunity of diminishing their influence in the state. Francesco Pazzi in disgust left his native city for Rome, where he became the banker of Pope Sixtus IV. This pontiff, who has disgraced himself in history by his unscrupulous nepotism, hated Lorenzo for his opposition to Jerome Riario, a favourite nephew of the pope. A plot was concocted for the destruction of the two Medici, and the restoration of the free republic of Florence. The pope, Ferdinand king of Naples, Francesco Salviati archbishop of Pisa, and the Pazzi family, were the principal parties to this conspiracy, which, formed in 1477, was not ripe for execution till April, 1478. Lorenzo and his brother were set upon by the conspirators, while attending mass in the church. Julian unhappily received a fatal stab; but Lorenzo with a slight wound escaped. He immediately took ample vengeance on the Pazzi family and the archbishop; but the mightier conspirators, Sixtus IV. and Ferdinand, remained in the field, and caused the Florentines no little distress. Towards the end of 1479 Lorenzo, after telling the council that he was ready to sacrifice his life if it would benefit the republic, set out for Naples and succeeded in persuading Ferdinand to make peace with Florence, and a treaty was signed on the 6th March, 1480. The capture of Otavio by the Turks about the same time, induced the pope likewise to come to terms. In 1484 Sixtus IV. died and was succeeded by Innocent VIII., a devoted friend to Lorenzo, whose son John (afterwards Leo X.) he nominated cardinal at the early age of thirteen. The fall of Siena, and the death of Jerome Riario, lord of Imola, secured

further to aggrandize the house of Medici. Yet while gaining political importance, they were losing those elements of strength which had first raised the family—commercial ability and wealth. Lorenzo still kept up a banking business in various parts of Europe, employing agents whom he could not, however, or would not overlook. His munificent expenditure reduced his fortune and increased his debts. The state of Florence was called upon to help him, and he received from the Council of Seventy-two public money for his private use. There may have been equity in this, since he spent so much of his fortune in the adornment of Florence and in the encouragement of her artists and men of letters; but the insolvency of the house of Medici was no less mischievous to the liberties of Florence than had been its wealth. In 1487 Lorenzo's daughter, Madeleine, was married to the pope's son, Francesco Cibo, and in 1489 John Medici entered the sacred college. This family connection with the papacy may serve to explain Lorenzo's opposition to Savonarola, whom, on the recommendation of Pico de la Mirandola, he had invited to preach at the convent of St. Mark. The enthusiastic reformer had little in common with the refined Platonist, who was virtually sovereign of Florence. He inveighed against the luxury and corruption of the time, and refused to see in Lorenzo more than a citizen bound to respect the rights of his fellow-citizens. In 1490 Lorenzo, being completely disabled by gout, gave up public business to his two sons, Peter and Julian, and retired to his country seat at Careggi, where his existence was painfully prolonged for two years, while his sufferings were assuaged by the society of Politian and other cherished friends. Politian's account of the deathbed scene is very touching. Another account, describing the final interview with Savonarola somewhat differently, is given by Burlamacchi, and presents a very striking scene.—(See Madden's *Life of Savonarola*, vol. i., p. 158.) Lorenzo confessed to three great offences—the sacking of Volterra, the appropriation of charitable funds, and the execution of innocent persons at the time of the Pazzi plot. The high-minded priest required three things before he granted absolution—a lively faith in God, a restoration as far as possible of everything wrongfully acquired, leaving enough to maintain his children decently as private citizens, and the restitution of liberty to Florence. The dying man agreed to the two first demands, but on hearing the third, turned his back to the speaker and made no answer. Lorenzo died on the 11th April, 1492, in his forty-fourth year. His character for humanity, generosity, and many noble virtues, has remained unimpaired. If he was a usurper, he was so with the people's wish; and in comparison with neighbouring states where liberty had been extinguished in blood, Florence under Lorenzo enjoyed a large amount of rational freedom.—R. H.

MEDICI, SALVESTRO DE', a Florentine statesman of the same family as the foregoing, flourished in the latter half of the fourteenth century. At this time a law prevailed in Florence, whereby many leading men were excluded from office; it was called the law "degli Ammoniti" (of the men under Admonition). In 1357 the pressure of this law produced a conspiracy headed by Bartolommeo de' Medici, and two of the Ammoniti—del Buono and Bandini. Through the treachery of a papal legate the plot miscarried; Salvestro managed to save his kinsman, but the other two leaders were beheaded. At length, however, in 1378, Salvestro, holding then the office of gonfalonier of justice, succeeded, after a sanguinary contest between the middle class and the nobility and people, in getting the law rescinded. Under Guelph influence he was banished in 1381; but he left the power of his family securely rooted.—W. M. R.

MEDINA, SIR JOHN BAPTIST, a celebrated portrait-painter, was the son of Don Medina de l'Asturias, a Spanish captain settled at Brussels, where the son was born in 1660. He learned painting of Du Chastel, married young, came to London in 1686, where he painted many portraits; but the premises of support made by the earl of Leven induced him to remove to Edinburgh. Here he found abundant employment. He painted most of the Scottish nobility; but he had twenty children, writes Walpole, and he did not grow rich. He resided in England, but soon returned to Edinburgh, where he died in 1741. Medina was knighted by the duke of Queensberry, lord-high commissioner, being the last knight made in Scotland prior to the Union. Sir John Medina was among the best portrait-painters of his day. He has painted the likenesses of many distinguished Scotsmen. Examples of his pencil are in many of the residences of the old Scottish nobility, and in Surgeon's Hall, Edinburgh, are por-

traits of some of the professors, and two small historical subjects, attributed to him. He is also said to have painted a few landscapes; and he made the designs for an edition of Milton.—J. T. a.

MEDWYN, THOMAS, Captain, a cousin of the poet Shelley, was a schoolfellow of his at Eton. When travelling in Italy, he was introduced by Shelley to Lord Byron, then living with the Guicciolis. In 1824, when all England was startled by the premature death of the noble poet, who had roused so deep and universal an interest in his own personal history, Captain Medwyn published the fruits of his intercourse with Byron, under the title of "Conversations of Lord Byron, noted during a residence with his lordship at Pisa in 1821-22," &c. The book was eagerly bought, but excited much indignation in many minds, being deemed a betrayal of the confidence on which freedom of social intercourse is based. Mr. Medwyn was roughly handled by the critics, in reply to whom a defence was published in 1825 under the title of "Captain Medwyn vindicated from the calumnies of the Reviewers." In 1834 he published a useful and popular book, "The Angler in Wales," 2 vols., and in 1842 a novel, "Lady Singleton," 2 vols. "The Shelley Papers: Memoirs of Percy Bysshe Shelley," which he published in 1847, hardly do justice to a subject so difficult as the character of that great, yet eccentric poet. Captain Medwyn is very bitter in his attack upon Shelley's assailants, but does not succeed in explaining the inconsistencies of his unhappy life.—R. H.

MEERMAN, GERARD, pensionary of Rotterdam was born at Leyden in 1722, and died in 1771. His principal professional work was a "Thesaurus Juris Civilis," in seven volumes, to which an eighth was afterwards added by his son. He wrote also "Origines Typographiæ," in which he endeavoured to prove that Haarlem was the birthplace of the art of printing.—W. B.

MEERMAN, JAN, son of the preceding, born in 1753; died in 1815. He wrote a "History of William Count of Holland," a "Historical Account of the Prussian, Austrian, and Sicilian Monarchies," a "Historical Account of the North and North-east of Europe," a poem entitled "Montmartre," and a translation of Klopstock's Messiah.—W. B.

MEGASTHENES, flourished about 300 B.C., author of a work much quoted by the ancients, containing the knowledge of India he acquired when sent on an embassy by Seleucus Nicator, king of Syria, to Sandracottus, king of the Prasii, whose capital, Palibothra, was situated on the Ganges.

MEHEMET ALI, Viceroy of Egypt, one of the greatest men whom the East has produced in modern times, was born at Cavalla in Roumelia, in 1769, the birth-year of Napoleon and of Wellington. His father, a Roumeliot of Turkish origin, held a small official position in his native place; and early left an orphan, Mehemet was adopted by an officer of janissaries commanding at Pravusta. At fourteen he did good service to his patron by coercing into submission a village-population which refused payment of taxes, and he was rewarded by a commission in the militia and a marriage which brought him a little money. A connection which he formed with a French merchant led him into commercial speculation (a taste for which he ever afterwards retained), and increased his slender fortune. Sent by his early patron in virtual command of a small detachment of soldiers from Pravusta to join the Turkish forces in Egypt, then occupied by the French (1800), he distinguished himself by his bravery; and attracting the notice of Khosrew, pacha of Egypt, he rose to be general of the Arnauts, those hardy and valiant Albanians who formed the flower of the Ottoman army. This position gave ample scope to the ambition of a man of resolution and ability, in the midst of the disorganization which the expulsion of the French bequeathed to Egypt. After a great deal of intriguing and manoeuvring, by which he contrived to make the pacha and the old masters of the country, the Turkish Mamelukes, unpopular with the Egyptians, he was appointed a pacha in 1805, and became viceroy of Egypt. Six years later he resolved to rid himself of the Mamelukes, who still threatened to form an *imperium in imperio*, though their power had been somewhat broken at the battle of the Pyramids. He invited them to a military banquet on the 1st of March, 1811, and having made his arrangements for the coup, he treacherously massacred them *en masse* as they withdrew from it. Called on the same year by the sultan to reduce the Wahabees, he ultimately triumphed over them, through the skill and valour of his son, Ibrahim Pacha, (q. v.) with whose aid he organized and disciplined a formidable army on the European model. The part

which it played in the Greek revolution, to repress which Mehemet was once more appealed to by the sultan, has been described in our memoir of Ibrahim Pacha. Meanwhile, Mehemet Ali was creating a new Egypt, and carrying out with more success, because his power to crush opposition was greater, the reforms which his suzerain, Sultan Mahmud, struggled to effect in Turkey proper. He not only organized an army, but built and manned a considerable fleet. He introduced the political and social regulations and appliances of christian Europe—police, systematic taxation, education, hospitals, telegraphs; and he gave toleration to his christian subjects. He sent his own sons and the élite of the Egyptian youth of the higher ranks to be educated in France, whence he drew skilful officers and civilians, on some of whom he conferred the rank of Bey, to aid him in carrying out his measures. Taking into his hands the whole industry, commercial and agricultural, of Egypt, and executing his industrial schemes by a system of forced labour, he established manufactories, compelled the culture of cotton, planted the olive and the mulberry tree, and improved the breed of useful animals. Terrible as was the tyranny of Mehemet, its results were at least better than those of the stereotyped Turkish pacha. "Order reigned" in Egypt, and through its length and breadth life and property were secure from every attack, save that of the viceroys himself. The resources which this policy placed at his command were such, that after the war in Greece which wasted his army, and the battle of Navarino which shattered his fleet, he created new and formidable forces, military and naval, and began to think of asserting his independence of the Porte. Up to the period of the battle of Navarino, Mehemet had not only been an obedient subject, but a powerful ally of his suzerain, to whom he had rendered the most essential services in the subjugation of the Wahabees, and in the war of the Greek revolution. But when, after the close of the war, Mahmud, jealous of the influence of his powerful feudatory, refused to bestow on Ibrahim the pashalik of Damascus, claimed by Mehemet as a reward for his services, the viceroy resolved on revolt. Demanding and refused the restitution of some of his subjects, who had fled from the system of forced labour in Egypt and taken refuge in Syria, Mehemet sent his son to invade Syria in 1831, with the results detailed in the memoir of Ibrahim. The war closed with the convention of Kutayah, May, 1833, by which the government of Syria was ceded to the viceroy of Egypt, who intrusted it to the victorious Ibrahim. Mahmud bided his time, and when he both thought himself strong enough and had an excuse for the act, he sent against Ibrahim in Syria the army which was completely defeated at Nezib, while the Turkish fleet, destined to operate against Mehemet, was quietly placed in the possession of the viceroy by the Capitan Pacha. Then came the celebrated intervention of the great powers, which left Mehemet Ali shorn of his triumphs, and which in its course nearly produced a war between France and England.—(See IBRAHIM PACHA.) Deprived of the government of Syria, Mehemet Ali was left hereditary viceroy of Egypt, with a number of conditions, among which was a limitation of his military force. The viceroy was now seventy-two, and this humiliation struck him a blow from the effects of which he never recovered. When he paid in 1846 a visit to his new sovereign, Abd-ul-Medjid, at Constantinople, the once formidable foe of the Porte was a broken-down old man. On his return to Egypt he seemed to be failing fast, and by the advice of his physicians, proceeded in 1848 to Malta, and thence to Naples. He died at Cairo on the 2d August, 1849.—F. E.

MEHUL, ETIENNE HENRI, a musician, was born at Givet in Belgium, on the 24th June, 1763. He was indebted for his musical predilections to the organ of the cathedral, seconded by the organist, whose good graces he was so fortunate as to obtain. He afterwards enjoyed the instructions of a more skilful master, the learned German, Henser, under whose auspices Mehul devoted himself during three years to the practice of the organ and the study of counterpoint. So rapid was the progress he made, that at this period he was able to replace his master at the organ; and he would have become his successor had not the desire of glory led him to seek a more worthy field for the exercise of his talents. He went to Paris at the age of sixteen, where he received instructions from the celebrated Edelmann, by whom he was initiated into all the higher mysteries of composition. The young Mehul first became known to the public by a set of sonatas, which manifested a very decided genius for instrumental music, and met with a most encouraging reception. By fortunate chance he

became acquainted with Gluck, and to this great musician he was more indebted for the skill in composition which he soon displayed, than to any other school or master. His first work, "Euphrosine et Coradin," proved most successful; and not less so his "Stratonice," which critics consider as his masterpiece. The period of the French revolution compelled him to waste much of his time in writing pieces of temporary interest, but he redeemed himself in his "Jenne Henri," his "Deux Aveugles de Toledo," his music in "La Dansomanie," and more especially by his oratorio of "Joseph," produced in 1816. He died the year after, leaving his "Valentine de Milan" to be finished by his nephew, M. Dausoigne, who brought it out most successfully in 1822. For many interesting anecdotes, and for a complete list of Mehul's works, we must refer our readers to Fetis' Musical Biography.—F. F. R.

MEIBOMIUS, MARCUS, a well-known philologist and critic, was a native of Toningen in Holland, born in 1626. Having searched deeply into the writings of the Greeks, he contracted an enthusiastic partiality for the music of the ancients; and not only entertained an opinion of its superiority over that of the moderns, but also that he was able to restore and introduce it into practice. Very little is known of his early life. He settled at Stockholm and became a favourite of Christina, queen of Sweden. The queen, who from frequent conversation with him had been induced to entertain the same sentiments on music as himself, was prevailed on to listen to a proposal that he made. This was to exhibit a musical performance that should be strictly conformable to the practice of the ancients; and to crown all, though he had a very bad voice, and had never been taught to exercise it, he engaged to sing the principal parts. Instruments of various kinds were prepared under the direction of Meibomius at the expense of the queen, and a public notice was given of a musical exhibition that should astonish the world, and enchant all who should be happy enough to be present. On the appointed day Meibomius appeared, and beginning to sing was heard for a while with patience; but his performance and that of his assistants soon became past enduring. Neither the chromatic nor the enharmonic genus was suited to the ears of his illiterate audience, and the Lydian mode had lost its power. In short his hearers, unable to resist the impulses of nature, at length expressed their opinions of the performance by a general and long-continued burst of laughter. Whatever might be the feelings of the people, Meibomius was but little disposed to sympathize with them. Their mirth was his disgrace, and he felt it but too sensibly. Seeing in the gallery M. Bourdelot, a court physician and his rival in the queen's favour, he imputed the behaviour of the company to some insinuations of this person. He therefore ran up to him, and struck him a violent blow on the neck. To avoid the consequences of this rashness he quitted the city before he could be called to account for it, and took up his residence at Copenhagen. In this place he was well received, and became a professor at Sorø, a college in Denmark for the instruction of the nobility. Here he was honoured with the title of councillor to the king, and was soon afterwards called to Elsinore, and advanced to the dignity of president of the board of maritime taxes or customs; but neglecting his employment he was dismissed from the office, and he soon afterwards quitted Denmark. He now settled at Amsterdam, and became professor of history there; but on refusing to give private instruction to the son of a burgomaster, alleging as his excuse that he was not accustomed to instruct boys, he was dismissed from that station. On this he quitted Amsterdam and visited France and England; but afterwards returning he died at Amsterdam about the year 1710. The great work of Meibomius was his edition of the seven Greek musical writers—Aristoxenus, Euclid, Nichomachus, Alypius, Gaudentius, Bacchius, and Aristides Quintilianus. This was published at Amsterdam in the year 1652, and contains a general preface to the whole; and also a particular preface to each of the treatises as they occur; and a Latin translation of the Greek text, with copious notes, tending to reconcile various readings and to explain the meaning of the several authors.—R. F. R.

MEIER, GEORGE FRIEDRICH, was born at Ammerndorf, near Halle in Saxony, in the year 1718. He wrote largely on various philosophical subjects. Amongst his writings may be mentioned his "Instruction as to the means of becoming a modern philosopher," of which there is an English translation entitled "The Merry Philosopher, or thoughts on jesting." He died in 1777.—W. J. P.

MEIKLE, the name of a family of Scottish mechanics, distinguished for skill through many generations.—JOHN MEIKLE

about 1686, was the first to introduce iron-founding into Scotland.—JAMES MEIKLE, millwright, in the early part of the eighteenth century went to Holland at the instance of Fletcher of Saltoun, to study the agricultural machinery used by the Dutch; and in 1720 he brought to Scotland and set up the first pair of fanners, or winnowing machine, ever seen in that country. He left an only son, the subject of the following article:—

MEIKLE, ANDREW, a Scottish mechanic and engineer, the inventor of the thrashing-machine, was born about 1720, and died in 1811 at Houston Mill, near East Linton in the county of East Lothian, where from his youth he had carried on the occupation of farmer, miller, and millwright. His skill in mechanics was long well known and extensively employed throughout the south of Scotland. He invented many improvements in millwork and in agricultural machinery. The most important of these was the now well-known thrashing-machine, which, after many trials, patiently carried on for a long series of years, he perfected in 1787, and secured by a patent in 1788. It has been estimated that the value of the saving to Britain alone, through the superiority of that machine to the flail, is about £2,000,000 a year; but it produced little pecuniary profit to its inventor beyond a sum of £1500, which was collected for him by subscription in 1809, through the exertions of Sir John Sinclair. One of his claims to distinction is that of having been the first master of the great engineer, John Rennie.—His son, GEORGE MEIKLE, was also a skillful machinist and engineer.—(Smiles' *Lives of the Engineers*, vol. i.)—W. J. M. R.

MEIKLE, WILLIAM JULIUS, a Scottish poet was born in 1734. He was the son of the Rev. Alexander Meikle, who was at one time an assistant to Dr. Isaac Watts in London, and afterwards minister of the parish of Langholm in Dumfriesshire. On the death of his father young Meikle went to Edinburgh to reside with a relation who was a brewer there, and was ultimately admitted to a share in the business. He was unsuccessful, however, in this calling, and in 1763 proceeded to London in the hope of procuring a commission in the marine service. In this he was disappointed; but having already composed his tragedies and some minor poems, he introduced himself to Lord Lyttleton, who encouraged him to persevere in his poetical studies. In 1765 he obtained the situation of corrector of the Clarendon press in Oxford. From this time onward he published a succession of short poems, some of which attracted considerable notice, and also several pamphlets. At an early age he had projected a translation of the *Lusiad* of Camoens, and in 1771 he published the first book as a specimen. The complete version appeared in 1775, and was so well received that a second edition was required in 1778. In the following year he was appointed secretary to Governor Johnston, who had obtained the command of the *Romney* man-of-war, and accompanied him to Lisbon, where he was nominated joint-agent for prizes, and received many flattering marks of attention. Returning to England with a moderate independence, he married in June, 1782, and spent the remainder of his life in literary leisure at Wheatley in Oxfordshire, where he died in 1788, in the 55th year of his age. A complete edition of his poems was published in 1794, and another with a memoir appeared in 1802. Meikle's poems are characterized by sweetness, rather than by originality or power. His ballad of "Cumnor Hall," which suggested the novel of *Kenilworth*, is distinguished by its fine melody; and the song "There's nae luck about the house," which is not certainly known to be his, but has been claimed for him on apparently good evidence, is one of the most beautiful lyrics in the Scottish language.—J. T.

MEINERS, CHRISTOPH, a very learned German author, was born in 1747 at Warstade, near Otterndorf, in North Germany. He was put to school at Otterndorf and Bremen, and finished his education in the university of Göttingen. Having highly distinguished himself in his academic course, he was made extraordinary professor of philosophy at Göttingen in 1772, and ordinary professor in 1775. He was also made hofrath or court-councillor. He was closely associated in friendship and literary undertakings with Spittler and Feder, and continued to write and publish with great rapidity and copiousness on religious, moral, historical, and biographical subjects till his death, which took place in 1816. Of his numerous works, the following may be mentioned as among the most interesting and valuable:—*History of the Fine Arts, of the Sciences in Greece and Rome*, 1781, 2 vols.; *History of Thinking in the Earliest Centuries after Christ*, 1782; *History of all Religions*, 1785; *Out-*

line of the Theory and History of the Fine Arts," 1787; "History of the Rise and Progress of Universities," 1802, 4 vols.; "History of the Female Sex," 1798; "Biographies of the Revival of Learning," 1796, 3 vols.; "Historical Comparison of the Manners of the Middle Ages with those of our own times," 1793, 3 vols. He was in truth a polyhistor, and was very famous in his own age for the extent and variety of his learning. But in the judgment of his countrymen of the present day his erudition was more remarkable for massiveness than for critical accuracy; he was less able and acute than learned; and with the exception of a few, his multitudinous works are already almost entirely forgotten in Germany. We can bear testimony, however, to the value of his biographies of the age of the revival of letters, and frequent references to his works occur in the erudite writings of the late Sir William Hamilton.—P. L.

MEINHOLD, JOHANN WILHELM, a German divine, poet, and novelist, was born at Netzelkow in Usedom, in 1797. He studied theology at Greifswald, and successively became pastor of various parishes in Pomerania, until in 1850 he resigned and retired to Charlottenburg, where he died November 30, 1851. His lyric and epic poems had as little success as his plays; but he created a great sensation by his two novels, the "Amber Witch," 1848, and "Sidonia von Borck, or the Cloister Witth." The former was written with the purpose of hoodwinking the critics, and of ridiculing the critical inroads made into scriptural history. The author pretended to have dug out his novel from among old monkish MSS., and really succeeded in deceiving the public for some time. The "Amber Witch" was translated into English, and even adapted for the stage.—K. E.

MEISNER, KARL FRIEDRICH, a Swiss botanist, professor of botany at Basle. He published—"Monographia Generis Polygoni Prodrorus," 1826; and "Plantarum Vascularium Genera secundum ordines naturales digesta," 1836-48.—J. H. B.

* MEISSNER, ALFRED, a German poet and novelist, was born at Teplitz on 15th October, 1822. He studied medicine at Prague, but at the same time, with great ardour, entered upon a literary career. He then lived successively at Leipsic and Paris, and since 1850 has settled at Prague. His lyric poems as well as his "Ziska," an epic poem, are full of passion and energy, and give utterance to highly advanced political and socialist feelings. He has also published several dramas and tragedies; a continuation of Heine's *Atta Troll*; "Reminiscences of H. Heine;" novels, and sketches of travel.—K. E.

* MEISSONIER, JEAN LOUIS ERNEST, a popular French painter, was born at Lyons in 1813, and learned painting in the atelier of L. Cogniet at Paris. M. Meissonier's first pictures in his peculiar style, "Le Petit Messenger," and "Les Joueurs d'Echecs," exhibited at the Salon in 1836, secured the public favour, and his popularity has never waned. His pictures are scenes of genteel life—sometimes of the present day, more often of "sixty years since"—painted on panels of small size, with extreme refinement and finish. He has in fact applied the art of the old Flemish painters to the conventionalities of good society, adding to their truth and force of colour, and chiaroscuro, and delicacy of manipulation, the extreme of Parisian neatness, vivacity, and brilliancy. His little pictures, almost miniatures in size as well as finish, are consequently extravagantly admired by the highest classes of his countrymen and command enormous prices. To be without a Meissonier is in fact to be without taste, or, which is worse, without the means of gratifying it. About 1851-52 Meissonier painted some pictures on a larger canvas and of a somewhat different class of subjects; but they were regarded as curiosities, and the painter was still estimated by his little society subjects: and happily for his own reputation and the comfort of his many admirers, he soon returned to his old way. Meissonier has of course numerous imitators; but though some of them M. Chavet for example, are artists of great ability, he still remains unapproached in the line he was the first to open. M. Meissonier has received abundant honours as well as profit. Besides those of lower classes he has been awarded two medals of the first class (1843 and 1848); and a great medal at the Exposition Universelle of 1855. In 1846 he was created a knight, in 1866 an officer of the legion of honour, commander in 1867; and in November, 1861, he was elected member of the Académie des Beaux-Arts as successor to Abel de Pujol.—J. T. o.

MEKHITAR. See MECHITAR.

MELA, POMPEIUS, a Roman geographical writer, was born at a town called Tingentura in Spain. The time when he

flourished has not been precisely determined; but from the internal evidences supplied by his works, it seems probable that he lived in the reign of Claudius, A.D. 41-54. The only known and extant work of Pomponius Mela is a tract—"De Situ Orbis." It consists of three books, and is a careful and laborious compilation of all that was known in his time about the earth's surface. It begins with a definition of the cardinal points, and an account of the general divisions of the earth into hemispheres and zones, and afterwards passes on to a more detailed account of the principal continents, islands, and seas. According to Pomponius Mela there are two hemispheres, the northern and the southern. Of these the former alone is known; the southern, which he describes as the abode of the Antiochones, being separated from us by the torrid zone, which cannot be passed. The northern or known hemisphere, therefore, is the only one that can be described in detail. It consists, according to Mela, of three great continents, Europe, Africa, and Asia. On the north of these is the Caspian sea; on the west, the Mediterranean; and on the south, the Arabian. Beyond all is the ocean. A minute account is next given of the various countries which form the three continents, of the islands which belong to each, and of the nations which inhabit them. The countries in the extreme north, east, and south, were unknown to Pomponius Mela, and he supposed the ocean to occupy the space where they are situated. The three books, "De Situ Orbis," were translated into English by Arthur Golding in 1585.—D. M.

MELANTHON, PHILIP, the eminent German scholar and reformer, was born at Bretten in the lower Palatinate on the 16th February, 1497. His mother, Barbara Renter, was a daughter of the mayor of the town, and his father was an armourer, whose original German name was Schwartzerd, which in the case of the son, according to the fashion of the time, the famous Reuchlin Grecized into Melancthon, or as he that bore it spelled it latterly Melancthon. The German and Greek names both signify "black earth." He studied at the academy at Pfortzheim, and happening to lodge in the house of a near female relation, a sister of Reuchlin, he attracted the attention and patronage of that illustrious scholar, whose tuition and example were not lost upon the youthful aspirant. After a residence of about two years at Pfortzheim, Philip removed to Heidelberg where he became bachelor of arts, and for the sake of some pupils composed "Rudiments" of the Greek language. But as his age prevented him from taking a final degree he left for the university of Tübingen, where his range of successful study soon made him celebrated, and where he became M.A., apparently in his sixteenth year. After labouring some time in private tuition, he at length became a public lecturer not only on the classics, but on logic, rhetoric, mathematics, and theology. The fame of the young lecturer drew upon him the eulogies of Erasmus, who, among other praises of him, exclaims "Quid inventiois acumen, quæ sermonis puritas, quanta reconditarum rerum memoria," &c.—What greatness of invention, what purity of diction, what vastness of memory, &c. Latimer tells us too, "I was as obstinate a papist as any in England, inasmuch that when I should be made bachelor of divinity, my whole oration went against Philippe Melancthon and against his opinions." Melancthon's biblical studies were furthered at this time by Reuchlin's present of a Bible, recently printed by Froben, and the incipient exegete noted down on the margin the thoughts which from time to time occurred to him. In 1518 he was elected professor of Greek in the newly-erected monastery of Wittenberg, and at once entered on the duties of his chair. His success was immediate and decided; the insignificance of his person was forgotten in his eloquence and erudition; and his class soon numbered no less than fifteen hundred persons, listening to his prelections on Homer and the epistle of Paul to Titus. Luther also derived great benefit from his colleague in the prosecution of his own Greek studies; and Melancthon bowed to the influence and imbibed the spirit of the intrepid reformer. The views of Melancthon coincided in general with those of Luther; but he was confirmed in his protestant leanings by listening to the disputation at Leipzig between Eck and Carlstadt and Luther. Eck appealed too much, as he saw, to the Fathers, forgetting and undervaluing the holy scriptures. The defeated champion was so annoyed at some remarks of Melancthon, that in his chagrin he stigmatized him, in allusion to his studies, as a *Grammatellus*. In 1520 Philip married the daughter of one of the burgomasters of Wittenberg, and she proved in all things a congenial spirit.

During Luther's confinement in the castle of Wartburg Melancthon was ill at ease—the sense of responsibility well nigh overcame him. He wanted Luther's lionine heart, and his active and intrepid temperament. He was not fitted, from his constitutional timidity, to be a leader—his place was in the second rank as a counsellor and support. He longed most earnestly for Luther's return—*Me desiderium ejus excruciat misere*. At this period the divines of the Sorbonne attacked Luther, and Melancthon at once published a vindication—"Adversus furiosum Parisien-sium Theologastorum decretum," in which with quiet satire and bold rebuke he exposed the "womanish" violence, the numerous inconsistencies, fallacious arguments, and haughty claims of his French antagonists. This same year he published another tract in defence of Luther, and in it gives at some length the history of the great dispute between Luther and the church of Rome, and ridicules the scholastic philosophy. In 1521 appeared his "*Loci communes theologici*"—a brief, compact system of theology under fifty-three heads, and expressed in terse and classic Latinity. The work obtained immediate and great popularity, sixty editions being published during the author's lifetime. Luther praised it very highly. "It is the best book," said he, "next to holy scripture . . . all the Fathers and Sententiarum are not to be compared to it." In a preface to a French edition of it in 1551, Calvin says—"It is a summary of those truths which are essential to a Christian's guidance in the way of salvation." The "*Loci*" are clear and earnest, but they want the fulness, stateliness, and self-adjusted symmetry of the more famous Institutes of Geneva. Melancthon was next plagued by the prophets and anabaptists—Storck, Cellarius, and Stubner. Their pretensions to revelation seem to have confounded him; and at his wit's end, he urged on the elector to send for Luther, "for no one can judge so well on the subject." The elector was afraid that Luther's life might be endangered, and Melancthon wrote to the reformer himself. Luther immediately replied, "I do not approve of your timidity, though you are my superior in talent and learning; and the gist of the answer is the wise demand, "Let them show their credentials—heed not their professions." The reforming excesses of Carlstadt and his jealous rivalry next vexed him; and this man he calls with some asperity, but with some truth, "a man of savage manners, with no genius or learning, or even common sense, but with a plausible exterior." But his gentle soul was at length relieved of its anxieties, for the presiding genius descended from the Wartburg, and Luther again put himself at the head of the movement.

In the work which now followed—the translation of the scripture—Melancthon bore a prominent part, as he was well qualified to do. Soon after, in 1522, Luther obtained the manuscript of Melancthon's commentary on Romans, and at once published it with a characteristic dedication to its author—"I am he who dares to publish your annotations, and I send you your own book; teipsum ad te mitto." These annotations yet keep their place, and are still admired for their simplicity, their grammatical basis, and their evangelical integrity. In 1525 the wise Elector Frederick died, and Melancthon pronounced a glowing Latin oration over his remains, and composed the long epitaph engraved on his monument. At this period Melancthon, with his friend Camerarius, made a tour into various parts of the country; and while he was in South Germany the legate, Campeggio, made an effort to gain him back to the church—an effort which he answered by his "*Summa Doctrinæ Lutheri*." During Luther's controversy with Erasmus, the latter wrote him some insinuating letters as if for the purpose of detaching him from the reformer; but he replied that he would never change his opinions from regard to human authority or from dread of disgrace. He refused, too, an invitation to be rector in the new academy at Nürnberg. Melancthon next proposed an inspection of the churches and schools in the electorate; and for this purpose, and to secure uniformity of worship, he composed a "*Libellus Visitatorius*." The mildness of its tone provoked a papish cry against the author that he had drawn off from Luther; and of this he says in his preface to Colossians—"These acute men think that I differ from Luther because I write without asperity of style—*sine verborum asperitate*." In a second edition of this commentary Luther wrote a preface, in which he avows that he far prefers Melancthon's works to his own. Agricola, a friend up to this time, charged the "*Libellus*" with grievous evangelical defects, as if it were reactionary in its tendency. In 1529 Melancthon attended the diet (Reichstag) at Spire in the com-

pany of the elector, and was a party to the famous protest which gave a distinctive name to the reformers; and the same year he attended the sacramentarian conference with Zuingle at Marburg. Melancthon's notions were not so decided and dogmatic as those of Luther; yet he could say, "*Malim mori*,"—"I would rather die than that the Zuinglian notions should infect our churches." It would seem, however, that he greatly modified this opinion in his later years. But a more important work now devolved on him. The emperor was about to hold a diet at Augsburg, and the protestant princes wished to lay before him a confession of their faith. What are called the articles of Schwabach and Torgau had already been prepared—the first doctrinal, and the second expository of abuses. But a new work combining both was demanded, and Melancthon was commissioned to the task. Assiduously did he set himself to the work; and so tearfully and nervously did he proceed that Luther warned him not to commit suicide, but take care of his frail, little body—*corpusculi tui*. When the work was finished, and it presents the reformed doctrines not in their most antagonistic form, it received the approbation of Luther. In some private interviews with Valdez and others, Melancthon is said to have narrowed the points of controversy; and his concessions alarmed the Zuinglian party. Harassed on all sides and distracted by a thousand anxieties, he tells Luther that he spends his time in perpetual tears. The confession, consisting of twenty-one articles, was at length on the 25th of June, 1530, read before the emperor, and occupied two hours in the reading. Even after this, Melancthon was so wrought upon, as for the sake of peace to hint at a minimum, and asked the elector to demand only the two kinds in the eucharist, and the marriage of the priests. But a mightier voice behind him shouted no surrender. The result of the diet is matter of history.

Such were the reports of Melancthon's learning, mild manners, and pacific disposition, that Francis I. invited him to France, and but for the elector's prohibition he would have complied with the invitation. Henry VIII. pressed him to come over to England; and on being presented with a copy of his "Commentary on Romans" sent him two hundred crowns. Melancthon in the following years attended various conferences, as at Smalkald, Frankfort, Worms, and Ratisbon; but conciliation became more and more impossible. In 1546 Luther died, and Melancthon, at the end of a friendship of twenty-seven years, pronounced the funeral oration. Placed now in the front rank, troubles fell thick and heavy upon him. In the month of November that year the university was broken up, and he repaired for a season to Zerbst—refusing an invitation to professorships at Jena, Tübingen, and Frankfort. The adoption of the Interim became a subject of keen and prolonged discussion, and Melancthon attended no less than seven conferences on the subject. Out of these meetings sprang the *Adiaphoristic* controversy. Melancthon was ever ready to make concessions which he thought did not involve his conscience or imperil evangelical truth. "We are indifferent," he wrote in answer to the Interim, "whether we eat fish or flesh. Private masses, processions, and prayers to the saints are needless and dangerous, even if they admit of extenuation or apology." This reply was translated into English, with a preface vindicating Melancthon, by John Rogers, the same probably who printed the Bible in 1537, known as Matthew's Bible, and who was afterwards martyred. Melancthon's enemies, however, bitterly accused him of betraying the truth. He was not made of the stern stuff that finds pleasure in the fray, and his soul was often cast down amidst unenvied and calumnious attacks. His virulent antagonist Matthias Flacius, with Amsdorf, Wigand, and others, were unsparing in their denunciations. "Absolute falsehoods," does he call their charges. In January, 1551, he set out for the council of Trent; but left his journey unfinished—the elector having meanwhile declared war against the emperor. The controversy between two such extreme men as Osiander and Stancarus on the nature of Christ's righteousness brought him as mediator into the field, and his reply was quiet, learned, and conclusive. But the controversies seemed to spread on all hands, and the clamour of his enemies made him weary of life. In 1557 he had a last discussion with popish antagonists at Worms—the question of debate being, "The rule of judgement in religious matters." In 1558 he published the first part of his "*De Imperio"*. His health never robust, now began to fail; and after a season of increasing weakness, he died on the 19th of

April, 1560, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. His remains were interred beside those of Luther.

Melancthon was the scholar of the Reformation, though he was also an expert dialectician. His quiet and gentle nature found its fitting place by the side of Luther, on whom he could rest for advice and encouragement, though he was occasionally provoked by his colleague's imperial will and rough, resistless energy. His moderation was therefore of service to Luther and the Reformation, as he poured oil on the troubled billows. He created less personal antagonism than Luther, and was sometimes heard in places from which Luther's stormy accents were resentfully excluded: the "still small voice" reaches farther sometimes than the peal of thunder. Of himself he would probably have failed to do a reformer's bold and iconoclastic work, for he was by constitution timid and conservative; fonder of the art of persuasion than that of assault; more disposed to winning words than to the terrific declamation which was needed to vibrate in a nation's ear, till its heart was stirred to decision and religious revolution. Yet from the impulse and courage of religious conviction how far he outstripped Erasmus, the man of mere learning and wit! Melancthon loved "all things, both great and small;" the law of kindness was in his heart. A French visitor on one occasion found him with a book in the one hand, and rocking a cradle with the other. As may be seen in his letters on his domestic sufferings and trials, his tenderness extended to his domestics, over the grave of one of whom—his man-servant John, who had been thirty years in his household—he delivered an oration, and for whose tombstone he wrote a touching epitaph. He often said happy things in conversation, as when he replied to an Italian, many of whose countrymen were accused of atheism—"How is it that you Italians will have a God in the sacramental bread—you—who do not believe there is a God in heaven?" His saying is well known, which was based on his disappointment that the arguments which induced him to renounce popery had so little effect on others—"Old Adam was too strong for young Melancthon." He shared, however, in the general opinions of his age, and vindicated the burning of Servetus at Geneva. There was in fact considerable truth in Luther's *jeu d'esprit*—"Res et verba Philippus, verba sine rebus Erasmus, res sine verbis Lutherus, nec res nec verba Carolostadius." Melancthon is substance and words; Erasmus, words without substance; Luther, substance without words; Carlstadt, neither substance nor words. Melancthon's meek and quiet spirit was nourished by spiritual truth and hope. His last words were in unison with his life. When asked on the morning of his death, after some cordials were given him, if he would have anything else, his reply was—*Aliud nihil nisi cœlum*: Nothing else but heaven. Various editions of Melancthon's works have appeared, the best by his son-in-law, Peucer, in four folios, Wittenberg, 1562-64. A new and correct edition in quarto is in course of publication in Germany, under the general title, "*Corpus Reformatorum*," twenty-five volumes of which have appeared. His life has been often written.—J. E.

MELANDER, DANIEL (or MELANDERHJELM, being the name which he assumed on becoming a nobleman), an eminent Swedish mathematician, and astronomer, was born on the 29th of October, 1726, and died at Stockholm in January, 1810. In 1757 he was appointed assistant to Strömer, professor of astronomy at Upsal, on whose death in 1761 he succeeded to the chair, and held it for nearly forty years, when he retired and became perpetual secretary to the Academy of Sciences of Stockholm. He was raised to the rank of nobility in 1778, and made a knight of the polar star in 1789.—W. J. M. R.

MELANTHIUS, a celebrated Greek painter in the time of Philip and Alexander the Great, and like his master Pamphilus, says Quintilian, distinguished for his powers in composition. He was the fellow pupil of Apelles, and, according to Pliny, paid an attic talent, about £220, for a course of instruction in the school of Pamphilus at Sicyon, which extended over a period of ten years—that is, a pupil who paid this fee, had the use of the school for that time. Even Apelles yielded to Melanthius in composition. Though the works of this painter were in high esteem among the ancients, and Aratus of Sicyon, says Plutarch, sent some as presents to Ptolemy III. of Egypt to induce him to join the Achaean league; we know of only one by its title—"Aristatus, tyrant of Sicyon, standing by the chariot of Victory"—painted by Melanthius and his scholars. Aratus

however, in his zeal against the tyrants, ordered the figure of Aristotus to be defaced, and only spared the rest of the picture by the intercession of the painter Nealeos, who substituted a palm tree for the figure of the tyrant. Melanthius left writings on art, and he is one of the painters enumerated by Pliny as having used four colours only. What these colours were we cannot say; but if black and white are not comprised, four colours are quite as many as are needed. The Greeks had a complete acquaintance with colours of every kind, and if some of their painters restricted themselves in the use of them, it must have been on theoretical principles only.—R. N. W.

MELAS, MICHAEL, Baron von, a German general, born 1780; died in Bohemia on the 31st May, 1806. His first employment was in the Seven Years' war in the service of Austria. He was major-general in 1798, and served on the Rhine and in Italy. In 1799 when Suwarrow had command of the combined armies, Melas led the Austrians and distinguished himself in the actions at Cassano, Novi, and Coni. In 1800 he was before Genoa, where Massena was conducting his admirable defence. Trusting to his numerical superiority, he sent some of his troops to the Var, when to his surprise Bonaparte crossed the Alps and met Melas at Marengo, 14th June, 1800. At first the fortune of war seemed all on the side of the Austrians; but the arrival of Desaix changed the aspect of the battle; the Austrians were routed, and Melas was obliged to sign a capitulation. After Marengo he left the army, and was made military commandant of Bohemia.—P. E. D.

MELBOURNE, WILLIAM LAMB, second viscount, a distinguished English statesman, was born in 1779, and was the second son of Peniston, first viscount, and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ralph Melbanke, a lady celebrated in her day for the charm of her manners and the strength of her understanding. He was educated at Eton, Glasgow, and Trinity college, Cambridge, and was distinguished among his fellow-students for his classical and historical knowledge, grace of composition, vigorous sense, and refined wit. Having been originally intended for the legal profession, he entered as a student at Lincoln's inn in 1797, and was called to the bar in 1804. The death of his elder brother, however, in 1805, led to his immediate abandonment of the legal profession, and was followed in the course of a few months by his marriage—(see LAMB, CAROLINE)—and his election as one of the members for Leominster. He took his seat among the followers of Mr. Fox, but continued during many years to follow an independent course in parliament. He mingled a good deal at the same time in gay society, and apparently led a careless and fashionable life, though he was in reality far from idle, and his talents and attainments were neither unknown to nor undervalued by his contemporaries. He represented in succession the Haddington district of burghs, Portarlington, Peterborough, Hertfordshire, and Staffordshire. But he had resigned his seat and retired from parliament when Mr. Canning became prime minister in 1827, and offered Mr. Lamb the office of lieutenant for Ireland, which he accepted, and continued to hold under Lord Goderich and the duke of Wellington. When Mr. Huskisson was ejected from the administration in 1828, on account of his vote on the question of East Retford, Mr. Lamb retired along with his friends, Lord Palmerston and Charles Grant, although informed that the king himself was very anxious that he should remain in office, and that in the event of his compliance he would of course be elevated to a seat in the cabinet. About the same time, on the death of his father, he entered that branch of the legislature with which his political career is chiefly associated. For upwards of a year, however, he does not appear to have taken any prominent part in public affairs until the downfall of the duke of Wellington's ministry, and the accession to office of Earl Grey and the whigs, when Lord Melbourne became secretary of state for the home department. The country was at that time in an alarming state—the mob in the metropolis had shown unequivocal indications of a tendency to open violence, mysterious incendiary fires were ravaging the agricultural districts, and symptoms appeared of a general agrarian insurrection. But by a judicious combination of firmness and conciliation, Lord Melbourne suppressed the agricultural and political disturbances, and maintained the peace of the country. His sagacious treatment of the trades' unions in 1834, when their petition was carried to the home office by a threatening assemblage of thirty thousand persons in military array, was the theme of universal

praise. On the resignation of Earl Grey in July, 1834, and the reconstruction of the whig cabinet, Lord Melbourne succeeded to the premiership. But the king had become alarmed at the progress of reform, and apprehensive that it would degenerate into revolution. He had for some time cherished a wish for a new administration composed of the conservative party, and in November, 1834, on Lord Althorp's removal to the house of lords his majesty availed himself of the opportunity to dismiss his ministry, and place Sir Robert at the head of the government. The king, however, had mistaken the extent of the reaction in the public mind; and after a fierce but brief struggle Sir Robert Peel was driven from office, and Lord Melbourne became once more the first lord of the treasury. His position, however, was now surrounded with formidable difficulties. In a minority in the house of lords, opposed by a powerful and increasing party in the commons, under the direction of experienced statesmen and accomplished orators, the whig government was compelled to lean on the support of O'Connell and his followers, and to follow a course of policy which, though attended with most beneficial results in Ireland, was not unfrequently distasteful to the people of England. The opposition in consequence steadily increased in numbers and power, while the strength of the government gradually diminished. The death of King William and the accession of Queen Victoria in 1837 gave Lord Melbourne a new lease of office, while it imposed upon him the arduous and responsible duty of instructing the youthful sovereign in the knowledge of the British constitution, and training her to perform the various duties of her important office. The concurrent testimony of all observers, hostile as well as friendly, and the evidence of facts, have shown that Lord Melbourne accomplished his difficult task with consummate address and most praiseworthy disregard of party prejudices and interests. Meanwhile, however, his government continued to lose ground in the country, and in 1839, having only a majority of five on the question of a bill proposing to suspend the constitution of the island of Jamaica, he sent in his resignation. Sir Robert Peel was immediately authorized to form a new administration, but a misunderstanding having arisen between her majesty and him respecting the appointment of the ladies of the bed-chamber, Sir Robert declined the task imposed upon him, and the whig ministry was recalled. Lord Melbourne's return to office under these circumstances was loudly blamed at the time, and in the long run was probably injurious to the interests of his party. But it was dictated by a sense of the duty which he owed to his sovereign, and by his unselfish reluctance to blight the prospects of his followers. For two years longer he was enabled to maintain his ground, but at length in 1841, after a strenuous but unsuccessful effort to effect some modification of the corn laws, he had recourse to a dissolution. The constituencies by a large majority confirmed the verdict of the house of commons, and Lord Melbourne finally retired from office. In the following year he was attacked by a partial paralysis arising mainly from over exertion of the brain. He rallied, however, from this attack, and continued for several years to enjoy his books and the society of his friends. He took little or no part in public affairs, though he lived to see and to mark with satisfaction that, as he had predicted, his adversaries were obliged to adopt and carry those measures which had overthrown his ministry. He died at his family seat, Brocket hall, 24th November, 1848, in the seventieth year of his age. Lord Melbourne possessed many eminent qualifications for public life, an intellect of a high order which had been improved by careful cultivation, "a temperament cool and courageous, a mind dispassionate and unprejudiced, frankness, manliness, sterling good sense, independent tone of thought, chivalrous honour, and consummate knowledge of his countrymen." His principal defects as a statesman were a disposition to underrate distinctions and differences between opinions, and an occasional affectation of ignorance and of carelessness in the treatment of public questions. Lord Melbourne's speeches had no pretensions to eloquence or even rhetoric, but they expressed in terse, familiar, and idiomatic language philosophical and statesmanlike views and common sense conclusions, mingled with ready wit and good-humoured raillery, and recommended by his handsome and noble countenance, melodious voice, and spirited, frank, and friendly manner. He was an excellent classical scholar, was well versed in French and Italian literature, was familiar with all the best English authors, and took peculiar pleasure in the study of church history and contemporary divinity. He was eminently

fitted to adorn and delight the social circle. "In society," says Sir Henry Bulwer, "he was perhaps the most graceful and agreeable gentleman that the present generation can remember." Lord Melbourne was singularly disinterested and unselfish. A higher rank in the peerage and the garter were more than once pressed upon him by the sovereign and steadily declined. As his only son died unmarried in 1836, his brother, Lord Beauvale, formerly ambassador to Vienna, succeeded him in the peerage, but on his death in 1858 the title became extinct.—J. T.

MELCHTAL, ARNOLD OF, one of the assertors of Swiss liberty against the Emperor Albert I., was born in the canton of Unterwalden about the middle of the thirteenth century. From time immemorial the mountaineers of Schweiz and the neighbouring cantons had been subject to no other feudal superior but the emperor himself, a privilege which Frederic II., in 1240, confirmed. At the beginning of the fourteenth century, Albert endeavoured, first by negotiation, then by force, to annex the cantons to his hereditary dominions. To provoke the Switzers into insurrection, he appointed two men of tyrannical and unscrupulous character—the one, Gessler, as governor; the other, Landenberg, as judge. They added insult to rapacity and oppression in their treatment of the cantons. An emissary from Landenberg appeared one day before Arnold's father, Henry of Melchtal, while he was ploughing, and bid him unyoke the oxen, which were wanted for the service of the judge. To the old man's remonstrances the messenger replied, "Peasants have no need of oxen to drag the plough; they may easily yoke themselves to it." Arnold instantly resented this insolence to his father by a blow which broke the man's fingers. The judge was quick to revenge an act of independence, and not being able to capture Arnold, who had fled to his relative, Walter Furst, he confiscated old Henry's property, and put out his eyes. This outrage contributed powerfully to the formation of the league of the three cantons, which overthrew the power of Austria in Switzerland. Furst, Stauffach, and Arnold, each accompanied by ten friends, met on the vigil of St. Martin, 1307, and swore to aid one another in the liberation of their country. The contest which ensued, and the triumph of the Swiss, form one of the brightest pages of history. Melchtal died in 1317.—R. H.

MELDOLA or MELDOLA, ANDREA, Italian engraver, born in 1520; died in 1582. A large number of engravings, executed about 1540-70, bear the signature of A. M. or Andrea Meldola. Formerly they were attributed to Andrea Schiavone, whose family name was Medola; but Zani, who investigated the subject very carefully, believed that he had proved the engraver A. Meldola to be a different person from the painter A. Medola. Bartsch, Nagler, and other authorities adopted his view, and the point was pretty generally conceded. More recently, however, Harzen (*Kunstblatt*, 1853), and Passavant (*Peintre-Gravure*, 1860, i. 366), have sought to rehabilitate the old opinion, chiefly on the authority of a document dated 1563; discovered at Venice, but which in fact merely proves what was not denied, that Schiavone was called Medola ("Andreas Schiavonus dictus Medola"). Passavant himself points out the curious fact that the prints known to be by Schiavone are all etchings, whilst those which have the signature of Meldola or the monogram A. M. are executed with the graver and dry point. As nothing is known of the engraver apart from the prints, it is difficult to arrive at a positive judgment. But the difference in the character of the prints, and the improbability that a painter like Schiavone would have engraved so many plates with the burin after another painter, seem to support the opinion that the painter and the engraver were two different persons. The most celebrated of Meldola's prints is the Heliodorus of Raphael from a drawing by Parmigiano. Meldola is by some thought to have engraved on pewter. There are very full lists of Meldola's prints in Bartsch and in Stanley's edition of Bryan.—J. T.-s.

MELLAGER, son of Euerates, was a native of Gadara in Syria, whence he removed to Tyre, and ultimately to the island of Cos, where he died. He cultivated the Greek epigrammatic poetry. His style, though deficient in simplicity, is pleasing; but the licentious fancy which he freely indulged in his amatory pieces offends the purer moral taste of the present day. He is reckoned the first collector of an Antiquologia, being generally supposed to have lived in the century preceding the Christian era. His epigrams to the number of about one hundred and thirty were collected by Brunck at Leipzig in 1769.—W. B.

MELI, GIOVANNI, a Spanish poet and jurist, born

in 1754 of a noble family in Estremadura. In early life he formed an intimate friendship with Jovellanos, and acquired a familiarity with English literature; Newton, Locke, Pope, Young, and Thomson being his chosen authors. His first public effort, an essay "On the Happiness of a Country Life," was rewarded with a prize by the Spanish Academy, 1780. His ode "On the Glory of the Fine Arts," delivered at the triennial festival of the Academy of San Fernando, is considered his masterpiece. A drama, "The Marriage of Comacho," was less successful; and an epic, "The Fall of Lucifer," never found favour. His lyric poems, however, first published in 1785, entitle him to be called the regenerator of the national style. Melendez was professor of humanities at Madrid. In 1789 he became a local judge at Saragossa, and in 1797 fiscal of the supreme court of Madrid. On the fall of Jovellanos, August, 1798, he was compelled to leave Madrid, and resided at Salamanca until 1808. In that year he accepted a mission from the French usurper into the Asturias, which nearly cost him his life from the popular indignation. Subsequently he accepted the post of president of the board of public instruction under the French government. He was compelled to leave Spain with Joseph Bonaparte, and resided in France in obscurity until his death at Montpellier, 24th May, 1817. A revised edition of his works was published by the government in 1820, with a memoir by Quintana.—F. M. W.

MELETIUS, the author of the Meletian schism, was bishop of Lycopolis at the commencement of the fourth century. He was deposed by Peter of Alexandria; but whether because of his having sacrificed to the heathen gods, or of his too great severity towards those who had lapsed from the faith is not certainly known. To this sentence Meletius paid no regard, but ordained bishops, presbyters, and deacons, and formed a sect called "the church of the martyrs." By the council of Nice (325) he was deprived of the power of ordination, but was allowed to retain the title of bishop.—D. W. R.

MELI, GIOVANNI, poet in the Sicilian dialect, born in Palermo, 4th March, 1740; died in the same city, 20th December, 1815. He practised medicine with some success, and professed chemistry in the university of Palermo; but it is as a poet that he is chiefly memorable. His rustic verses, reproducing nature under a lovely aspect, have ennobled his provincial vernacular; and again, the soft Sicilian tongue adds a grace to his verses. The first complete edition of his poems, 7 vols., with explanatory notes, appeared in Palermo in 1814; but in 1830 a posthumous edition, published in the same city, was augmented by an eighth volume, containing matter till then inedited, amongst which is an ode to Nelson. Casti, himself a poet, justly designates Giovanni Meli as, notwithstanding his provincial dialect, the poet of all nations, and the competent judge of all poets.—C. G. R.

MELISSUS OF SAMOS, a philosopher commonly classed with the Eleatic school, flourished from about 440 B.C. He was prominent in the politics of his native state, and is said to have commanded in a sea-fight with the Athenians during the Samian revolt. Though locally separate from the school of Elea, he seems to have adopted its philosophy as a weapon of offence against the Ionic physiologists. This philosophy, in the dialectic of Zeno, takes the form of a merely negative logic. In the same form, but with far less fullness, it is presented by Melissus. Motion, according to him, is impossible, because there is no vacuum; change, because Being cannot pass into non-being. If Being is immovable, it is indivisible; if indivisible, it has no parts; if no parts, no body. The reports of the senses are untrue, for if true, they must correspond to Being; now Being is unchangeable, while our sensations vary from moment to moment. Of any positive doctrines of Melissus we find no trace. The abstraction of Being, which had been almost an object of reverence to the earlier Eleatics, and had been identified with thought by Parmenides, had become a mere abstraction to him.—G.

MELITO, Bishop of Sardis, under Marcus Aurelius, lived in the second century. Nothing is known of his life except that sometime between the years 165 and 175 he presented an "Apology" to the emperor. Polycrates, bishop of Ephesus, in a letter to Victor, bishop of Rome, calls him *Eumuchus*, only, however, to indicate that he was devoted to a life of celibacy and austerity. Jerome tells us that "Tertullian in one of his books praises Melito's elegant and oratorical genius, and says that he was esteemed a prophet by many of our people." The titles of a considerable number of works by Melito are given by Eusebius and Jerome, but only the smallest fragments are now extant.

He is chiefly memorable as the first christian writer who gives us a catalogue of the books of the Old Testament. The books of Nehemiah and Esther are omitted, but otherwise Melito's catalogue agrees with that of the Jews.

MELLAN, CLAUDE, a celebrated French engraver, was born at Abbeville, May 23, 1598. He studied at Paris under Leon Gaultier, and at Rome under Simon Vouet and Villamena. Whilst at Rome he was employed in engraving the Giustinian marbles, and executed several other plates. These were engraved in the ordinary manner of line engraving; but after his return to France he adopted a novel method, and one to which much of his contemporary popularity and subsequent notoriety are to be attributed. The peculiarity of Mellan's method consisted in his producing the different gradations of light and shade and colour by varying the thickness, &c., of a single series of lines, instead of crossing them by other lines. The most noted of his plates, and that in which he carried this mechanical trick farthest, was a portrait of Christ as impressed on the handkerchief of Sta. Veronica. In this Mellan formed the portrait by a single spiral line, commencing from the tip of the nose. As a specimen of misapplied patience and ingenuity, this print is remarkable; as a work of art it is of little worth. Mellan is said to have engraved nearly four hundred prints, many of them from his own designs. Louis XVI. bestowed on Mellan a handsome pension and apartments in the Louvre, as a recompense for having declined the invitation of Charles II. to settle in England. He died in Paris, October 9, 1688.—J. T. e.

MELMOTH, WILLIAM, the anonymous author of a book once extremely popular, entitled "The Great Importance of a Religious Life," was born in 1666, became a benchman of Lincoln's inn, and a celebrated pleader. His ability and benevolence form the theme of a small book published in 1796 by his more celebrated son, under the title of *Memoirs of a late Eminent Advocate*. He wrote comments on the immorality of the stage, in the form of letters to Daniel Defoe. In conjunction with Mr. Peera Williams he published "Reports of the Court of Chancery." He died on the 6th of April, 1743, and was buried under the cloisters of Lincoln's inn chapel.—R. H.

MELMOTH, WILLIAM, son of the preceding, and one of the most eloquent English prose writers of the eighteenth century, was born about 1710, being the eldest son of his father's second wife. He was educated for the law, but his inclination and capacity for general literature were displayed in 1742 by the publication of "Fitzosborne's Letters on Several Subjects," 2 vols., which contain many admirable remarks, both moral and critical. In 1746 he published the *Letters of Pliny the Consul*, 2 vols., which show, says Dr. Bird, that translations may equal the force and beauty of the originals. A translation of Cicero's letters next appeared in 1753; his "Cato, or Old Age," in 1773; "Lælius, or Friendship," in 1777. Meantime Sir J. E. Wilnot, at that time one of the commissioners of the great seal, in 1756 appointed Melmoth a commissioner of bankrupts. For some time he lived at Shrewsbury, then removed to Bath, where he died at a great age on the 14th of March, 1799. Shortly before his death, he replied in a pamphlet to Bryant's objections to what he had said in the notes to Pliny, of Trajan's persecution of the christians of Bithynia. Mathias in the *Pursuits of Literature*, pays tribute to Melmoth's talents. On the other hand, he is spoken of slightly in the correspondence between Mrs. Thrale and Dr. Johnson.—R. H.

MELVILLE (MALLEVILLE), ANDREW, the famous Scottish reformer, the youngest of nine sons of Richard Melville of Baldovry, near Montrose, was born on the 1st of August, 1545. When he was only two years old his father fell at Pinkie, and his mother died soon after. But his elder brother Richard and his wife took an affectionate charge of the orphan, and he never forgot their kindness. After attending the grammar-school at Montrose he entered St. Mary's college, St. Andrews, in 1559. The works of Aristotle were then the great text-book, and young Melville astonished the professors who knew only a Latin version of the *Stagyrite*, by studying his various treatises in the original Greek. The rector of the university used to take the weak and slender boy on his knee and say, "My silly fatherless and motherless lad, it's ill to witt what God may make of thee yet." Having finished his course of study, he left St. Andrews with the reputation of being "the best philosopher, poet, and Grecian of any young master." Like many young Scotchmen of the time he went over to the continent in 1564, and studied two years at the

university of Paris, the oriental languages specially claiming his attention. In 1566 he entered the university of Poitiers, and when only twenty-one years of age was made a regent in the college of St. Marceon. Here he remained for three years, and gave himself to the study of jurisprudence. But the civil war between the catholics and protestants broke out again in France, the city was besieged, the university broken up, and Melville became tutor in the family of a counsellor of parliament. When the siege was raised he left Poitiers, set out on foot with a Hebrew bible slung from his belt, and after several dangers, reached Geneva and obtained through Beza the chair of humanity in its academy. Scrimgeour, a countryman and a relation who filled the chair of civil law, and the famous Joseph Scaliger were reckoned among his intimate friends. Melville returned to Scotland in July, 1574, strongly recommended by Beza to the general assembly for his piety and erudition. After refusing to be domestic instructor to the Regent Morton, and spending some time at Baldovry with his brother and James his well-known nephew, he was chosen by the general assembly principal of Glasgow college. On his installation into office he had delivered to him "the belt of correction with the keys of the college." He devolved the task of corporal punishment on the regents, and as was seen in several cases, as in that of a son of Lord Harries and of a son of Boyd of Pinkhill, he was both impartial and unflinching in his castigations. At this time he published his "Carmen Mosæ," a Latin paraphrase of the thirty-second chapter of Deuteronomy. The poem shows him to be a master of Latin verse, little if at all inferior to Buchanan; and the beauty and fire of his lines would be the more admired if we did not remember the noble imagery, tenderness, and force of the Hebrew original. His zeal, diligence, skill, and fortitude raised the fame and fortune of the dilapidated college, and its literary history properly commences with his principality. Melville during the last three years of his residence in Glasgow officiated as minister of Govan, and he sat in the general assembly in March, 1575. He was a member of a committee appointed by that assembly, one of whose fruits at length was the "Second Book of Discipline." At a meeting of assembly in August of the same year he boldly and unreservedly condemned episcopacy, though the convention of Leith had given it a species of sanction just before the death of Knox. Melville was moderator of the assembly in 1578, and the Second Book of Discipline was thenceforth regarded as containing the authorized polity of the Scottish church. In connection with this work, the charter of presbytery, Melville incurred no little labour; "it cost him," his nephew says, "great pain in mynd, body, and gear," and he was foremost in debate and in committee. His influence it was that mainly contributed to the establishment of the presbyterian form of government in Scotland, and in his vindications of it he referred for proof to the word of God, and for example to the church of Geneva. "The Regent Morton felt his influence, sent for him, and attempted to intimidate him. 'There never will be quietness in the country,' said he, 'till half-a-dozen of you be hanged or banished.'" "Tush, sir," answered Melville, "threaten your courtiers after that fashion; it is the same to me whether I rot in the air or in the ground. I have lived out of your country ten years as well as most."

In 1580 Melville was translated to the principality of St. Mary's college, St. Andrews, and at once, amidst difficulty and opposition, commenced to reform the academic training and discipline. As moderator of the general assembly which met at St. Andrews in 1582; in spite of a royal command to desist, Melville pronounced sentence of suspension on Montgomery, whom he had already impeached for having accepted the bishopric of Glasgow from the court in defiance of the decisions of the church. Preaching at the opening of next assembly he censured with great severity the tyrannical measures of the court, condemning those who were introducing into the country the "bludie gallie" of absolute power. The assembly drew up a remonstrance to be laid before the king, and appointed Melville and others to proceed to Perth to present it. On their being presented to the council, and the paper being read, Arran said in a tone of indignation, "Who dares subscribe these treasonable articles?" "We dare," calmly responded Melville, and at once took up a pen and appended his name. In 1584 he was cited before the privy council, and after boldly defending himself, was sentenced to be imprisoned. His friends afraid of his ill usage him to flight, and he hasted into England. The privy council, to counteract the odium of his persecution, gave out the ingenious falsehood that

his exile was voluntary. But in the mean time, through the influence of Arran, several "black" acts were launched against the church, and numerous ministers were forced out of the country. Many noblemen were exiled too—but at a critical juncture they returned in strength, and Arran died. Melville came back also after an absence of twenty months. On his return to St. Andrews, he heartily engaged again in the defence of the liberties of the church. For the part he took in the trial of Adamson he was suspended from his office as principal, and charged to confine himself to the north of the Tay. The suspension, however, was not of long continuance. At the return of the king from Denmark with his youthful bride, Melville, who had had only two days' notice, pronounced an elegant Latin poem at the queen's coronation at Holyrood, which was published next day under the title of *Stephaniskion. Nos talia non possumus*, said Scaliger when he read it; Lipsius was no less warm in his eulogy. An act of parliament was passed in 1592 ratifying the form of government for which Melville had so strenuously contended, and giving legal sanction to the larger portion of the Second Book of Discipline. In 1590 Melville was elected rector of the university, and held the high office by re-election for a number of years. During the insurrection of Huntly and the popish lords, the king's dissimulation had become very apparent. Melville had several interviews with him, and on one occasion when his majesty was very reluctant to listen, the minister took hold of his sleeve and calling him "God's silly vassal," addressed to him a few words of plain-spoken patriotic honesty. All secret and open attempts to impose episcopacy on the church Melville continued, without compromise and at all hazards, to resist. Advantage was taken of a tumult in Edinburgh to renew the designs of the court against the freedom of the church; policy of every kind was employed, and the stratagem so far succeeded. Melville saw the king more than once, and on one occasion his nephew the diarist says—"They heckled on till all the house and close baith heard, meikle of a large house."

Melville had now become obnoxious to king and court, being regarded as the grand obstacle to the success of their plots and innovations. Inquisition was made as to his sayings and doings at the college, but nothing palpable could be found against him. At length, however, in defect of proof, he was by mere order of the king confined to the college. Yet the treatment he had received did not prevent him soon after writing a Latin ode in honour of his majesty, on the accession of James to the English throne. But the restless conspiracy of the court to restore episcopacy still went on, and Melville was still the stout defender. As a last resort it was resolved to remove him, and he and some other ministers were in 1606 summoned up to London. They were appointed to meet the king at Hampton court. Many of the dignitaries of the English church were present. Melville was the spokesman for himself and the seven exiles; the royal pedant catechised and reprimanded them, as they persisted in asking a free assembly. But Melville afterwards enraged the king by writing some verses on the furniture of the royal chapel, and he was summoned before the privy council. Bancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, was present, and declared that the offence amounted to treason. "My lord," replied the culprit, "Andrew Melville never was a traitor. But, my lord, there was one Richard Bancroft, who during the life of the late queen, wrote a treatise against his majesty's title to the crown of England," producing the book from his pocket. Bancroft was at once thrown into confusion, Melville waxed the warmer, and laying hold of his lawn sleeves styled them in passing "Romish rags." He was found guilty of scandalum magnatum, and handed over to the keeping of the dean of St. Paul's. Then in March, 1607, he was removed to the house of the bishop of Winchester, and after another appearance he was committed to the Tower by a court which certainly had no jurisdiction over him. His principal was at the same time taken from him. He consoled himself in his confinement by writing verses, and by engraving many of them on the walls of his cell with the tongue of a shoe-buckle. In Melville's absence the designs of the court triumphed, and episcopacy was established. During his confinement, which lasted four years, he was visited by many persons of rank and learning, and by such men as Cameron and Cassaubon. At the request of the duke de Bouillon, he was at length liberated, and at once set out to France to occupy a chair in the protestant university of Sedan. He arrived at Sedan in 1611, and entered at once upon his duties as theological professor, refuting the Arminians of

Tilenus one of his colleagues, and yet, as in the ardour of youth composing a beautiful epithalamium on the nuptials of a daughter of the ducal house. But his health, which had been seriously impaired by his confinement in the Tower, failed in 1620, and he died at Sedan in 1622, at the advanced age of seventy-seven.

Melville was a man of energy and decision. Not a hair's breadth would he move from the path of duty. He knew not danger, but laughed at the "shaking of the spear;" opposition only encouraged him, and the persecution he underwent whetted his tongue and ruffled his temper. Inflexible and hard as he was, he had no little fire in his nature, but he had nothing of the fickleness often linked with impetuosity. He spoke as he thought, no matter in whose presence he was placed. In political literature he had few equals, and in the composition of Latin poetry no superior. He had a chief share in the revival of the study of classical literature, and his reform of the two universities brought foreign students into Scotland. His exertions on behalf of the polity of the national church have left their impress on it and on the large bodies which have succeeded from it. Melville ranks next to Knox as a reformer and national benefactor.—J. E.

* MELVILLE, GEORGE JOHN WYTHE, born in London in 1821. Lieutenant and captain in the Coldstream guards, and lieutenant-colonel of Turkish cavalry during the Crimean war, he has written several novels generally descriptive of contemporary English society: amongst them "Digby Grand," 1853; "General Bounce," 1855; "The Interpreter," 1858; "Holmby House," 1860—a striking tale of the Great Rebellion period; "Gladiators, a tale of Rome and Judea," 1863; "Cerise, a tale of the last century," 1865; "Uncle John," 1874; "Katerfelto, a story of Exmoor," 1875. Mr. Melville's fictions have the vivacity of Theodore Hook's, and display the same knowledge of life and society, but with more reflectiveness and pathetic power. In 1850 Mr. Melville also published a translation of the Odes of Horace into English verse.—F. E.

MELVILL, HENRY, B.D., was born at Pendennis castle, Cornwall, in 1798. He was the son of Philip Melvill, Esq., distinguished in the war with Hyder Ali, and afterwards governor of Pendennis castle; one of his brothers was Sir J. C. Melvill, secretary to the East India Company. He received his early education at Falmouth; his later at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he was second wrangler in 1821, and became a fellow and tutor of St. Peter's. Entering the church, he left the university to become minister of Camden Road chapel, Camberwell, then a proprietary chapel belonging to his brother-in-law, Mr. Kemble. There he remained for many years, very active in his sphere of parochial duty, and acquiring great popularity by his eloquence as a preacher. His earlier pulpit style was modelled perhaps on that of Dr. Chalmers. In 1843 he was appointed principal of the then East India Company's college at Haileybury, a post which he retained until the dissolution of the establishment, when the government of India was transferred from the company to the crown. In 1840 he had been appointed chaplain of the Tower, in 1853 he became a chaplain in ordinary to the queen, and in 1856 a canon residentiary of St. Paul's. For several years he was Tuesday morning lecturer at St. Margaret's, Lothbury, delivering what is commonly called the "golden lecture." Mr. Melvill, who never conspicuously attached himself to any of the parties which divide the Church of England, published at various times several volumes of sermons, &c. He died 8th February, 1871.—F. E.

MELVILLE, HENRY DUNDAS, first viscount, born in 1740, an eminent statesman, was the youngest son of Robert Dundas of Arniston, a cadet of the house of Dundas of Dundas. The Arniston branch of the family had acquired great celebrity in the legal profession; three of them were judges, while the father and elder brother of Lord Melville held in succession the important office of president of the Scotch court of session, and his nephew was chief baron of the exchequer. After completing his education at the high school and university of Edinburgh, Henry Dundas commenced the study of what might be called the hereditary profession of his family, and was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates in 1763. His talents and persevering application to business, combined with his family influence, soon brought him into notice. His earliest oratorical displays were made in the general assembly of the Church of Scotland, where his talents were cordially appreciated, and gave promise of his future distinction. He made rapid progress in professional advancement, and having passed through the pre-

liminary stages of advocate-depute and solicitor-general, was appointed to the highest political office in Scotland, that of lord-advocate. He had in the previous year been elected member for the county of Edinburgh, which he represented till 1787, when he was chosen for the city; and though returned in opposition to the ministerial influence, he soon became a strenuous supporter of Lord North's administration. He now in a great measure abandoned the legal profession, and devoted himself to party politics. On the fall of Lord North's government Mr. Dundas, who had conducted himself with characteristic wariness and moderation during its death-struggles, continued to hold the office of lord-advocate in Lord Rockingham's administration. On the death of that nobleman and the dissolution of his ministry in 1782 Mr. Dundas was appointed treasurer of the navy under Lord Shelburne. On the overthrow of his administration by the celebrated coalition of Mr. Fox and Lord North, Dundas went into opposition. He was chairman of the committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the war in the Carnatic, and thus acquired that intimate acquaintance with the affairs of India which he turned to such good account in subsequent parliamentary conflicts. He took a prominent part in opposing Mr. Fox's famous East India bill, the rejection of which by the house of lords led to the downfall of the coalition ministry and the accession of Mr. Pitt to office. Mr. Dundas, who now resumed his office as treasurer of the navy, was chairman of the select committee which preceded the introduction of Mr. Pitt's India bill, and by his thorough knowledge of the subject and his dexterity as a debater, contributed greatly to the success of that measure. He was the chief adviser and supporter of Mr. Pitt in his arduous struggle against the hostile majority of the house of commons led by the most eloquent statesman of the day; and when the India bill became law, was rewarded for his services by his appointment to the office of president to the board of control. As treasurer of the navy he effected various important reforms in his department, which greatly increased the efficiency of that branch of the public service, and promoted the welfare of the sailors. In 1784 he introduced a bill for restoring the estates in Scotland forfeited on account of the rebellion of 1745—a well-timed and humane measure which produced a most beneficial impression on the minds of the Scottish people. Throughout the remainder of his parliamentary career his fortunes were closely connected with those of Mr. Pitt, and he was the unflinching supporter of that minister in the debates on the regency bill, and in his struggle with the French revolutionists; he yet differed from him in regard to the bill for the abolition of slavery, which Pitt supported and Dundas opposed. In 1791 he was appointed home secretary, retaining at the same time his other offices; and on the accession of the duke of Portland and his party he was transferred to the war department, which was created for him. He also held at this time the office of keeper of the Scottish privy seal, and was governor of the bank of Scotland. He retired from office along with Mr. Pitt in 1801. In the following year the Addington administration raised him to the peerage, by the title of Viscount Melville and Baron Dunira. On the return of Mr. Pitt to office in 1804 Lord Melville was appointed first lord of the admiralty, but shortly after, the report of the commissioners of naval inquiry led to a rigid parliamentary investigation, which terminated in the impeachment of the noble lord. Resolutions accusing him of gross malversation and breach of duty were moved by Mr. Whitbread in April, 1805, and carried by the casting vote of the speaker, to the great grief of Mr. Pitt who deeply felt the blow aimed at his friend. Lord Melville immediately resigned his office, and his name was erased from the list of the privy council. The principal charge brought against him was that he had allowed the public money to be employed in speculations in the funds by his confidential agent, Mr. Trotter, for his own private advantage. But the trial which took place in 1806, and was conducted with great ability and acrimony by the managers, terminated in his acquittal, by a large majority, on every charge. He was soon after restored to his place in the privy council, but he never returned to office. His death, which was very sudden, took place on the 27th of May, 1811, at Edinburgh, to which he had come for the purpose of attending the funeral of his old friend, Lord-president Blair, who lay dead in the next house. Lord Melville was possessed of vigorous natural talents, great shrewdness and knowledge of the world, and an extraordinary capacity for business. He was a clear, acute, and argumentative speaker, but had none of the powers of oratory,

or of the graces of style. In private life he was easy, frank, cheerful and convivial, exemplary in his domestic relations, and a kind and zealous friend. For many years he was virtually sole minister for Scotland. "It was to his word," says Lord Cockburn, "that every man owed what he had got, and looked for what he wished. He was the very man for Scotland at that time, and is a Scotchman of whom his country may be proud."—(*Life of Lord Jeffrey*, vol. i.) Lord Melville was twice married; first to Miss Rannie, daughter of Captain Rannie of Melville castle, with whom he received a large fortune; and secondly to Lady Jane Hope, daughter of the earl of Hopetoun. He was succeeded by his only son Robert, who held the office of first lord of the admiralty under the duke of Wellington's administration in 1828-30.—J. T.

MELVILLE, SIR JAMES, a Scottish statesman who flourished during the troublous times of Queen Mary and her successor, was born in 1535, and was the third son of Sir John Melville of Raith in Fifeshire. At the age of fourteen he lost his father, who had embraced the reformed faith, and was executed through the influence of Archbishop Hamilton. By the queen regent he was sent to France as page of honour to Monluc, bishop of Valence. He was afterwards (in 1549) taken into the service of the Constable Montmorency, accompanied him in several campaigns, and was present at the battle of St. Quentin in 1557, where the constable was wounded and taken prisoner. Melville attended his master during his captivity, and was with him at the conference of Chateau Cambresis in 1559. He was shortly after sent on a secret mission to Scotland, which he discharged with fidelity and discretion. On his return to France, finding his patron in disgrace in consequence of having had the misfortune to kill the king in a tournament, Melville proceeded to Germany and entered the service of the Elector Palatine, and was employed by him on various diplomatic missions. In 1561 he visited France and made a tender of his services to Queen Mary, who was then about to return to her own kingdom. She received him graciously, but it was not until 1564 that he joined her majesty in Scotland. He served Mary with great fidelity; was repeatedly intrusted by her with embassies to the English court, of which he has given an interesting and graphic description; and seems to have possessed the confidence and esteem of his sovereign. He earnestly warned her against an alliance with Bothwell, a step by which he endangered his own safety. He adhered to his unfortunate mistress until her abdication at Lochleven. Under the government of the successive regents who ruled the kingdom during the minority of James, Melville took some though not a prominent part in public affairs; and after the minority of the young king had terminated, he was appointed a gentleman of the bed-chamber, and a member of the privy council. The notorious Arran disliked him, and caused his name to be expunged from the list of privy councillors; but he was still consulted by the king on important occasions. He declined, however, to accompany James to London on his accession to the crown, excusing himself on the ground of his great age; and died in 1617 in his eighty-second year. His well-known "Memoirs" written during the closing years of his life were first published in 1683; but an authentic copy did not appear until 1827, when it was printed for the Bannatyne Club. The work is a valuable accession to the materials for a history of Scotland.—J. T.

MELVILLE, JAMES, a Scottish divine who took a prominent part in public affairs during the reign of James VI., was born in 1556. His father, Richard Melville, laird of Baldovry, near Montrose, and minister of Marykirk, was the elder brother of the celebrated Andrew Melville, and the friend of Wishart the martyr, and of John Erskine of Dun. James was educated first by Mr. Gray, minister of Logie-Montrose, "a gaid, learned, kynd man," and afterwards at the university of St. Andrews. After quitting college, his studies were revised and extended under the superintendence of his uncle, whom he accompanied to Glasgow in 1574, when Andrew Melville was made principal of the university of that city. In the following year James Melville was appointed one of the regents, and taught his class Greek, mathematics, logic, and moral philosophy, with great diligence and success. In 1580 he removed with his uncle to St. Andrews, and was made professor of Oriental languages in the New college there. In 1584 when Andrew Melville quarrelled with the king and privy council, James was also obliged to leave St. Andrews, and to take refuge in the north of England, where he resided for more than a year, when he was allowed to return home and

resume the duties of his office. In 1586 he was ordained minister of the united parishes of Abercromby, Pittenweem, Anstruther, and Kilrenny—three of which he soon disjoined and provided with ministers, at a great pecuniary loss to himself, retaining the charge of Kilrenny, the endowment of which he considerably augmented for the benefit of his successors. While Melville applied himself assiduously to the duties of his parish, he took a deep interest in the general welfare of the church. Although the king made zealous attempts to gain his support, and showed him many tokens of favour, Melville strenuously resisted the schemes of the court for the establishment of episcopacy. The offer of a bishopric, and threats of persecution, alike failed to shake his resolution. He was at length commanded, along with six other ministers, to repair to London in 1606, for the purpose of conferring with the king on the affairs of the church. Having thus treacherously ensnared his opponents into England, James peremptorily refused to allow Melville to return home; not even to visit his wife when on her deathbed. He was informed once and again, that if he would abandon his opposition to prelacy, his majesty would not only receive him into favour, but "advance him beyond any minister in Scotland;" but Melville was inflexible. He was allowed, however, to preach both at Newcastle and Berwick. At length leave was given him to return to Scotland, but it was now too late. He died at Berwick in 1614, after a few days' illness, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, and the eighth of his exile. Melville was a pious, amiable, and learned man, and though possessed of a mild temper and courteous manners, was distinguished by the energy of his character, and his inflexible adherence to principle, regardless alike of fear or favour. "He was one of the wisest directors of church affairs in his time," says Calderwood. His literary reputation mainly rests on his "Diary," which has been printed by the Bannatyne and the Wodrow societies. Its interesting narratives and simple graphic style, render it one of the most captivating volumes of its kind in the literature of our country. Melville was also the author of a catechism, a posthumous apology for the Church of Scotland, and of several poems which do not rise above mediocrity.—J. T.

MELVILLE, ROBERT, F.R.S., F.S.A., a Scotch officer, born at Monimail in Fifeshire in 1723, served with the army in Flanders from 1744 till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748. He mainly contributed to the taking of Martinico, the fall of which involved the surrender of the other French islands; and as a reward for his services was made brigadier-general and governor-in-chief of Martinico and the other captured possessions in the West Indies. In later life he devoted himself with distinguished success to antiquarian pursuits. He died in 1809.

MELZI D'ERIL or D'ELRIL, FRANCESCO, of a noble Milanese family, and in Spain a grandee of the first class; created by Napoleon I. Duke of Lodi, and confirmed in that title and its revenues on the return of the Austrian dynasty; born in Milan, 6th March, 1758; died in the same city about the end of January, 1816. He was educated in the Milanese college of nobles, and at an early age filled posts in the municipality. Having in 1782 visited Spain on business connected with his title of grandee, he subsequently returned thither; travelled in Portugal; in England, where the prosperity and freedom of the nation made a deep impression on his mind; in Scotland and Ireland; finally, through France, regaining Italy. When the armies of the French republic conquered the Milanese, Melzi headed a deputation of the Lombard states sent to meet Bonaparte; aided in the establishment of the Cisalpine republic; sat as its representative in the congress of Rastadt; and when the republic of Italy took the place of the Cisalpine, Melzi was nominated vice-president. At a later period the elevation of Eugene Beauharnais to the viceroyalty of Italy probably disappointed Melzi's most cherished plans, and thenceforward no honour or emolument availed to reconcile him to the court. He stood aloof in moody silence, sometimes broken by sarcastic speech; and when the fall of Eugene followed the abdication of Napoleon in 1814, made his peace with Austria. Retaining his dukedom and resources, Melzi returned to the private sphere for which his literary tastes fitted him. He possessed a superb library, and published a splendid edition of De Marchi at an enormous outlay.—C. G. R.

MELZI, GASTRO, Count, bibliographer, born in Milan, 1788; died at Aspinara in the same city, 10th September, 1852. He accumulated a library of above thirty thousand volumes, including rare editions of the fifteenth century; carried out an extensive correspondence with men eminent in the world of letters; and

the kindred world of material books; and spared no expense in amassing material for his dictionary. He has left—"Bibliografia dei Romanzi e Poemi Cavallereschi Italiani," a descriptive catalogue of editions, preceded by a modest preface; and "Dizionario di Opere Anonime e Pseudonime di Scrittori Italiani o come che sia aventi relazione all'Italia," of which the third volume was published posthumously.—C. G. R.

MEMLING or HEMLING, JAN or HANS, one of the most celebrated of the early Flemish painters, was born in 1450 and died about 1500. He was established as a respectable and well-to-do citizen at Bruges in 1479; he lived in his own house at that time, and had a wife and three children. His wife died in or before 1487. The ordinary statements about his poverty and destitution, and his seeking shelter in the year 1477 in the hospital of St. John at Bruges, are open to great suspicion. Van Mander, who calls him Memmelinck, says he was a native of Bruges. He has, however, been claimed by the Germans for Constanza. Marcus Van Vaernewyck speaks of a Hans of Bruges in his *Historie van Belgis*, 1565; and Vasari also mentions an Anse of the same city. These names, doubtless, indicate our painter, and every probability is in favour of his having been a native of Bruges. His works proclaim him to belong to the school of the Van Eycks. He was not the Juan Flamenco of Burgos, as that painter was still living in 1499, when Memling had been dead already four years. Among the principal works of this admirable painter are the small so-called "Chasse of St. Ursula," in the hospital of St. John at Bruges, on which the adventures of the saint with her eleven martyr virgins (xv. xv.) are exquisitely painted in oil in several compartments; also the small "Adoration of the Magi," and the large altarpiece of the "Marriage of St. Catherine," both in the same establishment; the last, in which the figures are nearly life size, was painted in 1479. Bruges possesses many other pictures by Memling; and in the gallery at Munich there are nine attributed to him, which were formerly in the well known Boissere collection. Of these pictures many are excellent; but one, "The Joys and Sorrows of the Virgin, and the Journey of the Three Kings from the East," is among the most remarkable productions of the fifteenth century. It contains about fifteen hundred small figures, and every object introduced is executed with the utmost care and attention to minutiae; it is on the whole tasteful in its disposition, and the colouring is everywhere clear, and in parts brilliant. The figures vary in size from six inches to about one; the scene represents a vast landscape, and the dimensions of the picture are two feet eight inches high by six feet five inches wide. Memling was also an illuminator of books. The library of St. Mark, Venice, possesses a magnificent missal with decorations by him. Rathgeber, in his *Annals of Flemish art*, enumerates more than a hundred pictures attributed to this painter, but few of them are certainly by him. For the facts relating to Memling's circumstances in Bruges, see Weale's *Catalogue du Musée de l'Académie de Bruges*, 1861.—R. N. W.

MEMMI, SIMONE, a celebrated Italian illuminator and wall painter, the contemporary of Giotto. He now owes his reputation chiefly to Petrarch, who says in one of his letters—"I have known two excellent painters, Giotto, a citizen of Florence whose fame among the moderns is immense, and Simone of Siena." The correct name of this painter is Simone de Martino; Memmo, short for Guglielmo, William, was the name of his wife's father; his own father's name was Martino, and Simone was born at Siena in 1284. Of his works few now remain; there are still some wall paintings in the chapel Degli Spagnoli at Florence, painted in 1328, and others in the Campo Santo at Pisa; the last are engraved in the great work of Lasinio, *Pittura del Campo Santo*, &c. They are dry and meagre performances, utterly without taste in their forms. In 1336 he was invited to Avignon, the then residence of the popes. Here he became acquainted with Petrarch, and painted a portrait of his Laura; but this portrait cannot now be traced, though it may have been the original of the miniature in the Bibliotheca Laurentiana at Florence, of which Cicognara has published an outline in his *Storia della Scultura*, i. 42. He died at Avignon in 1344.—R. N. W.

MEMNON, the author of a history of Heracleia Pontica. Our knowledge of this work is derived from Photius, who had read from the ninth to the sixteenth book. This portion extended from the time of Clearchus the disciple of Plato to the death of Brithagoras, who was sent by the Heracleians as an ambassador to Julius Caesar. The extracts given by Photius were most

lished in 1557. The best edition is that of Orelli, which was printed at Leipsic in 1816.

MEMNON, a mythical hero first mentioned in the *Odyssey*, said to be the son of Tithonus and Eos. The legends concerning him are various, but his origin is generally traced to Egypt or Ethiopia. He assisted Priam in the Trojan war, with his own hand slew Antilochus, and was himself slain by Achilles. It is now supposed that this Memnon of the Greeks is the same as the Egyptian Phamenoph or Amenophis mentioned by Manetho in the eighteenth dynasty. There was a celebrated colossal statue near Thebes ascribed by the Egyptians to this king, which has been described by Strabo and Pausanias, and is said to have given forth sounds resembling the snapping of a lute string.

MEMNON, a celebrated Persian general intrusted by Darius Ochus with the supreme command in western Asia when Alexander the Great invaded his dominions. At the first battle fought on the banks of the Granicus the Macedonians were completely victorious, but Memnon had previously advised that the Persian army should retire. When Alexander had reduced Miletus and Halicarnassus Memnon escaped to Cos, and soon after made himself master of Chios and the whole of Lesbos, except Mytilene. He died before that place in 333 B.C.

MENA, JUAN DE, a Spanish poet, born in 1411; died in 1456. He was secretary and historiographer to John II. of Castile; but it does not appear that any part of the chronicle of that monarch now extant is by his hand. His poems seem to have been received with favour at court, since they are found in the collections made for the king's amusement. A poem on the "Seven Deadly Sins" is a dull allegory; the "Coronation" is a poem in honour of the marquis of Santillana. The "Labyrinth," his principal work, was begun early, but left unfinished. It is in style and conception an imitation of Dante; and after an allegorical introduction, diverges into a series of mythological and historical portraits, including the king, Alvaro de Luna, the marquis of Villana, and the Count de Niebla. His minor poems, which are of small value, are to be found in the old *Cancioneros Generales*, and in the old editions of his works, especially that of 1534.—F. M. W.

MENAGE, GILLES, a celebrated French author and critic, born at Angers on the 15th August, 1613; died at Paris on the 23rd July, 1692. He was at first educated for the legal profession, but afterwards entered the church so far as to make himself eligible for what was termed a simple benefice. For some time he was attached to the household of Paul de Gondy, afterwards Cardinal de Retz; but his irritable temper exhausted the patience of his patron, and Menage sold his patrimonial estate for an annuity of three thousand livres. He then retired to a house in the cloister of Notre Dame, devoting himself to literature, and assembling once a week a society of learned men. His memory is said to have been prodigious; so much so, that he did not keep notes of the books he read, but by once writing a passage could ever afterwards retain it. Bayle called him the Varro of his age. He left an etymological dictionary of the French language; a dissertation on the origin of the Italian language, with which he was well acquainted; several volumes of poems; some critical essays on the French language; and a number of miscellaneous writings.—P. E. D.

MENANDER, the most celebrated poet of the Greek new comedy, was born at Athens, 342 B.C., and died 271 B.C. Scarcely anything is known of his life; but he seems to have been of luxurious and epicurean habits. His writings, of which unhappily we have nothing but disjointed fragments, were held in the highest estimation by antiquity. They were continually copied by the Roman dramatists, and four of the extant plays of Plautus, with the same number of those of Terence, are imitations of Menander. From these, and from his numerous fragments, we are enabled to form some idea of the excellence of his comedies. The charming simplicity and easy grace of his style was accompanied by a profound knowledge of mankind; and the most perfect expression of tender or pensive sentiment was united to the most elegant pleasantry, and the most subtle discrimination of character. Some good remarks on Menander will be found in Schlegel's *Dramatic Literature*, and in Müller's *Literature of Greece*. "If ever the best Tatlers and Speculators," says Macanlay, "were rivalled in their own kind, we are inclined to guess it must have been by the lost comedies of Menander."—G.

MENANDER (PROTECTOR), so called from his being one of the emperor's body guard, flourished about the close of the sixth

century, and was the son of Euphratas of Byzantium. He wrote a history of the Eastern empire from 558 to 583, part of which has been preserved. The best edition is that of Bonn, 1830.

MENASSEH. See MANASSES.

MENCIUS is the Latinized form of Meng-tsen, the name of a celebrated Chinese sage, the author of one of the "Four Books" which form the scriptures of the Chinese. He is supposed to have lived in the first half of the fourth century before Christ, and his tomb, according to M. Panthier, is still shown in the town of his birth, Tseou, in the province of Chan-Tung. Losing in early childhood his father, he is described as having been carefully brought up by his mother, who is venerated in China as a model of maternal virtue. Beginning as a disciple of Tseu-see, a descendant and follower of Confucius, Mencius became himself a sage with disciples of his own, and travelled from court to court of the sovereigns of the kingdoms into which China was then divided, arguing and teaching. He composed the last of the four classical books of the Chinese, and it is known by his name. Though full of the common-places which make up Chinese philosophy, the work of Mencius is to European readers one of the most interesting of the four, from the vivacity of its style and the dialogue-form in which it is mainly composed. The original goodness of man is one of the favourite doctrines of Mencius, and his mode of teaching may almost be termed Socratic. M. Stanislas Julien executed a Latin translation of Mencius for the Asiatic Society of France, Paris, 1824, and there is an English version of it in Mr. Collier's translation of the "Four Books," Malacca, 1828. A more accessible version is the French one of M. Panthier, among the *Œuvres sacrées de l'Orient* in the *Panthéon Littéraire*.—F. E.

MENCKE, FRIEDRICH OTTO, eldest son of Johann Burckhardt, was born at Leipsic on the 3rd August, 1708, and proved himself a worthy successor of his father and grandfather, both in their chair in the university and in the continuation of the *Acta*. Among the rest of his works, his "Life of Angelus Politianus," 1736; and his "Miscellanea Lipsiensia, 10 vols., are the most important. He died in 1754, in his native town.—K. E.

MENCKE, JOHANN BURCKHARDT, son of Otto, and a celebrated scholar, was born at Leipsic on the 27th March, 1675. After studying theology, he was nominated to the chair of history in his native town, and was afterwards appointed historiographer to Frederick Augustus, king of Poland and elector of Saxony. After the death of his father he continued his *Acta Eruditorum*. He deserved still better of learning by his "Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum, præcipue Saxoniarum," 1728-30, 3 vols. He also distinguished himself as a poet, and was the founder and director of the first German academy, the so-called Poetic Society of Leipsic, as a member of which he styled himself Philander von der Linde. The greatest sensation, however, he produced by his "Orationes Dm de Charlataneria Eruditorum," which were translated into almost all European languages. He died in 1732.—(See *Life* by Treitschke).—K. E.

MENCKE, OTTO, a German litterateur, was born at Oldenburg on the 22nd March, 1644, of a respectable family. In 1668 he obtained the chair of ethics in the university of Leipsic, which he honourably filled till his death on 29th January, 1707. His fame rests on his "Acta Eruditorum Lipsiensium," the first literary journal of Germany, which during its long existence commanded universal esteem and popularity. The rest of his writings (amongst which we must mention an edition of Camden's *Annals*) have been consigned to oblivion.—K. E.

MENDANA DE NEYRA, ALVARO, a Spanish navigator, was born in 1541. In 1568 he set sail from Callao on a voyage of discovery, in the course of which he celebrated, on an island that he named Isabella, the first mass ever performed in the islands of the Pacific. In January, 1569, he landed on the coast of Mexico, from which he returned to Lima. Many disputes have taken place regarding the identity of the places discovered by Mendana de Neyra; they are now admitted to be what we call New Georgia. He commenced a second expedition by sailing from Paita in 1595. He failed, however, owing to the imperfect state of the science of navigation at that period, to find the islands which he had formerly visited. He discovered, however, a new one, to which he gave the name of Santa Cruz, and he endeavoured to establish a colony there. The cruel and intemperate conduct of his crew towards the natives frustrated all his schemes. His men grew mutinous, his heart gave way, and he died 18th October, 1595.—W. J. P.

MENDELSSOHN, **Moses**, an eminent German philosophical writer, was born at Dessau, September 10, 1729, of Jewish parents, whose extreme poverty confined his education to the study of the Hebrew language, the Old Testament, and the writings of Maimonides. The too severe application of the boy caused a nervous disease, the consequences of which he never entirely overcame. At the age of sixteen he proceeded to Berlin, in order to fight his way through the world. Notwithstanding his poverty he eagerly continued his work of self-education; he acquired the Latin language and mathematics, and studied the philosophical systems of Leibnitz and Wolff. Philosophy from that period was his favourite study, which he soon was enabled to pursue at greater leisure by becoming first private tutor, and afterwards clerk and partner, to a prosperous Jewish silk manufacturer of the name of Bernard. In this situation Mendelssohn, by his intelligence and blameless morals, secured the respect and benevolence of Jews as well as Christians with whom he became acquainted. As an excellent chess-player, he was in 1754 introduced to Lessing, an introduction which ripened into an intimate and life-long friendship. Conjointly they published an essay on "Pope as a Metaphysician," 1755, which was soon followed by other literary productions on the part of Mendelssohn. These publications brought him into close and familiar contact with Abbt, Sulzer, and Nicolai, to whose Bibliothek der Schönen Wissenschaften und Literatur-Briefe he became an active and prominent contributor. About the same time he gained the prize of the Berlin Academy by his "Evidence of Metaphysical Science," and was elected a member by the academy. Frederick the Great, however, struck his name from the list, because a Jew was not to be admitted into that learned body. Mendelssohn was indeed urged by Lavater to embrace the Christian faith, but refused. On the contrary, he continued his efforts to improve the intellectual and moral condition of his coreligionists, but by his liberal views often gave offence to the orthodox party among them. With respect to his religious persuasions he may be considered as the prototype to his great friend's Nathan. As a philosopher Mendelssohn did not follow any one particular school, but must be characterized as an eclectic. Among all his writings his "Phædo," 1767, ranks highest, and has established his fame as an original thinker and elegant writer. Besides the laurels won in the literary field, Mendelssohn also succeeded in acquiring worldly substance, and left a large family amply provided for. He died on the 4th January, 1786. His collected works were edited by his grandson, G. B. Mendelssohn, Leipzig, 1843-45, 7 vols. His life has been written by several authors in different languages.—K. E.

MENDELSSOHN BARTOLDY, **FELIX**, the musician, was born at Hamburg, February 8, 1809, and died at Leipzig, November 4, 1847. His father, Abraham, a rich banker, was the son of Moses Mendelssohn noticed above; and upon his marriage and conversion to Christianity he took the name of Bartoldy, the family name of his wife, whose brother filled a diplomatic post in Italy. Felix was the second of four children, the eldest of whom Fanny, was, as a child, not less remarkable than himself for musical capacity; Paul, his younger brother, follows his father's profession; and Rebecca was the youngest of the family. Mendelssohn's infantine sensitiveness to music was very remarkable, and his natural disposition for the art was carefully nurtured by his mother, with whose judicious teaching, and with his sister's example, he had the best possible foundation for his course of study. In 1812 the family removed to Berlin, where their home was the resort of men most distinguished in all departments of intellectual attainment. After a time Mendelssohn was placed under the tuition of Berger for the pianoforte, and Zelter for composition. The rapidity of his progress under both these masters was extraordinary—under the latter, marvellous. He made his first public appearance as a pianist in 1817, when he played Dussek's Military Concerto. At the beginning of May, 1821—he had but recently completed his twelfth year—Jules Benedict went to see him, and found him at work upon his first published pianoforte Quartet (that in C minor) which he waited to finish before he would join his visitor at a game in the garden; but this once entered upon, he was as perfect a child in his romps as he just proved himself a genuine artist in his labour. Zelter, in his correspondence with Götthe, writes with rapture of the astonishing powers of his young pupil, the poet philosopher was so warmly interested by his enthusiasm, that he invited Mendelssohn to visit him at Weimar,

in November, 1821, and verified by his own observation all that had been told him of the wonderful boy. Mendelssohn attached the greatest importance to this visit, ascribing to Götthe's influence upon him his own veneration for art, and devotion to its highest interests. In acknowledgment of Götthe's concern in his welfare, Mendelssohn dedicated to him his first publications—the three pianoforte Quartets, one of which has already been mentioned. Moscheles visited Berlin in 1824, when for the time the youthful wonder was placed under his instruction; the unbroken friendship between him and his pupil dates from this occasion. Distrustful of the praises of his teachers, Mendelssohn's father took him to Paris, in the spring of 1825, to obtain the judgment of Cherubini, upon the desirability of allowing him to dedicate his whole energies to the study of an art, upon which he had no need to depend as a profession; the veteran musician perceived the present powers and the far greater promise of the boy, and his advice assured the wary father in the course he was pursuing. In the autumn of this year, the opera of "Die Hochzeit des Camacho" was publicly performed at Berlin. Though the first that was brought before the world, this was by no means the first work of its class that Mendelssohn wrote—a fact which, if it lessen our amazement at the maturity of this boyish production, increases our admiration of the fertility of those precocious powers, that had so early given him experience. The opera was received with applause, but was depreciated by the journals, which occasioned its withdrawal from the theatre, and planted in Mendelssohn a dislike for Berlin that ever increased in him. In November, 1826, Felix and Fanny Mendelssohn played to Moscheles, who then revisited Berlin, a pianoforte arrangement of the overture to A Midsummer Night's Dream; that named (after two little poems of Götthe, which it illustrates) The Calm of the Sea, and a Prosperous Voyage, was already written, and the Octet in E flat was composed a year before. The history of music presents not another instance of such precocious maturity as is evinced in these three astonishing productions; all consideration of the extreme youthfulness of the composer gives way to wonder at the profound mastery proved in the development of the ideas, the equal originality and beauty of the ideas themselves, their perfect individuality to Mendelssohn, and the many daring but successful novelties in harmony and instrumentation, which make these works of a boy subjects of grave study to most accomplished musicians; and we have acknowledged a small part of their merit only, in speaking of technical excellence, while their fully embodied poetical purpose (in the two overtures especially) exalts them still higher as works of art. Among the many circumstances that conduced to draw out the best qualities of Mendelssohn's mind, was the careful direction of his studies to subjects out of his own art, which gave a constant freshness to the pursuit of this whenever he returned to it, and at the same time developed and refined his general intelligence. In 1827 and 1828 he was a student in Berlin university; and while there, he made a metrical version of Terence's Andria (the first that had been written in the German language), which he sent as a present to Götthe.

Moscheles, then resident in London, and Klingemann, another friend of Mendelssohn, who was attached to the Prussian embassy in this country, urged him to come to England; and his own inclinations concurring with their advice, he made his first visit here in 1829, arriving early in April. Hitherto his rare talents were little known beyond the limited though wide circle of his father's connection, and it is from their public recognition in London, that his universal reputation is first to be dated. His performance of Mozart's Concerto in D minor, with extempore cadences, and the production of his own Symphony in C minor, both at concerts of the Philharmonic Society, drew forth the wondering praises of all musicians. With a view to the republication of his Symphony, it being already printed in Germany, in order to establish a new copyright, he now inserted, in place of the original minuet, the scherzo from his Octet, which he orchestrated for the Philharmonic concert. At the rehearsal, the band was so delighted with this most remarkable movement, that they insisted on repeating it—a truly unique occurrence—and at the concert the audience followed their example by redemanding its performance. On midsummer night, at the benefit concert of Drouet, the flute-player, was first performed the immortal overture to A Midsummer Night's Dream, the key-stone of its author's reputation, and the impression it made was deep as it was instantaneous. The overture

was repeated at a concert for the sufferers from an inundation in Silesia, on the 18th of July, and this repetition has been confounded with its original performance. At the close of our season Mendelssohn made a tour through the Scotch Highlands, and visited the Isles of Fingal; he returned through the English lake district and then spent some time at the house of Mr. Taylor in Wales, to whose daughters are dedicated the three charming pianoforte sketches which he wrote while he was there. Soon after his return to London, he was thrown from a cab, and his knee was so injured by the fall, that he was unable for some little time to return to Germany, as he had intended. To solace his confinement to his room, he composed the little opera of "Heimkehr aus der Fremde," published in English under the title of "Stranger and Son," of which Klingemann wrote the drama. This Mendelssohn designed to celebrate the silver wedding (the twenty-fifth wedding day) of his parents; and he recovered timely to reach home with the love offering, and direct its private performance on the occasion.

In the autumn of 1830, Mendelssohn went to Italy. He was in Rome from November till the following April, and there composed two of his most important works—the setting of Göthe's ballad of the First Walpurgis Night, and the Reformation Symphony. This latter was intended to commemorate the Reformation, and it comprises some remarkable elaboration of the chorale "Ein feste Burg," said to have been sung by Luther as he was led to trial. Mendelssohn withheld it from the public, as he did many other compositions, some of which have been posthumously printed; and his brother, who possesses the MS., persists in refusing to allow it to be heard; but the friends to whom the author showed the work are unbounded in their admiration of its beauties. He passed some time at Naples, and visited Venice, everywhere enchanting society by his versatile genius, everywhere imbibing inspiration from the atmosphere of classical art that surrounded him. He then made a sojourn in Switzerland, delighting as fully in the wonders of nature which met him there at every turn, as he had done in the glories of art, when ranging through the ruins and the galleries of Italy. In February, 1832, he went to Paris; but though he was well received there, the character and the customs of the place were uncongenial to him. Recovered from a severe attack of cholera, he came again to England in April. The chief events of this visit were, the first performance of his Concerto in G minor, and the production of his overture, "The Isles of Fingal," in which he pours the effect upon his poetical mind of the romantic scenery which had kindled his imagination in the Hebrides. He left England with a commission from the Philharmonic Society, to compose three new works for them by the following year, for the sum of £100. The fulfilment of this engagement did not so engross him, but that he could give much attention to the practical department of his art. He directed the performance in Berlin of Bach's Passionsmusik with great success, but nevertheless failed in a competition for the directorship of the Singing Academy in that city—a circumstance which tended to confirm his early dislike to the Prussian capital. Mendelssohn came back to London in April, 1833, bringing for the Philharmonic the aria of "Infelice," the overture in C, which, from the prominence throughout it of brass instruments, he used to call the Trumpet Overture (unprinted); and the Symphony in A major—in which are embodied his impressions of his Italian sojourn; and these were all performed during the season. He offered the Symphony for publication to the house of Cramer & Co., which they, not having yet realized the commercial value of those of his works they had printed, refused: offended at this, he would never afterwards make an assignment to them. This exquisite masterpiece not being then printed, he always deferred its publication; and its performance, therefore (until it was printed after his death), was restricted to the concerts of our Philharmonic Society. Mendelssohn left London for a while to conduct the Lower Rhine musical festival at Düsseldorf. There he conceived the idea of his beautiful overture to the national tale of Melusine, which was suggested to him by a picture illustrative of the subject. The overture was played first by our Philharmonic Society in the following April, when it was indifferently received. Of this work, as of many others, he made an entirely new score before he printed it. At Düsseldorf his worth was so keenly perceived, that he was invited to the direction of the Singing Academy and the theatre, which he undertook, it

being his first professional engagement, his father's wealth having rendered him independent of the occupations from which, for the most part, a musician derives his maintenance. A fruit of this appointment was the much praised dramatic music of *Der Standhafte Prinz* (unprinted), a play of Calderon translated into German by Immermann, and produced in 1834. Mendelssohn was offered the musical professorship in Leipzig university in 1835, which he declined. He had the strongest aversion to pedantry, and detested theoretical discussions, as being the cause, if not the result of pedantic feeling, and thus he dreaded to fill a university chair, regarding it as the seat of a pedagogue. More fortunate was the application to him, of the committee of the famous subscription concerts, given in the Gewandhaus at the same town, to become conductor of these performances. He entered upon this office in September, 1835, and his discharge of it, raised the concerts to a memorable celebrity. The death of his father, in November, was a severe shock to Mendelssohn, and it added one more to the regretful associations in his thoughts with the city of Berlin, where it took place. He roused himself from this calamity to complete the oratorio of "St. Paul," which was produced at the Düsseldorf festival on Whitsunday, 1838. This must be regarded as the opening of a new period in musical history; the Deluge of Schneider, the three Oratorios of Spohr, the Mount of Olives of Beethoven, and even the Creation of Haydn, have all such a comparative secularity, not to say lightness of character, as, still more than their unscriptural text, dissociates them from the sacred masterpieces of Handel. "St. Paul" approximates to these in its style no less than in its subject, and it was thus the first oratorio produced since the days of the author of Messiah, wherein the spirit reappears in which he wrote. Its reception was worthy of the work, and worthy of the new aspiration of musicians it awakened. Among others, one most graceful compliment was paid to the composer by the festival committee, in the presentation of a copy of his own score, with illustrations by three of the most eminent painters in Germany. The work was greatly modified before it was printed; ten pieces being omitted, several rewritten, and some inserted. "St. Paul" was first played in England, at a festival in Liverpool, in October, 1836; and it was given in London and at Birmingham (to which latter the composer came to conduct it, bringing with him his Concerto in D minor) in the ensuing September. Very quickly upon this followed its reproduction in every country where the class of music is performed, and the same success always attended it. In the summer of 1836 Mendelssohn went to Frankfort to take the duties of his friend Schellé, who was ill, as conductor of the Cecilia Vocal Society. It was then that his marriage was decided upon with Mlle. Cecilie Jean-Renaud, of a good Frankfort family, which took place in the spring of 1837.

An interesting feature of the year 1838 was a series of four historical concerts, which Mendelssohn organized and directed at Leipzig, and which were as notable for the choice of works as for the refined excellence of their performance. At several subsequent periods he gave a similar course, proving thus his knowledge of the various treasures of his art, and his perfect mastery of their several peculiarities of style. At this time several of his most important chamber compositions were written; the three violin quartets (Op. 44, for example) and the pianoforte Trio in D minor; besides which, many minor works show the exhaustless spontaneity of his invention. In 1840, a monument to Gutenberg was erected in Leipzig, the great book mart of Germany, in commemoration of the fourth centenary of his magnificent discovery. For this occasion Mendelssohn was appointed to write a choral work, which was sung in the open air at the uncovering of the statue, and to compose his immortal Hymn of Praise, which was first performed on the same evening. This latter he purposed to follow with some other works on the same original plan, and so described it as the "first Sinfonia-cantata." Why this purpose was not carried out is unknown; but it was certainly not because this first composition in the new form was unsuccessful. It is not necessary here to discuss, how much or how little the design of incorporating in one work the essentials of an instrumental and of a vocal composition owes its origin to the *Choral Symphony* of Beethoven. Mendelssohn's detractors may deny him the merit of invention; but they who render him critical justice will always perceive as broad a distinction between his *Mass* and that of his predecessor, as between the plan of Beethoven's work and that of any other

in existence. The measureless beauty of the Hymn of Praise is for all time; but there was something singularly felicitous in the choice of the text, and in its treatment, for the occasion it was designed to celebrate. Mendelssohn came once more to England, to conduct his new work at the Birmingham festival in August; and he brought with him for publication the three organ preludes and fugues dedicated to Attwood, who was one of the first to appreciate, and the warmest to uphold, his artistic claims in this country. These fugues and the six sonatas for the organ, form a distinct class of the composer's works, and are indeed conspicuous among all that has been written for the instrument. After his return to Leipzig, Mendelssohn entirely rewrote the Hymn of Praise, and, among other important changes, interpolated the wonderful passage "Watchman, will the night soon pass?" In its altered form the Hymn of Praise was reproduced at the Gewandhaus in December, when it created so powerful a sensation that the king of Saxony, his interest stimulated by the general enthusiasm, commanded the repetition of the work, and went up to the composer at the close of the performance, to thank him, before the public, for the delight it had given him. In the spring of 1841 the Hymn of Praise was performed by our Philharmonic Society, but from the original parts; on learning which, Mendelssohn was so annoyed with Novello the music-seller for suffering such an injustice to be done to him, that he never allowed that firm to publish another of his works. It was at this period that the degree of Ph.D. was conferred on Mendelssohn by the Leipzig university; also that the king of Prussia awarded him the Order of Merit, a marked distinction; and lastly, that the king of Saxony appointed him his kapellmeister.

The present widely-spreading appreciation of Bach, owes its origin to Mendelssohn's enthusiasm for the master, and the zeal with which he sought to communicate this to others. He formed a project to erect a monument to the mighty old musician, in the town where he produced his masterpieces. Besides contributing largely to this from his own means, he gave several performances of Bach's music, the proceeds of which were added to the fund. The first of these took place in August, 1840, at St. Thomas' church in Leipzig, where the veteran contrapuntist had been organist, and was probably suggested by the recent éclat of the Gutenberg memorial. The statue was inaugurated, April 28, 1843. The king of Prussia offered Mendelssohn a lucrative appointment, in 1841, as general superintendent of sacred music throughout the kingdom, and director of the great instrumental concerts in Berlin; this he accepted, but with the condition that he should continue his directorship at Leipzig. The king desired to restore the ancient Greek drama to the stage, and with this view commissioned Tieck to prepare the Antigone of Sophocles for representation, and Mendelssohn to set the lyrical portions of the play to music. The composer's literary studies had well prepared him for the novel and interesting task, which he accomplished in the summer of 1841, in the space of eleven days, and the work was first performed at the palace at Potsdam, on the 15th of October. Some English classical scholars have violently depreciated this remarkable composition, regarding it from a totally false point of view; it overlives their undiscerning censure, and with its companion work, the "Œdipus in Colonus," written under the same circumstances in 1841, proves the poetical vigour of Mendelssohn's power of conception in a wholly untrodden field, and his capability of appropriating the resources of his art to a previously-untried subject. A serious illness attacked Mendelssohn towards the close of this year—a supposed consequence of his ceaseless mental labour. On his recovery, at the beginning of 1842, he wrote the Symphony in A Minor, a work he had been contemplating ever since his tour in Scotland, his experiences in which are idealized in this picturesque and passionate composition. His wife had often lovingly complained that he poured forth the stream of his genius upon the world, but wrote nothing especially for her. To answer this reproach he had a blank volume bound and lettered with her name, and therein he wrote the work under consideration, which may be regarded as the chief of his instrumental compositions. In due time, however, romance gave way to interest, the Symphony being dedicated to Queen Victoria, in acknowledgment of the personal attentions she showed the composer. It was first played at one of the Gewandhaus concerts in the spring; and Mendelssohn came to London to direct its performance for the Philharmonic Society.

Another scheme, so much for the advancement of music as

the Bach statue was for its honour, occupied Mendelssohn in 1843; this was the establishment of the Conservatorium at Leipzig, which he both proposed and completed. He obtained the support of the king of Saxony, issued a prospectus in January, and opened the institution on the 3rd of April. He undertook the responsibility of its direction, and presided over the classes for composition and the pianoforte, throwing as much zeal into these occupations as would have absorbed the entire energy of any other man. In acknowledgment of the great service he thus rendered to Leipzig, the corporation presented him with the freedom of the city. In the spring of this year the First Walpurgis Night was produced in public at the Gewandhaus, it having been almost entirely recomposed since it was written at Rome. To afford his ever active mind some relaxation, Mendelssohn passed the summer in Switzerland; but he occupied his vacation with the composition of the dramatic music to A Midsummer Night's Dream, in which, as though nourished by the elixir of eternal youth, he carried out the ideas of his boyhood, amplifying the train of thought set forth in the overture, and fulfilling, as it were, that wonderful conception. If we are amazed that the earlier masterwork could have issued from so young a mind, what word will define the feelings with which we regard this later resumption of all the spirit of the original idea! It was undertaken at the behest of the king of Prussia, and was first played in the palace at Potsdam in October. About this time also was written the overture and the one chorus for "Ruy Blas," likewise at the king's desire, and for performance in the court theatre. This year, with all its successes, was greatly embittered to Mendelssohn by the death of his mother, which occurred, as did all his crosses, at Berlin; and it occasioned his spending the winter there. He now undertook the editorship of Israel in Egypt, for the Handel Society in London, stipulating that he should be allowed to write an organ-part, to supply on paper such completion of the accompaniment, as Handel was accustomed to extemporize at the performances over which he presided. The edition is remarkable for its rigid adherence to the composer's MS. in preference to the authority of the earliest printed copies; and for the eminent beauty of the organ-part, which should now be inseparable from the oratorio. He collated his authorities for the publication, during his stay in London, where he was engaged, in 1844, to conduct six of the Philharmonic concerts—this being the occasion of giving up the old custom of the society, which was to have a different conductor at each concert. The Midsummer Night's Dream music and the Walpurgis Night were first played here in the course of the season. While here, Mendelssohn wrote the overture to Athalie; and he completed his music to this tragedy of Racine, during an autumn residence at Soden, near Frankfurt. The work, as admirable for its correct setting of the French verse as for its musical beauty, was another commission of the king of Prussia; and it was played at Charlottenburg in 1845. At the beginning of this year Mendelssohn resigned his appointment at Berlin, having determined to seclude himself from public life; but, in permitting his retirement, the king compelled him to retain a salary, with the title of General Director of Music. He now wrote his violin concerto for his townsman, playmate, and collaborator in the Gewandhaus orchestra, F. David; he was fitted for the task by a practical knowledge of the instrument, his fluency on which enabled him to play the viola in Quartets—one of his favourite diversions. He had engaged to produce an oratorio for the next Birmingham festival, and he accordingly occupied himself now at Soden with the composition of "Elijah." After a year's absence from public, he suddenly resolved in the autumn to resume his directorship at Leipzig, his return to which was a source of infinite delight to that musical city. In the spring of 1846 he conducted the festival at Liege where he brought out his cantata, "Lauda Sion," which he wrote for the occasion. He conducted also a festival at Aix-la-Chapelle, and another at Cologne. These many distractions did not prevent the completion of his great oratorio, and he came to Birmingham to direct its first performance, which took place on the 26th of August. The immense success of this superb work in no way dulled its author's sensitiveness to its inequalities, and, previously to its second performance, he made many important alterations in it. In its perfected form it was reproduced by the Sacred Harmonic Society at Exeter hall in April, 1847. Before returning to England, for this occasion, Mendelssohn conducted "St. Paul" on Good Friday at Leipzig, which

proved to be his last public appearance there. The reception of "Elijah" in London was worthy of its transcendent merit; the queen commanded a repetition of its performance, and made this the occasion of her first visit to the concerts of the Sacred Harmonic; and the public did full justice to the noble work in which the composer attained the summit of his greatness. Mendelssohn played Beethoven's pianoforte Concerto in G on the 26th of April, at the Philharmonic, and some organ pieces of Bach on the 5th of May, at one of the Ancient Concerts; these were his last public performances.

His health had greatly failed during the previous winter, so much so, that his physicians had prohibited his playing in public. He now sank under the enormous excitement he had undergone, and it became imperative that he should take some repose. He went therefore to Frankfort, but the tidings of the sudden death at Berlin of his favourite sister Fanny, the partner of his early studies, had so terrible an effect upon him, that he was removed successively to Baden-Baden and to Unterlaken, as the only means of restoring tranquillity to his heart and brain. With an energy resembling desperation, he appears to have plunged into composition, in order to force his thoughts from the grief that overwhelmed him; the violin Quartet in F minor, written at this time, is an expression of the anguish under which it was produced, that would be painful but for its all-surpassing beauty. It was now that he sketched his oratorio of "Christ," of which, though but four fragments are printed, he is said to have written a complete outline. The unfinished opera of "Loreley" was also the production of this same amazingly fruitful period; he had always had an inclination to dramatic composition, as is proved by the several early operas that have not been brought before the public, by the two that are printed, and by the powerfully-marked character that animates all the passages in his works, susceptible of dramatic treatment. He contemplated writing an opera on the subject of Shakspeare's Tempest, in 1833, the text for which was furnished by Immermann; but dissatisfied with this he abandoned his purpose. In 1837 he entered into arrangements with Chappell & Co. of London, to compose an English opera, for which Planché wrote a libretto, and this too he rejected. He was announced by Mr. Lumley in 1847 to be engaged on an opera upon his former theme, The Tempest, for her majesty's theatre, and again he was discontented with the drama, which this time Scribe had prepared for him. The fastidiousness thus evinced in adopting a groundwork for his labour, proves the high importance he attached to the task; and when his scrupulous requirements were at last fulfilled in Geibel's treatment of the old Rhine legend, the beauty of what he produced fully justified his careful choice of a poem. How much is it to be regretted that so small a portion of what he wrote, as two detached pieces, has been made known! Somewhat restored in health and spirits, Mendelssohn returned to Leipsic; but a visit to Berlin, in reminding him of its fatal cause, stimulated anew all his affliction. Once more in Leipsic, he wrote on the 9th of October the "Night Song" (No. 6 of Op. 71), which was his last composition. While trying this on the following day, with a lady who had been the first to sing many of his songs, he was struck with the illness from which he never recovered; and a cruel anxiety as to the progress of his disease filled the whole town, until its sad termination. A funeral service was performed over him in Leipsic, and his remains were then removed for interment in the family grave in Berlin, where again his obsequies were solemnized. The presence at each of these ceremonies of all persons connected with music and letters, all men of artistic and official distinction, and the greeting of the bier at every railway station it passed, by the musical societies of the place, were but small tokens of the general lamentation for the loss which art had sustained. Monarchs and artists wrote letters of condolence to his widow, and in all the cities of Germany and England, and in France and America, performances were given in honour of his memory. He left five children, and his widow survived him but six years.

Mendelssohn was pre-eminent as a composer, as a conductor, as an organist, and as a pianist. He was the best contrapuntist that has shone as a creative imaginative musician, since Mozart. His powers of improvisation were unsurpassable, and the many anecdotes of his felicitous exercise of this brilliant faculty, are interesting as they are astonishing. Equal to his spontaneous invention, was his marvellous memory, which held at the command of the moment the minutest details of all his

enormous store of musical reading. His mental acquirements were not confined to his own art; he was a skilful draughtsman, and was fond of sketching from nature the scenes that interested him. Besides reading fluently both Greek and Latin, he spoke and wrote with perfect ease in English, Italian, and French, and had a command of his own language, which is by no means common; and further, he excelled his companions in all personal exercises. His correspondence with his family during his visit to Italy (which was published in 1861), proves to the world a singular charm of his letter-writing, and gives deep insight into his genial and impressionable nature. The foible of his character was his thirst for good opinion, which led him indiscriminately to conciliate every one whose judgment could receive attention; thus his testimonials are of little credit, and his complimentary letters are not always utterances of his true opinion. In composition, besides the perfect individuality of his style, he has the merit of having originated that form of developed movement, in any variety of measure, which all will recognize in his Scherzo; of having created the "Song without Words;" of having condensed the concerto into limits that comprise all the original purpose, while they meet the demand for compression that marks the time when he wrote; of having united the several portions of a symphony in unbroken continuity; of having given to the concert overture a poetical intention and defined expression; and of having combined the distinct elements of the ecclesiastical oratorio of Bach and the dramatic oratorio of Handel, so as to produce a new type, which has become a standard for other writers. There is reason to believe that he left at least as much music which is still unprinted, as the very large amount of his published works. His friends, Ferdinand David, Hauptmann, Rietz, and Moscheles, were appointed by his family to select from his MSS. and issue to the world such of his compositions as they deemed fit for publication. All the works numbering after Op. 70, "Elijah," have been brought out by this committee, who, however, have for many years ceased from their interesting and valuable duty. The only reason that is alleged for this totally unjustifiable suppression of any of the productions of the master is, that he probably would have altered before he printed them; and the sufficient answer to this sophistication is, that his practice of alteration, as is proved by many instances in this notice, was only bounded by the printing of his works, and that he would unquestionably have altered what was printed could he have recalled it from the press. Let it be hoped that the many exhortations to his family, of those who are sincerely interested in his reputation, may yet be satisfactorily answered by the issue of all the fruits of the genius of Mendelssohn.—G. A. M.

MENDEZ-PINTO, F. See PINTO.

MENDIZABEL, JUAN ALVAREZ Y, a Spanish financier and statesman, born at Cadix in 1790; his father being a dealer in old clothes. During the French invasion of 1808, he was engaged in the commissariat department of the Spanish army; and in 1819 he was a participator in the schemes of Galiano and Isheriz for re-establishing the constitution of 1812, rendering great services to the revolutionary army by procuring money for its use. When the constitutional cause was overthrown in 1823 he took refuge in England, where he was imprisoned on account of some liabilities he had incurred for the late government. On being released he engaged for some time in trade, and in 1827 he successfully negotiated a loan for Dom Pedro of Portugal. In 1833 he undertook the provision of various supplies for the army of the young Spanish queen. On 13th June, 1835, he was called to become finance minister under the count of Torella; and after concluding a loan in England he returned to Madrid, and became president of the council of ministers in September of the same year, undertaking to finish the war in six months. Among the most valuable of his acts was the final suppression of the monasteries. The cortes, which on the 16th of January had passed a vote of unlimited confidence in him, were dissolved on the 27th of the same month. The war was not, as he had promised, concluded in six months, and in May, 1836, he was forced to resign. He again held the portfolio of finance in the Calatrava ministry (11th of September, 1835, to 10th of August, 1837); and after remaining in opposition for three years he resumed his former position under Espartero in 1841. His public life closes with the fall of Espartero in 1843, when Mendizabel was obliged to take refuge in Portugal. He afterwards resided in England and France, and then returned to Madrid, where he died, 3rd November, 1853.—F. M. W.

MENDOZA, DIEGO HURTADO DE, a Spanish statesman, historian, and novelist, born in 1503 or 1504. His grandfather was ambassador of Ferdinand and Isabella to the Holy See; his father, the first count of Tendilla, served against the Moors, and was the first military governor of Granada after the conquest. Diego was the fifth son, and probably acquired his taste for Arabic learning during his early residence at Granada. He studied philosophy and the classical languages at Salamanca; and here, too, it is supposed, he wrote "Lazarillo de Tormes," the first of that series of "picaresque" novels, best represented to the English reader by the latest and best, Gil Blas. Renouncing the clerical profession, he served with the Spanish army in Italy, visiting the principal universities. In 1538 Charles V. appointed him ambassador at Venice. Subsequently he represented the emperor at the council of Trent, but was summoned thence to the more difficult post of imperial plenipotentiary at Rome (1547), where for six years he successfully maintained the imperial policy. His passion for letters, however, manifested itself in the collection of rare Greek and Latin manuscripts, and posterity is indebted to him for a complete edition of Josephus. He returned to Spain shortly before the accession of Philip II. (1554); but soon fell into disgrace, and was exiled to Granada. His leisure was devoted to the composition of verses. He appears to have been equally successful in the old Spanish measure and in the newer Italian style introduced by Boscan and Garcilasso de la Vega. His most important work, however, was written later in life—a history of the war of Granada, waged by the Moors against the tyranny of Philip II. in 1568–70. For this work he had special sources of information through his father, and also through his nephew, who commanded in this war. The work is written with such a generous impartiality towards the Moors, that it was not thought safe to publish it till after his death, the first edition (an incomplete one) being dated 1610. The style is modelled on that of Tacitus and Sallust; the narrative, drawn often from living sources, is picturesque and touching. Mendoza completed this work at the age of seventy. He was recalled to court shortly afterwards; but he died at Madrid in 1575, bequeathing his rich collection of books and manuscripts to the king, who placed them in the Escorial. Both the "War of Granada" and "Lazarillo de Tormes" are reprinted in Baudry's Collection. Of his poetry there is but one edition, published in 1610. Two letters by him are in the *Seminario Erudito*, 1789.—F. M. W.

MENDOZA, INIGO LOPEZ DE, Marquis of Santillana, born in 1398; died in 1458. Possessed of enormous wealth, the only marquis then living, distinguished in the wars against the Moors, he might have become the first person in the kingdom under Henry IV.; but on the death of his wife (1455) he devoted himself to literature. His works include "Una Serranilla" (Little Mountain song), a beautiful adaptation of the Provençal style; "Comedieta de Ponza," a drama; "Centiloquio," a collection of proverbs; a poem on the death of Alvaro de Luna; and a letter to the constable of Portugal, which forms the earliest attempt at a history of Spanish poetry.—F. M. W.

MENDOZA, JUAN GONZALES DE, born 1540; died 1617. He spent three years (1580–83) as a missionary in China, and in 1607 was sent to Mexico as vicar apostolic. He was successively bishop of Ciudad Real, and of Popáian, New Granada, where he died. He wrote a "History of China," and a "Description of Chinese Manners;" also a "History of the Discovery of New Mexico."—F. M. W.

MENDOZA, PEDRO DE, born in 1487; died in 1537. He was sent out by Charles V. of Spain in 1535, as *adelantado* or governor of the territory between the Rio de la Plata and the Straits of Magellan. He founded the city of Buenos Ayres. The greater portion of his followers perished by famine, disease, and the attacks of the Indians, who burnt the city. Mendoza at last ascended the river for twenty leagues, and found shelter on an island. Being joined by his brother with supplies, he sent out an expedition under Juan de Ayala in search of provisions. The expedition not returning, Mendoza fell ill with anxiety, and embarked for Spain, but died on the passage.—F. M. W.

MENDOZA, PEDRO GONZALEZ DE, son of Inigo Lopez, succeeded Grand Cardinal of Spain, born in 1428; died in 1495. He attained eminence under Henry IV. of Castile, by whose influence he was made a cardinal, and subsequently exercised equal influence over Isabella, whose right to the succession he opposed. He was successively bishop of Calahorra and Sigüenza, chancellor

of Castile and Leon, archbishop of Seville and Toledo, and was sometimes called the third king of Spain. His influence was exerted in favour of the Jews, and of the projects of Columbus. He took a vigorous part in the prosecution of the wars against the Moors. On his deathbed he named as his successor Cardinal Ximenez.—F. M. W.

MENECRATES, a physician of considerable repute in the first century. He flourished under the reigns of Tiberius, Caligula, and Claudius, as would appear from an ancient inscription, in which he is called the physician of the Caesars. He is the reputed author of a work upon the composition of medicines, which Galen characterizes as placing him in the rank of the best writers upon that subject.—W. B.-d.

MENEDMUS, the founder of one of the subordinate Socratic schools of philosophy, called after him the Eretrian, was born of a poor but noble family at Eretria about 350 B.C. He became acquainted with the Socratic doctrines through the teaching of Stilpo at Megara, and the disciples of Phædo at Elis. His own philosophy coincided generally with that of the Megarian school. Holding the essential unity of both the good and the true, he refused (1) to admit any difference between the several virtues, the common element of goodness in all consisting in intellectual insight; (2) to allow that one thing could be predicated of another, hence excluding (like Stilpo) all but identical propositions. He obtained the favour of Antigonus Gonatas, at whose court he died in 277 B.C. According to one story, he starved himself to death through vexation at being unable to obtain from Antigonus the grant of liberty to Eretria. According to another, he died of grief at being expelled from Eretria on account of his friendship with Antigonus. Some traits of his personal character have been preserved. The severity of his morals is said to have given him peculiar influence with his pupils, and he was so keen a disputant as sometimes to argue till he became black in the face.—G.

* **MENEGHINI, GIUSEPPE**, a distinguished Italian botanist, and professor at Padua. His chief writings are—"Researches on the Structure of the Stem of Monocotyledonous Plants;" remarks on the physiology of algæ; "Synopsis of Desmidiæ;" monograph of Nostochinæ; remarks on Gandiaud's theory of merithals; on the metamorphoses of plants; illustrations of Italian and Dalmatian algæ.—J. H. B.

MENGES, ANTON RAFAEL, the most celebrated painter of the eighteenth century, was born in 1728 at Aussig in Bohemia. The son of Ishmael Menges, a painter employed by Augustus III. at Dresden, he was taught design, and painting in miniature, enamel, and oil by his father, a good teacher but a harsh and unfeeling man, who treated him with great cruelty. In 1741 he was taken to Rome by his father, who kept him during the three years he stayed in that city unceasingly employed in making studies and copies in miniature of the works of Raphael. On his return to Dresden in 1744 the king, Augustus III., was so delighted with these productions that he appointed him court-painter, and gave him a pension in order that he might return to Rome to continue his studies there. At Rome he began to paint original compositions, turned Roman catholic, and married. He repaired to Dresden in 1749, and was well received by the king, who augmented his pension to a thousand dollars and gave him a commission for a large altar-piece. In order to paint this in a satisfactory manner he returned to Rome; but various circumstances delayed its execution, and the breaking out of the Seven Years' war put an end at once to the commission and to his pension. Menges had begun to study Fresco, and in 1757 he executed his first important work in that manner, the vault of S. Eusebio, and shortly after the still larger and more important one of "Parnassus, or Apollo and the Muses" in the saloon of the Villa Albani—a work which his contemporaries regarded as equal to the finest productions of the old masters, and which was engraved in his best manner by Raffaele Morghen. The reputation of Menges was now so high that he was invited to Spain by Charles III., who treated him with the utmost munificence. With the exception of a visit to Rome at the instance of Pope Clement XIV.—who wished him to paint the ceiling of the Camera de' Papiri in the Vatican, by some considered to be Menges' most successful work—he remained in Spain from 1761 till 1775, painting whilst there various apartments in the royal palaces, and several ceiling pictures. "The Apotheosis of Trajan" on the ceiling of one of the principal saloons of the palace, Madrid, was the most important work painted by Menges in Spain, and is

generally regarded as his masterpiece in fresco, as his "Nativity" in the royal collection, Madrid, is considered his finest work in oil. The climate of Spain not agreeing with him, Mengs obtained in 1775, with some difficulty, the king's permission to return to Rome. But his health was greatly enfeebled, and from the death in 1778 of his wife, to whom he was greatly attached, he rapidly sunk. He died on the 29th of June, 1779. Mengs was in his lifetime looked upon as the greatest painter and art critic of his age. Winckelmann not only places him far above all his contemporaries, but doubts whether so great a painter is likely ever again to arise. Lanzi calls him "the unrivalled," follows Boni in comparing him to Protogenes, and seems to hesitate about placing him below Raphael; while by others he is placed above the great Italian master. Over his contemporaries his influence was supreme, and the historical and religious art of every country was undoubtedly for many years greatly influenced by his example and his theories. Now, perhaps, it is everywhere acknowledged that his influence was injurious, and recent art is almost everywhere a reaction from his teaching. Mengs' system was pure eclecticism. He taught that the perfection of art would be a combination of the design of Raphael, the grace of Correggio, and the colour of Titian. In his own pictures he endeavoured to embody these qualities, and his contemporaries believed that he had succeeded. But his success is that of a pedagogue. You can trace his purpose and may admit his correctness; but there is no individuality, and none of the living energy of genius. A certain amount of invention and skilful adaptation are easily recognized; but there is no imagination, no active spontaneity of purpose. For form he went beyond Raphael, seeking to reproduce in his pictures the sculptural ideal of the Greeks; but he had in truth as little genuine feeling for Greek form as he had for Venetian colour. Mengs wrote many treatises on art, some of which were published during his life, and the whole in a collected form after his death. They are often obscurely written, but they contain much valuable matter; and however erroneous may be his theories, his writings are always worthy of consideration as the deliberate opinions of a thoroughly accomplished painter who had reflected much on the art to which his whole life was dedicated. When published they were received as oracular, and were translated into most European languages.—J. T. e.

MENG-TSEU. See MENCIUS.

MENINSKI, FRANÇOIS MEONGNIEN, was born in Lorraine about 1623, and studied at Rome. In 1652 he became interpreter to the Polish embassy at Constantinople; on which appointment he altered his family name of Menin by the addition of the Polish termination. After a prosperous and honourable course of service in various official capacities, he died in 1698. His great work is his "Thesaurus Linguarum Orientalium," published at Vienna in 4 vols. folio, 1680.—W. J. P.

MENIPPUS, a cynic philosopher, was born at Gadara in Coele-Syria; but the year of his birth and death are alike unknown. It is probable that he lived about sixty years B.C. He amassed great riches as a usurer, but lost them by fraud, and committed suicide. He was a hearer of Diogenes, who says that he wrote nothing serious, but that his works were full of jests, like those of Meleager his contemporary. Philosophers were the chief objects of his ridicule. His books are entirely lost. Diogenes also states that they were thirteen in number. Varro's *Satura Menippeæ* were imitations.—S. D.

MENNAIS. See LAMENNAIS.

MENNES or MENNIS, SIR JOHN, was born at Sandwich, Kent, in 1598, and educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford. During the civil war he was a devoted loyalist, and was implicated in the Kentish insurrection of 1648. On the Restoration he became governor of Dover castle and chief comptroller of the navy, retaining the latter office until his death, which occurred in 1671. He wrote many poems, which are chiefly contained in a volume called "Musarum Deliciæ, or the Muses' Recreations," 1651. The only poem of his that is known to general readers, is the sarcastic ballad in which he mocks the alleged cowardice of Sir John Suckling—"Sir John got him an ambling nag."—W. J. P.

MENNO, SIMON, the leader of the Netherlands baptists of the sixteenth century, was born in the village of Witmarsum in Friesland, in or about the year 1505. Nothing is known of his early life or the education which he received farther than that he was brought up in the superstitions of the church of Rome, and was trained to be a parish priest. Probably in 1524 he was appointed to his first charge, in which his life and char-

acter were, by his own confession, no better than those of other ignorant country priests. But in 1531 his attention was drawn to the teaching of the anabaptists, by the violent proceedings of that sect at Munster and other places; and in 1535, having learned to distinguish between the fanatical principles of John of Leyden and his followers, and the more sober views which had been long held by the anabaptists of the Netherlands—a sect much older than the Lutheran reformation—he went over cordially to the latter, and published a severe writing against the errors and excesses of the Munster anabaptists. In the same year his spiritual character had so far ripened that he was prepared to become a sufferer for the evangelical faith; and renouncing for ever the communion of Rome, he devoted the rest of his life to the propagation of his new principles. To the scattered and persecuted societies of that persuasion he became a signal benefactor, not only adding greatly to their number by the success of the preaching in Holland, Brabant, North Germany, and the German countries of the Lower Rhine—a preaching everywhere carried on under the cross of persecution—but also settling their forms of worship, organizing their church-order, and giving a fixed expression to their dogmatical and ecclesiastical views. He was not properly the father of the sect, because, as already stated, it had existed in an imperfect and unorganized condition long before his time; but he may fairly claim to be the founder of its settled constitution, usages, and order, and the chief teacher and apostle of its peculiar doctrines. These doctrines differed from those of the Lutheran and Helvetic reformations, chiefly in the matter of church discipline. Menno and his followers aimed at great stringency of discipline; they regarded the power of excommunication as the very "jewel" of the christian church, and they sought to realize in their communities the ideal of a church "without spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing." But on such a subject there was room even among them for a narrower and a more liberal way of thinking; and Menno's later life was much harassed by divisions arising from this cause. He survived till 1561. His writings were collected after his death. The best and completest edition is that of 1681, "Opera omnia theologica," in one small folio. His memory is still held in high respect in Holland and Germany; and the Mennonites ought always to be carefully distinguished from the fanatical anabaptists of the sixteenth century.—P. L.

MENOU, JACQUES FRANÇOIS, Baron de, was born at Bous-say de Loches in Touraine in 1750. In 1793 he commanded against the royalists in La Vendée, but showed too much moderation to retain the favour of Robespierre. At the head of the national guard of Paris he suppressed the insurrection of May, 1795. In 1798 he accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, and after his chief's return he became a Mahometan, submitting to all the rites of Islamism, in order that he might marry the daughter of a rich bath-keeper at Rosetta. Abdallah Jacques Menou, as he now called himself, commanded the French army at the battle of Aboukir. Defeated by Sir Ralph Abercromby, and driven into Alexandria, he was obliged to capitulate, 1801. Bonaparte made him governor of Piedmont, and subsequently of Venice, where he died, 18th August, 1810.—W. J. P.

MENSCHIKOFF, ALEXANDER DANILOVITCH, a celebrated personage in the annals of Russia, was born in 1670, of humble parentage, and at the age of thirteen gained his livelihood by hawking pies in Moscow. He subsequently entered the service of Le Fort, Peter the Great's favourite counsellor, and was admitted into the small band of soldiers with which the young czar was trained in the German drill. Peter, pleased with his good looks and activity, made the youth his orderly, and retained him about his person in his various expeditions. At the frightful execution of the revolted Stralitz, Menschikoff was ordered to shoot the surviving victims. After the death of Le Fort in 1699, his favour with the czar increased, although he had occasionally to feel the weight of the monarch's scudgel on his shoulders. In the war with Charles XII. he did good service, and showed no mean military capacity. Much of the glory of the victory at Poltava is due to him. Dignities and wealth were showered upon him. The Emperor Joseph made him a prince of the holy Roman empire. Menschikoff's military career terminated with the campaign in Pomerania in 1713, when he took Stettin. In the exercise of his many civil functions he gave occasion to his rivals to accuse him of peculation, and Peter, in a moment of anger, had him tried by a tribunal composed of his enemies, who condemned him to death. The czar was satisfied, how-

ever, with a heavy fine. On Peter's death in 1725, Menschikoff anticipated the intrigues of powerful rivals by proclaiming Catherine, his former mistress and Peter's widow, as czarina. In her name he reigned over Russia for more than two years, and endeavoured to secure for himself a more durable sovereignty by competing with Marshal Saxe for the duchy of Courland. Towards the end of 1727, four months after the accession of Peter II., who was engaged to marry Menschikoff's daughter, the boy emperor, under the influence of the Dolgoroukys, suddenly condemned his most powerful subject to exile in Siberia, and confiscated his enormous wealth. The humbled prince bore this bitter reverse with dignified resignation, and died in Siberia on the 22nd October, 1729.—R. H.

MENSCHIKOFF, ALEXANDER SERGEIVITCH, Prince, great-grandson of the preceding, and a Russian admiral, was born in 1789. He entered the civil service in 1806, and for a short time was attached to the Russian embassy at Vienna. When war broke out he obtained a commission, and was made aid-de-camp to the emperor, whom he accompanied through the campaigns of 1812-16. In 1823 he took a prominent part in the attempt to restore in Greece a simulacrum of the old Byzantine empire, and quitted office with other leading men, because his views were rejected. On the accession of the Emperor Nicholas he was again employed, and went to the shah of Persia on a mission, which led to an immediate war. In the war with Turkey in 1828, he commanded the expedition to Anapa, and took the place. He also conducted the siege of Varna, but being dangerously wounded, was obliged to rest for some time. His next important office was the command of the Russian fleet, which he endeavoured with small success to restore to some efficiency. In March, 1853, he was sent to Constantinople to extort from the sultan an admission of the czar's right to protect all members of the Greek church residing in the Ottoman dominions. The refusal of this demand brought on the Crimean war, in which Prince Menschikoff was a principal actor till March, 1855, when he quitted Sebastopol for St. Petersburg. He was subsequently made governor of Cronstadt. He was celebrated for his witty and caustic sayings. He died in 1869.—R. H.

MENTEL or MENTELN, JOHN, the earliest printer of Strasburg, born at Schelestadt, about 1410; died at Strasburg in 1478. Mentel had fixed his residence in Strasburg as early as 1447, for he figures in the civic registers of that year as an illuminator, and also as having been admitted into the corporation of painters. The first trace of him as a typographer which we meet with is in 1458, when he is said by an old chronicler to have had an establishment like that of Fust and Gutenberg at Mayence. Mentel was ennobled by the emperor in 1466. His first productions were sold as manuscripts. His chief work is the *Specula* of Vincent de Beauvais which bears the date of 1473.—W. B.

MENZEL, WOLFGANG, a German historian and critic of note, was born at Waldenburg in Silesia on the 21st of June, 1798. In 1815 he served as a volunteer in the war of liberation, and after the restoration of peace completed his studies in the universities of Jena and Bonn. At that time he was one of the most enthusiastic followers of Fr. L. Jahn, the "turnvater." In 1825 he settled at Stuttgart, where he entered upon a literary career, and where in 1830 he was elected a member of the Württemberg diet. For a long time he was the dreaded editor of the *Literaturblatt*, an organ of the reactionary party in church and state. Menzel not only attacked Johann Heinrich Voss in a pamphlet, "Voss un die Symbolik," but waged war against Göthe and his followers, and did not even shrink from denouncing the political opinions of liberal authors, although he had formerly himself belonged to their party. He particularly directed his missiles against the so-called Young Germany. (See Gutzkow.) Among Menzel's historical works, his "History of Germany," 1824-26, takes the highest rank; it was followed by his "Taschenbuch der neuesten Geschichte;" his "History of Europe from 1789 to 1815," &c. His latest production, published in 1869, is an interesting narrative of the leading events which happened between the close of the Italian war in 1859, and the commencement of the war in Germany in 1869. Among his literary writings, his "Die Deutsche Literatur," 1838, is the most important.—K. E.

MENZIES, ARCHIBALD, a Scotch botanist, was born at Wemyss in Perthshire on 16th March, 1754, and died at London on 15th February, 1832. He was early placed in the botanic garden at Edinburgh, and through the assistance of Dr. John

Hope, professor of botany, he was enabled to prosecute his studies so as to take the diploma of surgeon. In 1778 he made a tour through the north highlands, for the purpose of collecting plants for the botanic garden. He then went to Caernarvon to assist a medical man, and he finally became assistant-surgeon in the navy. He visited Halifax, Staten island, Sandwich islands, China, and North-western America. In 1790 he accompanied Vancouver on his celebrated voyage. He visited King George's island, the south coast of New Holland, and part of New Zealand, Otaheite, and the north-west of America. He returned to England in 1795. He made large collections of plants, as well as of other objects of natural history, during these voyages. Many of these were new, and have been described by Smith, Brown, Hooker, and others. He afterwards served in the West Indies. About the beginning of the century he quitted the navy, and passed the remainder of his days in the vicinity of London. He was a member of the Linnean Society. His collection of plants was left to the botanic garden at Edinburgh. The collection consists chiefly of cryptogamous plants, grasses, and cyperaceæ. Among his published papers are the following—"Account of an Ascent of Wha-ra-rai and Mowna-roa in the Island of Owhyhee;" "Description of a New Animal found in the Pacific Ocean;" "New Arrangement of the Species of *Polytrichum*;" "Description of the Anatomy of the Sea Otter."—J. H. B.

MERCADANTE, SAVERIO, a celebrated composer, was born at Naples in 1798. He studied music under Zingarelli in the conservatorio San Sebastiano, and was fellow-pupil with the celebrated Bellini. His first compositions were of the instrumental kind; but by the advice of his master he turned his attention to the lyric drama, and his *comp d'essai* was "L'Apo-teosi d'Ercole," produced in 1819 at the theatre San Carlo. In the same year he composed for the theatre Nuovo, the opera buffa, "Violenza e Contanza." Both these works meeting with considerable success, our young composer was induced to visit Rome, where he produced his opera buffa, "Il Gelo so raveduto;" and, in the carnival of 1821, the opera seria, "Scipione in Cartagena." In the same year he visited Bologna, and brought out his "Maria Stuart;" and a few months later, what is considered his best work, "Elisa e Claudio." In spite of the flattering reception which this opera received, both at Bologna and Milan, it bespeaks but little of the hand of a master. Mercadante was almost wholly an imitator, and frequently a copyist of the ancient and modern Italian and German music. However, it must be allowed that there is a considerable portion of song about the music; and this, together with a showy accompaniment, may account for the favourable reception it experienced. Another of this composer's operas, which has met with considerable success on the continent, is his "Il Giuramento;" but in spite of the frequent attempts of the Italian singers to familiarize the English public with its numerous beauties, it has never been much liked in this country. Mercadante wrote many other operas, and in his latter years devoted himself to the composition of sacred music, in which, it is said, he manifested a very superior genius. One of his latest works for the stage, "I Briganti," is replete with beauties. To the majority of English musicians this composer is only known by his "Bella adorata," a melody of which Verdi has shown his estimation by borrowing it for the tenor song in "Luisa Miller." Mercadante died in 1871.—E. F. R.

MERCATOR, the Latinized name assumed by Nicholas Kauffmann, an eminent mathematician and engineer, who was born in Holstein early in the seventeenth century, and died in Paris in February, 1687. He passed much of his life in England, and was one of the earliest fellows of the Royal Society. His most valuable work was one entitled "Logarithmotechnia," in which he explained an improved method of computing logarithms.—W. J. M. R.

MERCATOR, GERARD, a celebrated Belgian geographer, was born at Rupelmonde on the 5th of March, 1512, and died at Duisbourg on the 8th of December, 1594. He was educated at Herzogenbusch and at the university of Louvain. He was for some time in the service of the Emperor Charles V., from which he retired in 1559, and became cosmographer to the duke of Juliers. The maps which he published, and which were the best of their time, were engraved by himself. His name is well known in connection with a "projection" or mode of representing the sphere on a plane surface, which he invented, and which has for its distinguishing properties that all parallels of latitude, meridians, and lines of uniform azimuth on the sphere

are represented by straight lines on the map; and that the angles formed by those lines with each other on the map are the same with the angles which they make with each other on the sphere. These advantages are counterbalanced by the enormous exaggeration of the dimensions of areas near the poles, as compared with those of equal areas near the equator. The first edition of Mercator's Atlas appeared at Duisbourg in 1595, and was followed by many others.—W. J. M. R.

MERCIER, LOUIS SEBASTIEN, a French writer of considerable verve, and a thinker of some originality, was born in Paris in June, 1740, and in the middle rank of society. He began his literary career at twenty, and before long, both as a critic and a dramatist, he announced himself a hardy innovator. He had the courage to denounce the artificiality of the classical French drama, to demand the return of the drama to life and nature, and he even proclaimed the superiority of prose to verse as a medium for the expression of the highest thought and feeling. Then, entering the arena of social and political reform, he published in 1770, "L'an 2440, rêve-s'il en fut jamais," a dream of the future, much of which was unexpectedly realized in the French revolution. The first of his books, however, which took hold of the public was his "Tableau de Paris," published anonymously in 1781, still worth reading as a picture of pre-revolutionary Paris and its social aspects from the point of view of an indignant and somewhat cynical observer. He completed it in Switzerland, and the last volume was published in the year preceding the great outbreak of 1789. With the Revolution, Mercier became a journalist; and finally siding with the Girondins, as one of whom he was elected to the convention, he shared in the proscription of his party, but escaped the guillotine. Under the directory he obtained a professorship, and displayed his old antagonism to the accepted and established, by absurd attacks on the Copernican system. In spite of this he was made a member of the Institute. Under the Empire he remained a republican; and continuing to write until the close of his life, died at Paris in 1814. Besides the "Tableau de Paris," already mentioned, he published in 1797-1800, the "Nouveau Paris," which contains very curious reminiscences of Paris during the Revolution. A list of his numerous writings will be found in Quérard.—F. E.

MERCK, JOHANN HEINRICH, a German man of letters and friend of Göthe, was born at Darmstadt on 2nd April, 1741, and in 1767 obtained an office under government in his native town. By his talents, his literary activity, and particularly his dialectic power and critical acumen, he became the centre of a circle of votaries and friends of literature, amongst whom Herder and Göthe occupied the first rank. It was Merck who instigated Göthe to literary production, and by his independent judgment exercised a paramount, and for a long time willingly acknowledged, influence over him. Latterly he became a prey to domestic misfortunes and to melancholy, and on the 27th June, 1791, committed suicide. Merck's own achievements in literature are comparatively slight; he translated Hutcheson's Inquiry into the Original of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue, Addison's Cato, &c., and was a contributor to the chief literary journals of his time.—(See *Briefe an Merck*, edited by Wagner, Darmstadt, 1835 and 1838; and Merck's *Select Writings*, edited by A. Stahl, Oldenburg, 1843.)—K. E.

MERCOEUR, ELISA, poetess, born at Nantes, 1808. Her talents, manifested at a very early age, procured her a wide reputation and considerable emolument; and in 1828 she proceeded to Paris, where she was immediately pensioned. The revolution of July, however, reduced her to write prose for a livelihood, and she died in melancholy circumstances in 1835.

MERCY, CLAUDE FLORIMOND, Count, an Austrian general, grandson of François, born in 1666; killed near Parma on the 29th June, 1734. In 1708 he was appointed field-marshal in the imperial service, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Belgrade. He was killed in an engagement with the French.—P. E. D.

MERCY, FRANÇOIS, Baron de, a famous general of Lorraine, born about the end of the sixteenth century; died on the 4th August, 1645. He served at Colmar, Dôle, Dettingen, Freiburg, and Marienthal, and on several occasions inflicted severe losses on the French. He was killed at Nordlingen, leaving the reputation of being one of the first captains of the age.—P. E. D.

MEREDITH, HENRY, traveller, born in 1782. He entered the service of the African Company, and after some time was

sent to one of their settlements at Cape Apollonia, on the Gold Coast. His meritorious conduct procured him the command of the fort at Winnebah, which he made one of the most flourishing settlements of Northern Guinea. His death was melancholy. A sum of money had been stolen from the negroes by one of the garrison. They laid the crime to Meredith's charge, and tortured him with fire. Sir Hope Smith avenged his murder by destroying the town of Winnebah. Meredith has left us an "Account of the Gold Coast, with a brief history of the African Company," London, 1812.—W. J. P.

MERES, FRANCIS, whose name survives mainly in connection with a few sentences on Shakespeare, was, according to Anthony Wood, "son of Thomas Meres, of Holland, Lincolnshire." There is no mention of him in the Messrs. Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*; but Farmer in the *Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare*, where he acknowledges that Meres had been of frequent service to him, states that Meres took his B.A. degree at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, in 1587, became M.A. in 1591, rector of Wing in Rutlandshire about 1602, and died there in 1646, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was incorporated M.A. of Oxford in 1573, "being about this time," says Wood, "a minister and schoolmaster." In 1597 he published "God's Arithmetic," and in 1598 "Granado's Devotion," from the Spanish, both of them religious treatises, and completely forgotten. In 1597 had appeared *Politenaphia*, or Wit's Commonwealth, a collection of prose sentences from ancient writers, selected by John Bodenham (the compiler of England's Helicon), but put forth by "N. L.," the initials of Nicholas Lyng, its publisher. In the following year was published, as a continuation of this, a little volume entitled "Palladis Tania, Wit's Treasury, being the second part of Wit's Commonwealth, by Francis Meres, master of arts of both universities," London, 1598. It consists, like its predecessor volume, of short sentences from other authors; but at page 279 Meres inserts an original chapter of his own, entitled "A comparative discourse of our English poets with the Greek, Latin, and Italian poets." Here occurs the often quoted reference to Shakespeare—one of the earliest of the kind, and valuable as proving the estimation in which he was then held:—"As Plautus and Seneca are accounted the best for comedy and tragedy among the Latines; so Shakespeare among ye English is the most excellent in both kinds for the stage;" and then follows a list of twelve of Shakespeare's plays, only some of them having at that time been printed, and which has proved a most important aid in fixing their chronology. There are a few other interesting references to contemporary Elizabethan writers, and in two subsequent chapters on "painters" and "music," to English cultivators of the sister arts.—F. E.

MERIAN, JOHN BERNARD, a celebrated Swiss writer, was born in the canton of Basle in 1723, took the degree of doctor in philosophy at Basle at the age of seventeen, and in 1748, on the invitation of Maupertuis, settled at Berlin, where he spent the remainder of his life. In 1797 he succeeded Forney as perpetual secretary to the Academy. His philosophical dissertations in the *Memoirs of the Academy* are of some importance. He published a French translation of Claudian, and one of Hume's Essays. The influence which he exercised for nearly half a century upon Prussian literature, in virtue of his labours as a writer and as a member of the Academy, was as beneficial as it was long-continued. He died at Berlin in 1807.

MERIAN, MARIA SYBILLA, daughter of Matthew Merian the Elder, achieved a reputation greater than that of either her father or brother. She was born at Frankfurt, April 12, 1647. Four years later her father died, and her mother remarried J. Murel, a flower and fruit painter, who carefully instructed his daughter-in-law in his own art, and afterwards placed her under the more famous A. Mignon. In 1665 she married J. A. Graf, a painter of Nuremberg, but retained her own name, by which she had already become widely known. Madame Merian devoted herself to the representation of fruit, flowers, and especially insects in their various stages of development and transformation, depicting them as objects of natural history with the minutest accuracy, and at the same time imparting to them an artistic finish and reality, such as had not been combined in scientific delineations. Her drawings soon became famous, and she herself received unusual marks of admiration and respect from the naturalists of her day. She settled with her husband in Amsterdam, but travelled for the sake of making drawings from living objects. Her original journey was to Surinam.

1699-1701, and as the result of her labours there she published separate editions in Latin and Dutch of a "Dissertatio de generatione et metamorphosis Insectorum Surinamensium," folio, with sixty plates, Amsterdam, 1705. It was reprinted in French and Dutch in 1719; again in French and Latin in 1729; and again in Dutch only in 1730; the later editions have twelve additional plates by her daughters Jane-Helen and Dorothea M. Graff. Madame Merian also published an elaborate dissertation on caterpillars in Dutch, 2 vols., 4to, Nuremberg, 1679-83; reprinted in Latin in 1713; and greatly enlarged, in French, with additional plates by herself and daughters, folio, 1730. The two works were afterwards combined under the title of "Histoire des Insectes de l'Europe et de l'Amerique," folio, Paris, 1768 and 1771. Madame Merian's drawings are of small size on vellum, and admirably drawn and coloured. They are met with in almost every important national collection in Europe. The British Museum possesses two volumes of them—one, of the insects of Europe; the other, those of Surinam—which were purchased at a very high price by Sir Hans Sloane. Madame Merian died at Amsterdam, January 13, 1717.—J. T.-e.

MERIAN, MATTHÄUS, the Elder, an eminent Swiss designer and engraver, was born at Basle in 1593. After studying under D. Meyer, a glass painter and engraver at Zurich, he went to Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, and was for some time employed in making topographical drawings and engravings under Theodor de Bry, whose daughter he married. He settled at Frankfurt as an engraver and printseller, and engraved many historical and topographical subjects, and some portraits. He died at Frankfurt in 1651.—J. T.-e.

MERIAN, MATTHÄUS, the Younger, son of the above, was born at Basle in 1621. He learned painting of Sandrart, and was afterwards successively pupil or assistant to Rubens and Vandyck in Antwerp and London; and to Sacchi and Carlo Maratti at Rome. He designed well, but acquired a higher reputation as a portrait painter. He painted the Emperor Leopold I. on horseback; and many other royal and eminent persons. On the death of his father he succeeded to his business, but did not discontinue painting. There are a few engravings signed with his name. He died in 1687.—J. T.-e.

MERIVALE, JOHN HERMAN, an eminent English lawyer, was born in 1779 at Exeter, in which city his grandfather had been the pastor of a presbyterian congregation. He studied at St. John's college, Cambridge; but as he had not joined the Church of England, his position and principles as a dissenter prevented his graduating. Called to the bar in 1805, he practised in the court of chancery; and the reputation which he acquired led to his being appointed in 1825 one of the commissioners to inquire into the condition of that court. He subsequently held office as a commissioner of bankruptcy under the principal professional work is a collection of chancery cases in three volumes, embracing the decisions from 1815 to 1817 inclusive. In the midst of these labours he continued the literary pursuits to which he was devoted from his early years. Besides the essays which he contributed to periodical publications, he gave the world in 1814 a poem, entitled "Orlando in Roncesvalles," and aided materially in Bland's Collections from Greek Anthology, of which an enlarged edition was issued under his own care in 1833. Two volumes of his poems appeared at a later period, and were followed by his ably-executed translation of the minor poems of Schiller. Mr. Merivale was married to a daughter of Dr. Drury, master of Harrow school. He died in 1844.—W. B.

MERLE D'AUBIGNE. See D'AUBIGNE.

MERLIN DE DOUAI, PHILIPPE ANTOINE, Comte, was born at Arles in 1754. At the age of twenty-one he became an advocate at the bar of Douai, and was named deputy from thence on the convocation of the states-general. From 1789 combined with treachery and timidity. A false friend of Louis then the servant of Bonaparte, he yet found time to produce works which have been regarded as legal standards. The Revolution exiled him; but after 1800 he returned to Paris, and died in 1838.—W. J. P.

MERLIN DE THIONVILLE, ANTOINE CHRISTOPHE, born at Thionville in 1762, was admitted advocate at the bar at Metz. A man of romantic courage, irrepressible feelings, and

unbounded genius, the Revolution found in him one of its most enthusiastic supporters. Merlin received the thanks of his country for his conduct during the siege of Metz, and rendered invaluable military services in La Vendée and with the army of the Rhine in 1794. His political influence, however, waned away. Retiring into an obscurity from which he never succeeded in emerging, he died at Paris in 1838.—W. J. P.

MERKEL, MERKEL, King of the Franks, reigned probably from 448 to 467. Very little is known of his history. He belonged to the noble family of Merovingians or "Merovingens," whose privilege it was to furnish chiefs to the Franks. His kingdom was situated on the Meuse, the Scheldt, and the Rhine. He is supposed to have aided in raising the siege of Orleans, and in the subsequent defeat of Attila the Hun.—P. E. D.

MERRET, CHRISTOPHER, an English physician and naturalist, born at Winchcombe, in Gloucestershire, in 1614. He studied medicine at Oxford, and took his degree there in 1642. He then settled in London, where he practised as a physician for many years with considerable success. He published several works, amongst which we may mention a "Short View of the frauds and abuses committed by apothecaries in relation to patients and physicians," which brought down upon him the wrath of the apothecaries; "Pinax Herbarum Naturalium Britannicarum," a list of the objects of natural history of Great Britain, &c. Merret died in 1695.—W. B.-d.

MERRICK, JAMES, a learned divine and biblical critic, was born in 1720, and educated at Heading school, whence he proceeded to Trinity college, Oxford. In his fourteenth year he published at Reading, "Messiah, a Divine Essay," and before he was twenty a versified translation of Tryphiodorus' Destruction of Troy. Of this work Dr. Warton said "it is admirably well done, very good versification indeed, and better than the original." He entered into holy orders, but his feeble health prevented him from undertaking parochial duty. He kept up a large literary correspondence. He wrote a metrical version of the psalms, which has been highly commended, "A Dissertation on Proverbs, chapter ix., containing occasional remarks on other passages in sacred and profane writers;" "Prayers for a time of Earthquakes and Violent Floods;" "An Encouragement to a Good Life, particularly addressed to some Soldiers quartered at Reading;" "Poems on Sacred Subjects;" a "Letter to Rev. Joseph Warton, chiefly relating to the Composition of Greek Indexes;" "Annotations, critical and grammatical, on the Three First Chapters of the Gospel according to St. John;" "Annotations on the Psalms;" "A Manual of Prayer for Common Occasions." Lowth characterized Merrick as one of the best of men, and most eminent of scholars. He was liberal of his time and means for charitable purposes, and on this account was generally held in high estimation. Merrick died in 1769.—R. H.

MERSENNE, MARIN (in Latin, MARINUS MERSENNUS), a most learned French writer, was born in 1588 at Ayse in the province of Maine. He received his instruction in polite literature at the college of La Flèche; but quitting that seminary he went to Paris, and after having studied divinity some years in the college of the Sorbonne, entered himself among the Minims (a religious order), and in 1611 received their habit. In 1612 he went to reside in the convent of that order at Paris, where he was ordained priest, and performed his first mass in 1618. Immediately upon his settlement he applied himself to the study of the Hebrew language, and having acquired a competent degree of skill therein, became a teacher of philosophy and theology in the convent of Nevers. In this station he continued till the year 1619 when he returned to Paris, determined to spend the remainder of his life in study and conversation. In the pursuit of his studies he established and kept up a correspondence with all the learned and ingenious men of his time. During his stay at La Flèche he contracted a friendship with Des Cartes, and manifested it in many instances, of which the following may be reckoned one. Being at Paris, and looked on as the friend of the great philosopher, he reported that Des Cartes was erecting a new system of physics on the foundation of a vacuum; but finding that the public were indifferent to it, he immediately sent intelligence to his friend that a vacuum was not then the fashion on which the philosopher conceived his system, and adopted the old doctrine of a plenum. The efforts of Mersenne at Paris did not prevent his being sent into foreign countries, particularly into the month of July, 1642, he was

Cartes, he came home to his convent excessively heated; to allay his thirst he drank cold water, and soon after was seized with an illness which produced an abscess in his side, of which he expired on the 1st of September, 1648. The character of Mersenne as a philosopher and a mathematician is well known in the learned world. To that disposition which led him to the most abstruse studies, he joined a nice and judicious ear, and a passionate love of music; these gave a direction to his pursuits, and were productive of numberless experiments and calculations tending to demonstrate the principles of harmony, and prove that it is independent of habit or fashion, custom or caprice, and, in short, has its foundation in nature, and in the original frame and constitution of the universe. In the year 1686 he published at Paris, in a large folio volume, his "*Harmonie Universelle*," in which he treats of the nature and properties of sound, of instruments of various kinds, of consonances and dissonances, of composition, of the human voice, of the practice of singing, and a great variety of other matters concerning music. Indeed Dr. Burney remarks—"This work, notwithstanding the author's partiality to his country, want of taste and of method, contains many curious researches and ingenious philosophical experiments, which have been of the greatest use to subsequent writers, particularly Kircher and his followers." A new edition, corrected and enlarged, was translated into Latin, and published by the author in 1648, the year of his death, under the title of "*De Sonorum Natura, Causis et Effectibus*."—E. F. R.

MERSLIAKOFF, ALEXIS FEDOROVITCH, a Russian poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Dalmatova, Perm, in 1778. An ode on the peace with Sweden, which he wrote in his fifteenth year, procured him the patronage of the empress, who provided for his education at Moscow. In 1810 he became professor of poetry and eloquence in the university there. He contributed to the literature of his country translations of various classical authors, and wrote some excellent national songs and lectures on literature.—R. H.

MERTON, WALTER DE, twice chancellor of England in the troublous reign of Henry III., and the founder of Merton college, Oxford. He gained great distinction as a student at the university. Although of the ecclesiastical order, his knowledge of law and capacity for business well fitted him for the office of vice-chancellor, from which he was promoted in 1260 to the post of chancellor without the consent of the barons. He acted indeed as the king's minister until the monarch was compelled to submit to Simon de Montfort, who with the barons removed Walter de Merton from his office in 1268. On the accession of Edward I. in 1272, the council, during the king's absence in the Holy Land, appointed Merton chancellor again. For two years he exercised his power with great ability, and to the advantage of the kingdom, then resigned the seals, and was made bishop of Rochester. The remainder of his life he employed in building, endowing, and making statutes for Merton college. He died in 1277.—R. H.

MERULA, GIORGIO, family name MERLANI or MERLANO, author and editor, born at Alessandria della Paglia in the Milanese, about 1424; died in Milan in 1494. At the instigation of Luigi Sforza he composed his "*Antiquitates Vicecomitum*"—printed partly in his lifetime, partly after his death. He was the first to combine in one annotated edition the four Latin agricultural writers, Cato, Varro, Columella, and Palladius. He also issued other classic works, and brought to light certain ancient MSS. preserved in the abbey of Bobbio.—C. G. R.

MESMER, FREDERICH ANTON, the author of the doctrine of animal magnetism, or mesmerism, was born at Marsburg in Baden in 1734. He was educated at the schools of Dillingen and Ingoldstadt, and he afterwards studied medicine at Vienna. It is said that when a student of medicine he was addicted to the study of astrology, and it would appear that he early conceived the notion of a force, or element of extreme subtlety, pervading the universe, and permeating and influencing all bodies. He settled in practice as a physician at Vienna, and first attracted public notice by the publication of a thesis entitled "*De Planetarum Influens*." In this he promulgated a theory founded upon the supposed existence of the pervading element above referred to, and asserted that the heavenly bodies exert an influence over it analogous to that which they exercise over the sea, and atmosphere, and that through its medium they sensibly affect the bodies, and especially the nervous systems, of men and animals. By its means he accounted for the various morbid affections which recur periodically. In order to turn his theory to practical

account, he began the practice of magnetizing for the cure of diseases. He commenced operating with magnets, attributing to them the same powers he had previously ascribed to the planets. His method of proceeding consisted in stroking with the magnet the diseased part. Not long after the commencement of his empirical career, he received the information that he was trenching on ground already occupied by another charlatan. Father Hell, a Vienna professor, had previously performed some problematical cures by the application of magnets; and recognizing in Mesmer a rival, he accused him of stealing his invention. A controversy ensued, in which Mesmer was defeated. But fruitful in invention, he adroitly quitted the debatable point, and affirmed that the magnetic instrument used was of no importance, and that he could substitute animal magnetism for mineral. It is said that he obtained the first idea of animal magnetism from a mystical monk, who in 1776 was pretending to cure the prince bishop of Ratisbon of blindness, by exorcism. Mesmer proclaimed loudly to the world the virtues of his new discovery. He invited the opinion of the Royal Society of London, the Academy of Sciences of Paris, and the Academy of Berlin. His application was treated by those bodies with the neglect it deserved; and it does not appear that its author met with much better success at Vienna. He had alleged the cure of Mademoiselle Paradis, a celebrated vocalist, who was the subject of gutta serena; but it soon afterwards became known that she was as blind as ever, and the consequence was that the author of the imposture found it necessary to leave the city. He then practised his art for a short time in Germany and Switzerland; but seeking a wider and more remunerative field, in 1778 he went to Paris, where the novelty of his pretensions, and the mystery of his practice, rapidly attracted public attention. He quickly obtained patients, and made a convert of Deslon, a member of the faculty. About this time Mesmer published an account of his theory, to which many answers from scientific men appeared. To one of these Mesmer deigned to reply. In his answer, he modestly proclaimed himself a man of genius and the benefactor of his species. He demanded from the French government a chateau and its lands as a reward for the benefits he had bestowed on the public, and threatened that should his request not be granted, he would leave Paris. The government declined complying with his demand, but they offered him a life-rent of twenty thousand francs per annum, and they further guaranteed a yearly sum of ten thousand francs, provided he would allow a commission of three scientific men, nominated by the ministry, to examine and report on his practice. Mesmer would not assent to the condition, and accordingly he left Paris with some of his patients, and went to Spa. Whilst at Spa it was proposed amongst his converts and admirers, that a subscription should be raised for him, on the condition that he would communicate the secret of animal magnetism to each of the subscribers. Mesmer accepted the offer, and soon returned to Paris. Amongst his converts were La Fayette, D'Epremenil, and Bergasse. On arriving in Paris, he commenced operations on a grand scale. His patients were received in a large hall, hung with mirrors, and but dimly lighted. Silence reigned, only interrupted by soft strains of music which floated at intervals through the room. The patients were made to sit in a circle round a kind of vat, containing a sarrago of chemical ingredients, which he asserted was a magnetic battery, and termed a *Vaque*. They were put in communication with it and with each other by cords, or jointed rods, or by holding hands. When the imaginations of the patients had been sufficiently acted on, and their expectation sufficiently excited, Mesmer appeared, holding a magic rod, and walked slowly and solemnly around the circle. Some he affected to influence by a look or touch, or by passes with his hand, others by the motions of his magic wand. It may be easily supposed that the effect which these arts produced on invalids already worked up to the highest pitch of nervous excitement, often took the form of various nervous affections, such as catalepsy, convulsions, palpitations, &c. These were all referred to salutary crises, and it was asserted that by their production many cures were effected. These proceedings attracted such general attention, that at length in 1784 the French government thought it incumbent on them to appoint a scientific commission to examine this mysterious method of cure. Accordingly a committee of inquiry, consisting of the physicians Majault, Sallin, Derocet, and Guallet, and of the academicians Franklin, Leroi, Bailly, De Bory, and Lavoisier, proceeded to investigate the practice of M. Deslon, the pupil of Mesmer.

Bailly drew up the report, and thoroughly exposed the imposture and trickery of the proceeding. About the same time a condemnatory report was also drawn up by the Royal Society of Medicine. The government printed both scientific testimonies and circulated them widely. The result was that whilst the converts to mesmerism attempted, by forming themselves into societies, to resist the effect of these adverse decisions, Mesmer thought it more prudent to decamp. He arrived in England with a sum of three hundred and forty thousand francs, the amount subscribed for the purchase of his secret, which, however, he brought away with him. He lived for some time in England under an assumed name, but ultimately passed over to Germany, wherein 1799 he published another treatise on animal magnetism. He died in poverty at the place of his birth in 1815.—F. C. W.

MESSALA (MARCUS VALERIUS MESSALA CORVINUS), was born probably about 70 B.C. He studied at Athens, as was usual with young Romans of fortune in his time. After the death of Julius Cæsar, Messala joined the republican party, to one of whose leaders, Cassius, he was strongly attached. He is said to have been third in command of the republican army, and at the battle of Philippi he turned the flank of Augustus, stormed his camp, and narrowly missed taking him prisoner. When the cause of the republicans was lost, Messala succeeded in making favourable terms with Antony, and remained for some time in his service. Seeing, however, that the influence of Cleopatra would inevitably prove fatal to his chief, he passed over to Augustus, and was placed by him high in trust and office. In 31 B.C. he was consul, and commanded the centre of Augustus' fleet in the decisive battle of Actium in the same year. Subsequently he was for a short time prefectus urbis, and also held office in Gaul and in Asia Minor. During the rest of his life he continued high in favour with Augustus. Messala was distinguished as an orator and historian, and is especially remembered as a patron of the eminent literary men who adorned the court of the emperor. Horace, Tibullus, and Ovid were honoured by his friendship. Messala died about the time of the birth of Christ; but the exact date is not known.—G.

MESSALINA, VALERIA, a daughter of Messala Barbatus, was the third wife of the Roman emperor Claudius. She had been married to him before his accession in A.D. 41, and to her influence, along with that of his freedmen, history ascribes the sanguinary measures by which the timid and pliable prince darkened the commencement of his reign. Possessing considerable talents and force of character, she might have continued to rule the imperial councils to the last, if her profligacy had not at length provoked the vengeance of her husband. In the course of a dissolute career, which has made her name proverbial for infamy, she fixed her regards on Caius Silina, reputed the handsomest man in the empire; and during the absence of Claudius from Rome, she proceeded to celebrate a public marriage with the favourite. The festivities were interrupted by the sudden return of the emperor, by whose orders she was put to death, A.D. 48. One son had been the fruit of their union, the unfortunate Britannicus, who was poisoned by his half-brother, Nero, when the latter seized the throne at the death of Claudius.—W. B.

MESSIER, CHARLES, an eminent French astronomer, was born at Badonviller in Lorraine, on the 26th of June, 1730, and died at Paris on the 12th of April, 1817. About 1751 he was employed as an assistant by the astronomer Delisle, who obtained for him a situation in the hydrographical department. He was an indefatigable observer, and gifted with a rare keenness of sight, of which he made successful use in searching for and tracing the paths of comets. He compiled a catalogue of small nebula which are liable to be mistaken for comets. This work is highly valued by astronomers, as a means of preventing such mistakes. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1770.—W. J. M. R.

MESSINA, ANTONELLO DA, or ANTONIO DEGLI ANTONI, a very celebrated Italian painter, was the immediate cause of the introduction of oil painting into Italy. He was born at Messina about 1414, and is said to have completed his studies at Rome. Vasari informs us, that on an occasion when Antonello was at Naples, he saw a picture by John Van Eyck in the possession of the king, Alphonso, which excited his admiration by its beautiful imposture to that extent, that he felt impelled to make a journey to Bruges, in order to learn the secret of the method employed, which was evidently not the common tempera method in vogue at that time. This cannot have been before 1442, for that was

the year in which Alphonso became king of Naples. However, Antonello arrived at Bruges, gave some presents to the Flemish painter, and acquired the secret of the new method. The difficulty of this story is, that if Vasari is correct as to the prince who possessed the picture, Antonello must have learned the oil method of Lambert Van Eyck, the only brother of the three then living; for John, it has been just ascertained, died in July, 1440 (not 1441). If René of Anjou were the prince, or if the event took place in his time, Antonello may have personally known John, and Vasari's account may be mainly correct. Antonello carried his secret to Venice, and there, about 1451, communicated it to Domenico Veneziano, who in 1468 communicated it to Andrea del Castagno at Florence, and the Florentine painter, in his insane selfishness, murdered Domenico in return for instruction in the method, thinking to be the sole holder of the secret. Antonello, in the meanwhile, gained a great name at Milan and at Venice, where he finally established himself about 1473, communicated the method generally, and lived to see it almost universally adopted. He died at Venice between 1493 and 1496. Antonello's pictures are exceedingly scarce, but such as exist are carefully and minutely executed, sometimes with much taste; but they are uniformly brown, and will not bear comparison with the productions of John Van Eyck. They bear known dates from 1445 to 1478. The National gallery possesses a "Salvator Mundi," nearly life-size, a fine characteristic specimen, signed and dated 1465; the Antwerp "Crucifixion," is dated 1475, and signed Antonellus Messaneus me 55 pinxit. The 55 seems to signify oleo, and the picture was doubtless painted at Venice shortly after the publication of the method. The date is certainly 1475; when seen with a powerful lens, the figures cannot be mistaken.—(See the National Gallery Descriptive Catalogue, thirty-fourth edition, 1862).—R. N. W.

MESSIS. See MATSYS.

MESTON, WILLIAM, a learned professor and poet, was born at Midmar, Aberdeenshire, in 1688. He was educated at Marischal college, Aberdeen, and filled successively the offices of teacher in the high school of that city; preceptor to the young Earl Marischal and his brother, the celebrated Marshal Keith; and professor of philosophy in Marischal college. He was deprived of his professorship in 1715, on account of his adherence to the jacobite principles of the Marischal family, and had to remain some time in concealment. His subsequent career was somewhat chequered. He kept an academy for some time in Elgin, and afterwards at Turiff and Montrose; but his neglect of sobriety and economy reduced him in his latter days to great straits, and made him entirely dependent on the generosity of the countess of Errol. He died in 1745. Meston was an accomplished classical scholar and mathematician. His poetry, one volume of which was published in 1767, is characterized by wit and humour, but grievously marred by coarseness and indelicacy.—J. T.

METASTASIO, PIETRO, was born at Rome on the 6th of January, 1698. His father, who had once been in more opulent circumstances, was at that time a pastry-cook; and the small profits of his trade enabled him to place his son at a grammar-school, where even in his earliest years the boy evinced that poetic genius which so highly distinguished his after-life. The celebrated lawyer and critic Gravina was struck with the precocity he displayed, having accidentally heard him improvising verses at his father's door, and, fortunately for the youth, generously resolved to adopt him as his son. The father, Felice Trapassi, willingly consented; and Pietro entered his new home, his friend and patron changing his name from Trapassi to Metastasio, the Greek translation of the word. Young Metastasio received an admirable education, nominally a student of law, yet manifesting, however, a decided preference for the muses. At the age of fourteen he had actually composed a tragedy, "Giustino," which is still printed in his works. Six years afterwards, in 1718, Gravina died, leaving by will all his property, which was considerable, to his adopted child and pupil. Devoting himself to the pursuit of poetry, Metastasio commenced the career of operatic dramatist, in which he was destined to be so successful, by the publication of the "Didone Abbandonata," which at once established the author's fame. Other works followed; and the result was, that in 1729 he received an invitation from the Emperor Charles VI. to repair to Vienna, and become the successor of Apostolo Zeno, the imperial laureate. Metastasio accepted the offer; and it was during his residence

at the Austrian capital that he composed those works that have acquired for him imperishable renown. He led thenceforward a purely literary life until his decease, which occurred on the 12th April, 1782, when he had attained the advanced age of eighty-four. Metastasio has written twenty-eight grand operas, besides a multitude of other pieces more or less operatic in their character. His genius has been estimated too highly, as we think, by some, Sismondi among the rest; and Schlegel in his lectures on dramatic literature takes a calmer and juster view of his poetical endowments. Metastasio's writings are utterly destitute of genuine dramatic power and of the deeper life of poetry; yet, as regards the element of form, they are unsurpassed in any language. The flexible Italian tongue was never wielded with such skill and witchery; and the snatches of song with which his different characters make their exit at the close of the scenes, are vocal with the tenderest and sweetest word-music. The art of Metastasio truly laps us in Elysium; but withal it is the Elysium of the Sybarite, not that of the hero. Pre-eminently a court-poet, his strains are rife with the voluptuousness of the palace; and after we have been satiated with his matchless grace of language, we turn in weariness from the shallow and imperfect creations it adorns.—J. J.

METCALF, JOHN, the blind carrier and roadmaker, was born at Knaresborough of poor parents in 1717. When he was only seven years of age his sight was totally destroyed by virulent small-pox; but he grew up strong and healthy, and was remarkable for his activity, acuteness of sense, and expertness in climbing trees, running, riding, and swimming. He became a skilful player upon the violin, and supported himself for some time by playing dance music at country parties. He was a bold and dexterous rider—rode and won several races—and one of his greatest pleasures was to follow the hounds. He was also an adept in athletic sports, and many stories are told of his great strength and robustness. When the Jacobite rebellion broke out in 1745, Blind Jack, as he was called, assisted in raising a company of volunteers, and along with them served in the north of England and in Scotland under Generals Wade, Hawley, and the duke of Cumberland, and was present at the battles of Falkirk and Culloden. On the termination of the war he returned home, and commenced a profitable business in trading in articles of clothing manufactured in Aberdeen. He also carried on a considerable trade in buying and selling horses in Yorkshire and in Scotland. He next began the business of a common carrier between York and Knaresborough, and finally became one of the greatest road-makers and bridge-builders of his age. His first undertaking of this sort was about the year 1765, when he made three miles of a turnpike road between Harrogate and Borough-bridge; and during the succeeding twenty-seven years he constructed, in the most satisfactory manner, one hundred and eighty-five miles of road, together with a large number of bridges, retaining walls, and culverts. He personally surveyed and laid out many of the most important roads, which he constructed in difficult and mountainous parts of Yorkshire and Lancashire. With the assistance only of a long staff he traversed the country, ascending steep and rugged heights, exploring valleys, and investigating their extent, form, and situation. Perhaps his most remarkable exploit was his construction of a road over some deep marshy ground, in which, with great ingenuity, he followed the precise plan which George Stephenson afterwards adopted in constructing a railway across Chat moss. The last four years of the life of this extraordinary man were spent at his farm at Spofforth, near Wetherby, where he died in 1810 in the ninety-third year of his age, leaving behind him four children, twenty grand-children, and ninety great grand-children. Metcalf was possessed of a strong, daring, manly, and affectionate nature, with extraordinary activity and spirit of enterprise, and was altogether a most remarkable and able man.—(See the *Life of John Metcalf*, by himself, and Smiles' *Lives of the Engineers*).—J. T.

METCALFE, CHARLES THEOPHILUS, Baron Metcalfe, an eminent Anglo-Indian statesman and colonial governor, was born at Calcutta on the 30th of January, 1785. He was the second son of a major in the Bengal army, who returning to England when the future Lord Metcalfe was a child, became a director in the East India Company, and destined his son for its service. Educated at Eton, where he read largely beyond the sphere of the studies of the place, Metcalfe received a writership, and landed in India on the first day of the present century. He was the first student appointed to Lord Wellesley's college of Fort

William, where he made good progress in the study of Oriental languages, and, both intelligent and amiable, attracted the notice of the governor-general. His first appointment was to assist the resident at the court of Scindiah, from which he was speedily removed to be an assistant in the office of the chief secretary to government, and in 1803 he was transferred in the same capacity to the office of the governor-general, where he worked under the eye and influence of the discerning and energetic Lord Wellesley. In the war with Holkar (1804-6) Metcalfe was commissioned by Lord Wellesley to act as political agent with Lord Lake's army, and at the siege of the fortress of Deeg the young civilian, as a volunteer, gained military laurels. At the close of the war he became first assistant to the resident at Delhi; and a new governor-general, Lord Minto, recognizing his merits, appointed him to the mission at Lahore (1808-9). French intrigue was active in Persia, and Metcalfe's was one of the missions created to secure the north-western frontier. The young diplomatist proved more than a match for Runjeet Singh himself, and negotiated with that wily potentate the treaty of Umritsur (25th April, 1809), which for thirty years remained the basis of the relations between the Anglo-Indian government and the Sikhs. After holding some other appointments, Metcalfe, at the age of twenty-six, was promoted to the important post of resident at Delhi, where he distinguished himself by his successful zeal for the improvement of the territory under his charge. In 1819 he was appointed at once private and political secretary to the governor-general, Lord Hastings, and during 1820-25 was resident at Hyderabad. By the death of his elder brother in 1823 he became a baronet, and at last, in 1827, he received a seat in the supreme council of India. Some of the minutes which he wrote while a member of council have been published, and form a storehouse of useful hints and suggestions, anticipating the recent movement for the European colonization of India, and advocating the transfer of the government of India from the hands of the company to the crown. Governor of Agra in 1833, he assumed early in 1835 the provisional governor-generalship of India, to which he had been nominated by the authorities at home, on the contingency of Lord William Bentinck's death or resignation. While provisional governor-general, he freed, by his own authority, the Anglo-Indian press from its old shackles (15th September, 1835)—an offence in the eyes of the home government of India. Receiving the order of the bath after the arrival of Lord Auckland, and appointed lieutenant-governor of the north-western provinces, he was not made governor of Madras, the post to which he thought himself entitled; and conceiving that he had incurred the displeasure of the East India Company, he resigned, and at the close of 1837 returned to England. The reputation which he had gained in India, however, was such that he was not long permitted to remain inactive. In 1839 he was appointed by the whigs governor of Jamaica, where the strife between planter and negro, capital and labour—the result of the emancipation of the slaves—had reached its acme. By a policy of conciliation and fair dealing Metcalfe contrived, in his governorship of Jamaica, to secure the affections of both planters and people, and to supersede the war of classes by something like harmony. Having, as he thought, fulfilled his mission, and suffering severely from an ulcerous affection of the face, he resigned, and returned home in July, 1842. Sir Robert Peel was now in office; but though a whig, and something more, Metcalfe had scarcely been six months at home when he was pressed by the conservative ministry to undertake the governor-generalship of Canada, still agitated by the animosities which a few years before had issued in rebellion. It was during the years of his Canadian administration (1843-45) that Sir Charles Metcalfe displayed most conspicuously the higher qualities of his character. Though an advanced liberal, he was resolved not to dwindle into a mere tool of a parliamentary majority and of an executive council dependent upon it, and yet he knew that "responsible government" was indispensable. Tiding over patiently the serious embarrassments of his position, he had managed by tact and conciliation, without menacing and intrigue, to secure a small governmental majority in the Canadian parliament, when the serious progress of his disease forced him to think of returning home. The ministry had strengthened his hands by recommending his elevation to the peerage, a recommendation to which her majesty at once gave effect, graciously saying of Metcalfe in a letter to Sir Robert Peel, "He has shown such a desire to do his duty in the midst of so many

difficulties, and such extreme disinterestedness, that he richly deserves this mark of the queen's entire approbation and favour." It was as a peer, but a dying man, that Lord Metcalfe returned to England towards the close of 1845. He retired to a quiet country seat in the neighbourhood of Basingstoke, where he was released from his sufferings on the 5th of September, 1846. Lord Macaulay wrote his epitaph, and an ample biographical memoir of him remains in Mr. J. W. Kaye's *Life and Correspondence of Charles Lord Metcalfe*, London, 1854.—F. E.

METELLUS, QUINTUS CÆCILIUS, surnamed **NUMIDIUS**, a distinguished Roman general, descended from one of the most illustrious families of the Roman nobility. Metellus entered public life as a member of the aristocratic party, and during all his career he was an unwavering supporter of that faction, of which he ultimately became one of the leaders. Cicero repeatedly speaks of the honourable character he bore, and tells that when a charge of extortion was brought against him, there was not one of his judges who would examine the accounts produced in court, lest he might appear to doubt the honesty of Metellus. In 109 B.C., he was elected consul, and took the command of the army in Numidia. During this and the following year he obtained a series of victories over Jugurtha, who had previously been able to keep the field chiefly by bribing the venal generals who had been sent to oppose him. But his enemies at home succeeded in persuading the people that Metellus was unnecessarily protracting the war, and he was superseded by Marius before he could strike a decisive blow at Jugurtha. Before his return, however, the popular opinion had changed, and he was received with every mark of distinction. A triumph was decreed to him, and he received the surname of Numidicus. In 100 B.C., when Saturninus proposed and carried his agrarian law, Metellus was the only one of the senators who refused to take the oath of obedience to its provisions, and he retired into exile, willing to quit his country rather than to abandon his convictions. He was recalled the following year. He died in 91 B.C. of poison, administered by Q. Varius, the unscrupulous leader of the popular faction.—D. M.

METHODIUS, (SAINT) a Greek ecclesiastical writer belonging to the second half of the third century, was first bishop of Olympus in Lycia, then of Tyre. He suffered martyrdom in the persecution of Diocletian. Methodius appeared as one of the most violent opponents of Origen's doctrine. Few of his writings are extant. The most important is his "Banquet of the Ten Virgins," in eleven conversations, containing an encomium on celibacy, and interspersed with many allegorical interpretations. His relation to Origen is best seen from the fragments of his treatises, "De Resurrectione" and "De Creatura," in which he shows no speculative ability, and even misapprehends Origen's opinions. All that remains of his writings is given most fully in Galland's *Bibliotheca*, vol. iii., along with which the reader should consult Mai's *Scriptorum veterum nova collectio* vii.—S. D.

METHODIUS, called **THE CONFESSOR**, was born at Syracuse about the end of the eighth century, went to Constantinople, and became a monk there. Nicephorus the patriarch sent him as ambassador to Pope Pashalis, the latter of whom gave him a letter to Michael the emperor respecting the treatment of the orthodox. Offended by the letter, the emperor ordered Methodius to be whipped and thrown into a dungeon in an island of the Propontis, where he remained for years till recalled by Theophilus, Michael's successor. His orthodoxy led to another flogging and imprisonment. He reluctantly accompanied Theophilus in his campaigns against the Arabs. Methodius was chosen patriarch of Constantinople in 842 by the influence of Theodora, and held the office till his death, June 14, 846. He was very zealous in defence of image-worship and against the iconoclasts. His works, which are neither numerous nor important, chiefly consist of orations and penitential canons. They appeared in the Antwerp edition of the *Opera* of St. Dionysius the Areopagite, 1634, folio, Greek and Latin.—S. D.

METHODIUS and CYRILLUS.—See **CYRILL**.

METIUS, ADRIAN, a Dutch mathematician, astronomer, and military engineer, son of Anton Metius, was born at Alkmaar on the 9th of December, 1571, and died at Franeker on the 26th of September, 1655. In 1598 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the university of Franeker, which post he held until his death. He made considerable improvements in the astronomical instruments of his time, and wrote several mathematical works.—W. J. M. R.

METIUS, ANTON, a Dutch military engineer of the sixteenth century, is said to have first found the approximate value, 113:355, of the ratio of the diameter of a circle to its circumference. He constructed and repaired many fortresses in Holland with great skill, and distinguished himself at the defence of Alkmaar in 1573.—W. J. M. R.

METIUS, JACOB, younger son of Anton, born 1575, one of the persons for whom the invention of the refracting telescope is claimed. He is alleged to have discovered its principle by the accidental combination of a concave and a convex lens in 1609, and to have kept it secret from all except one of his brothers, called Anton, and Prince Maurice of Nassau, until he was on the point of death, when he revealed it to his confessor.—(See **LIPPERSHIM** and **GALILEO**).—W. J. M. R.

METON, an Athenian astronomer, who lived in the fifth century B.C., was the discoverer of the important fact that two hundred and thirty-five lunations are almost exactly equal to nineteen solar years. This period is called from his name the Metonic cycle.—W. J. M. R.

METTENLEITER, JOHANN MICHAEL, a celebrated German engraver and lithographer, was born at Grosskuchen in 1765. He learnt engraving of his elder brother Jacob (an engraver of some ability, born 1750 at Grosskuchen; died 1825 at St. Petersburg), with whom he went to Rome in 1775. He returned to Germany in 1782, and settled in Munich, where he engraved numerous book-plates, religious subjects, and portraits. The promise held out by the newly-discovered art of lithography of a more rapid means of multiplying designs than the ordinary method of engraving, attracted the attention of Mettenleiter, who made innumerable experiments before he acquired a knowledge of the process of Senefelder. Eventually he adopted a process differing in many respects from that of the inventor of lithography. Mettenleiter was the first to bring the art to a practical bearing for artistic purposes, and he founded an important lithographic establishment at Munich. He also organized for the Emperor Alexander a lithographic office in connection with the military department, Warsaw. Mettenleiter was a member of the Munich Art Academy and court engraver. He died in 1845.—J. T.-e.

METTERNICH, CLEMENS WENZEL NEPEMUK LOTHAR, Prince, Duke of Portella, a celebrated Austrian statesman, was born at Coblenz on the 15th of May, 1773. His father was an Austrian nobleman, high in the diplomatic service of his country, and the young Metternich with his talents and fascinating manners entered public life under the best auspices. At twenty-eight he was appointed Austrian minister at Dresden, whence, after the lapse of two years, he was sent to represent Austria at the court of Prussia, then vacillating between peace and war with France. He had given such proofs of capacity that, after Austerlitz, he was made ambassador at Paris. "You are very young," said Napoleon to him, according to M. Capefigue, "to represent so powerful a monarchy." "Your majesty," replied Metternich characteristically, "was not older at Austerlitz." Metternich was appreciated at Paris and enjoyed his residence there, nor among the statesmen of Europe was there one perhaps who felt less bitterly towards France and its sovereignty. When the war of 1809 broke out between France and Austria, Metternich returned to Vienna, and in the crisis of Austrian affairs after the terrible defeat at Wagram, was made prime minister. To secure peace with France and procure breathing time for the rescue of Austria, political and financial, he negotiated the marriage of the Archduchess Maria Louisa with Napoleon, nor did he easily forget the obligations which this alliance imposed, although not willing to sacrifice everything to it. After the retreat from Russia and the rising of Germany, Metternich plied Napoleon with the best advice; but the emperor would not consent to reasonable terms, and Metternich prepared for war. In the summer of 1813 he offered Napoleon the frontiers of the Alps and the Rhine, the retention of Italy and Holland, and it was only when these terms remained unaccepted that Austria joined the coalition against France. Even after Leipzig, when he was created a prince of the empire, Metternich offered the frontier of the Alps and the Rhine, though this time, naturally, without Holland and Italy; and so late as the congress of Châtillon he was for a peace that would not, or need not, humiliate France. When Napoleon had fallen the first time, it was Metternich who secured for Vienna the honour of being the scene of the congress which was to organize a European peace, and he joined Talleyrand and Lord Castlereagh in resisting

the pretensions of Prussia and Russia. Even after Waterloo he preserved a not unfriendly leaning towards France. The peace of 1815 bequeathed to Metternich a legacy of troubles. The Germans had been promised liberty at the threshold of the war of liberation, and revolutionism began to rear its head in Italy. It was Metternich, whose influence was now supreme, who by a policy of repression procured a temporary appearance of order at the price of future convulsions. At his instance the severest measures were taken against free discussion by the German newspapers and universities, and Austrian troops extinguished the revolutions of Naples and Piedmont. After the Three Days he saw, or thought he saw in Louis Philippe, the best barrier against the triumph of revolution, and he recognized the monarchy of July, while Austrian troops, however, entered the legations as a check to revolution in Italy. The death of the Emperor Francis in 1835 made no change in the authority of Metternich, who continued under Ferdinand his old policy of repression, keeping down the various nationalities of the Austrian empire by means of each other, until the revolution of February, 1848, following on a financial crisis in 1847, realized the celebrated saying, rightly or wrongly attributed to him:—"Après moi le déluge." Revolution broke out at Vienna on the 18th of March, 1848. One of the first acts of the exasperated people was to sack the palace of the absolutist premier. True to himself even at this crisis, Metternich offered his services to the emperor, if a policy of repression, not of concession, was to be followed; and when he heard that concession was resolved on, he fled—ultimately to England. In the autumn of 1851 he returned to Vienna, but was not asked to take any part in the conduct of public affairs, and remained in a private station until his death in the Austrian capital on the 5th of June, 1859, the day after the battle of Magenta.—F. E.

METZ, or rather METSU, GABRIEL, one of the most excellent of the Dutch genre painters, was born at Leyden in 1615, and settled early in Amsterdam. His master is not known. He soon distinguished himself by his portraits and excellent small conversation pieces, which are most elaborately finished, and richly and forcibly coloured. His scenes are sometimes taken from common life, but generally from the middle classes. He seems to have commonly signed his pictures G. Metsu, and he often dated them. He is generally reported to have died at the age of forty-three in 1658, as stated by D'Argenville, and the new catalogue of Amsterdam repeats this date; but there are at Dresden signed pictures by Metsu dated 1662 and 1664, and M. Burger lately discovered the date 1667 on a picture by him in the Van Loon gallery at Amsterdam. Metsu in his various works displays alternately all the excellent qualities of Terburg, Gerard Dow, or even Jan Steen, and to a nearly equal degree. He perhaps carried mere imitative painting to perfection on the small scale he usually adopted; but he sometimes ventured on life-size figures, as in the portrait of Admiral Cornelis Van Tromp in the Louvre.—R. N. W.

METZ, CONRAD MARTIN, German engraver, was born at Bonn in 1755. He was a scholar of Bartolozzi, and like him engraved chiefly in the chalk manner, but he also executed some aquatints. He resided in London about twenty years, and whilst here engraved numerous plates, of which the most important are a series of thirty-three imitations of drawings by Parmigiano in the collection of George III., and sixty-three of drawings by Caravaggio in the collection of Sir Abraham Hume. In 1801 he went to Rome, where he produced a series of engravings on fifteen sheets from the Last Judgment of Michelangelo; also several other prints after the old masters. He died at Rome in 1827.—J. T.-e.

*METZGER, EDUARD, German architect and writer on architecture, was born at Pappenheim in 1807. He studied architecture in the Munich art-academy under Von Gärtner and Von Klenze, and then (1831) proceeded to Greece to examine the remains of Grecian art. On his return he was nominated professor in the Munich polytechnic school. Herr Metzger erected several buildings in Munich and other towns of Bavaria, completed the Siegesthor, &c., commenced by Von Gärtner, made the designs for a monument to Francis I. of Austria, laid out a new street in Prague, &c. He also wrote a treatise on the influence of the principles of construction on the forms of Buildings, 1837, illustrating his views chiefly by an examination of the structure of the Greek temple; an elaborate work on Greek elevations, 1839; and several professional memoirs. Herr

Metzger was considered a skilful painter as well as an accomplished architect.—J. T.-e.

MEULEMEESTER, JOSEPH CHARLES DE, Belgian engraver, was born 28th April, 1771, at Bruges, and learned engraving of Bervic. In 1806 he went to Rome, and made an elaborate copy in water-colours of Raphael's fresco of the Finding of Moses, which was so much admired that he was induced to copy of the series of fifty-two Bible-pictures by Raphael, on the ceilings of the Loggia of the Vatican. On this undertaking he was engaged twelve years, almost every day being spent on the lofty ladders, by which alone he could gain proper access to the pictures. In 1819 he returned to Antwerp, was nominated engraver great task, the engraving of the pictures he had spent so many years in copying. The first part of "Les Loges de Raphaël," Belgian revolution he removed to Paris, hoping to carry on his work there with less interruption. He died during a visit to Antwerp, November 5, 1836. Meulemeester's Loggia prints are remarkably faithful renderings of the originals; unfortunately he only lived long enough to complete nine parts (thirty-six plates) in colours; of the uncoloured series much fewer were issued. Meulemeester finished comparatively few other plates; the chief are a St. Cecilia of Raphael, and a portrait of Rubens.—J. T.-e.

MEULEN. See VANDERMEULEN.

MEUNG or MEHUN, JEAN DE, also known as Clopine from his lameness, was born at Meung sur Loire, near Orleans, in the middle of the thirteenth century, of a noble family which still exists. Few details of his life have been ascertained with absolute exactitude, but it is known that he excelled in astrology, chemistry, alchemy, and in all other studies which were then cultivated; that he was a man much given to satire, a propensity that often involved him in personal danger; and, above all, that he devoted himself to poetry and continued the "Roman de la Rose." Far inferior in poetic freshness and feeling to the portion written by William de Lorris, Jean de Meung's continuation has yet a value of its own. Keen, sarcastic, acute, it paints the men and manners of the day. Among the numerous editions of the "Roman de la Rose," we may specially note that of Meun, printed by the Didots, Paris, 1814. Besides this most famous work, the lame satirist translated Boethius' treatise De Consolatione, the Letters of Abelard, and a work on the Response of the Sybils.—W. J. P.

MEURSIUS, JAN, an eminent Dutch scholar and archaeologist, was born in 1579 at Losduinen, near the Hague. His proper name was De Meurs. His father had been a canon of Utrecht, and gave him his earliest instruction. He was sent to Leyden while still a mere boy, and at twelve and thirteen he was able to write Latin essays and Greek verses. At the end of his university career he was appointed by the grand-pensionary Barneveldt travelling tutor to his sons, and accompanied them in their travels through several countries of Europe. While at Orleans he took the degree of doctor of law. In 1610 he was nominated professor of history at Leyden, and in 1611 professor of Greek literature. The states-general made him their historiographer, and loaded him with many other testimonies of their esteem. After the execution of his unfortunate patron Barneveldt, he shared in the persecution directed against all the friends of the fallen statesman, although he carefully abstained from politics, and was at last fain to accept an invitation from the king of Denmark to settle at Sorø as professor of history, and there he continued till his death in 1639. His works were collected and republished at Florence, in 12 vols. folio, in 1741-63. The most valuable part of them was a series of monographs on the antiquities of Greece, which had previously appeared in the Thesaurus Antiquitatum Græcarum of Gronovius. He wrote also "Athens Batava," 1625; "Res Belgicæ," 1612; "Lectiones Atticæ," 1617. He edited besides many of the later Greek writers. His erudition is that of his time, comprehensive and bulky, but deficient in criticism and taste.—F. L.

MEUSEL, JOHANN GEORG, a distinguished German litterateur, was born at Eyrichshof, near Bamberg, in 1743. He studied at Göttingen, and successively held the professorships of history at Erfurt and Erlangen, at which latter place he died, September 19, 1820. His "Gelebtes Deutschland" (continued by Ersch and Lindner), 28 vols., is a standard work, and will always be held in esteem.—F. L.

MEYEN, FRANZ JULIUS FERDINAND, a German botanist, has devoted his attention especially to vegetable physiology. He taught botany in Berlin. Among his works are the following—"Researches on the functions of Cells in Plants;" on the movement of sap in plants; "Anatomy and Physiology of Plants;" "Geography of Plants," a work which has been translated by the Ray Society; the organs of secretion in plants; reports on the progress of vegetable physiology, which have been translated into English; "Diseases of Plants;" "Physiology of Fertilization in Plants."—J. H. B.

MEYER, CONRAD, Swiss painter and engraver, was born at Zurich in 1618. He was the son and scholar of Dietrich Meyer—born at Eglishan in 1572; died in 1658—a painter and engraver of some repute, and studied also under Matthew Merian the younger. Conrad Meyer painted historical subjects and portraits, but is best known by his engravings, which number in all about a thousand. They include a set of one hundred and twenty-two subjects from the New Testament; twenty-four of the Precepts of Christ; sixty of the Dance of Death, and sixteen of the Christian Mirror, both from designs by his elder brother, Rudolf Meyer; sixty-nine portraits of the burgo-masters and pastors, and sixty-four of the illustrious preachers of Zurich; besides various series and separate plates of sports of children, landscapes, religious pieces, &c.—J. T.-e.

MEYER, ERNST HEINRICH FRIEDRICH, a distinguished Prussian botanist, was professor of botany at Königsberg. He has published a synopsis of Junci and Luzulæ; remarks on Houttuynia and Saururus, and on Labrador plants; sketch of the indigenous plants of Prussia; commentaries on South African plants, collected by Drege; remarks on conifers, &c.—J. H. B.

MEYER, FELIX, a celebrated Swiss landscape-painter, was born in 1658 at Winterthur, Zurich, and was a scholar of J. F. Ermels of Nuremberg. He early acquired a reputation by his representations of Swiss scenery; and afterwards went to Rome, and studied the Italian masters and scenery. His reputation for facility and resource was much increased by the celerity and skill with which he decorated two large apartments at the abbey of St. Florian in Upper Austria; and he found thenceforward abundant employment in decorating in a similar manner the residences of German princes and nobles. His works became, however, more hurried and careless, and his later productions are consequently little esteemed. He died in 1713. There are a few etchings by him.—J. T.-e.

MEYER, HEINRICH, called, GOETHE MEYER, was born at Zurich in 1759, and studied painting under J. C. Fussly. In 1786 he visited Rome and there became acquainted with Göthe, with whom he contracted a lasting friendship. Meyer established himself at Weimar in 1797, was made director of the gallery there in 1807, and enjoyed the titular rank of hofrath. Here he was in constant intercourse with Göthe, whence his designation of "Göthe Meyer." Meyer divided his time between literature and art. He indeed produced little in the way of painting, his works being nearly exclusively water-colour drawings from the antique or from the works of the great Italian masters. As a writer on art Meyer is the author of some useful works, and he contributed the technical and critical parts to several of Göthe's works, as *Kunst und Alterthum*, *Winckelmann und sein Jahrhundert*, *Propylden*, *Farhenlehre*, &c. His chief work is a history of Greek and Roman art, "*Geschichte der Bildenden Künste bei den Griechen*," 2 vols. 8vo, Dresden, 1824. A third volume on Roman art was, after the author's death in 1832, edited by Dr. F. W. Reimer in 1836, which though a careful compilation of facts, is so defective in arrangement and so wanting in critical illustration and historical digestion, as to be nearly devoid of interest and comparatively useless. Meyer was further the principal editor of the complete edition of the works of Winckelmann, which was published in Dresden between the years 1808 and 1820 inclusive—*Winckelmann's Werke herausgegeben von C. L. Fernow, Heinrich Meyer, und Johann Schulze*. Both these works suffer from the same unfortunate arrangement. The text is printed separately, and the observations are lumped together at the end of each volume. The eighth volume of the Winckelmann is a good index to the whole by C. G. Siebelis.—R. N. W.

MEYER, JACOB, a Flemish historian, born at Vlieteren, near Baileul, in 1491. He took orders, and as a teacher laboured successfully at Ypres, Bruges, and Blankenberg, near Ostend. The results of his extensive researches into the history of his native country are embodied in several works. He died in 1552.

*MEYER, JAN LOUIS, a celebrated Dutch marine painter, was born at Amsterdam about 1810. A scholar of W. J. Piennemann, he commenced with painting history, then tried landscapes, but ultimately found his true vocation in painting ships and the sea. The Stanfield of the Hague, Louis Meyer is familiar with every phase of the ocean, and learned in all kinds of maritime matters; and he renders with a firm and masterly hand what he so thoroughly understands. "A Ship on Fire;" "a Wreck;" "Sunrise at Sea;" "A Fleet making for the English Coast;" "Dutch Ships of War off Flushing," are the titles of a few of his pictures, and will serve to show his range of subjects.—J. T.-e.

*MEYER, JOHANN GEORG, a celebrated German painter, known as Meyer of Bremen, was born at Bremen, October 28, 1818. A pupil of Schadow and Sohn in the Düsseldorf Academy, his earlier pictures were mostly scriptural—"The Prophet Elijah;" "Christ Weeping over Jerusalem;" "Hagar and Ishmael," &c. He acquired considerable celebrity in this line; but he gradually turned to more secular and every-day subjects, and has long been famous as the painter of children. He seizes the characteristics of juvenile life and manners with singular skill and taste, and in such pictures as "Children Playing at Blindman's-buff," "Girls Listening to a Story," "Mother and Children," and the like, produces very charming and popular compositions. Herr Meyer has resided at Berlin since 1852.—J. T.-e.

MEYER, KARL AXTON, a distinguished botanist, was born of German parentage at the capital city of Wittepsk in Russia; died at St. Petersburg on the 24th February, 1855. He was educated at the university of Dorpat, and received instruction in botany from the celebrated Ledebour, whom he afterwards accompanied in his travels to Southern Russia and the Altai mountains. Meyer made a tour through the Kirghis-steppe, and an account of it is appended to Ledebour's Narrative. It was published at Berlin in 1830. The account of the plants collected in 1826 was given by them in a work entitled "*Flora Altaica*." It contains descriptions of about sixteen hundred phanerogamous plants. In 1829 Meyer accompanied Kupper as botanist in an expedition to the Caucasus, and he published an account of the plants at St. Petersburg in 1831. He enumerates nearly two thousand phanerogams. He was afterwards associated with Dr. Fischer as collaborateur in many botanical works, and he contributed numerous memoirs to the Transactions of the Imperial Academy at St. Petersburg. Among these are a "Description of *Alyssum minutum*;" "Remarks on *Polygonaceæ*;" "*Flora Provincie Tambov*;" remarks on *Thelycrania* and on *Ephedra*. In 1850 he succeeded Dr. Fischer as director of the botanic garden at St. Petersburg, and he continued to hold that office till his death.—J. H. B.

MEYERBEER, GIACOMO, the musician, was born at Berlin, September 5, 1794. The eighth edition of the *Conversations-Lexicon* assigns 1791 as the date of his birth; and though this account has been authentically contradicted, it has been copied in several biographical sketches. His family name is Beer, and his forename Meyer. In very early life he compounded these into one, and hence the name by which he is known; he then took the forename of Jacob, which, during his residence in Italy, was commonly translated into Giacomo, and so printed on the works he published there, and he always retained this appellation. His father was a rich banker, to the principal part of whose wealth Meyerbeer succeeded. His brothers, Wilhelm the astronomer and Michael the dramatic poet, were both distinguished. Meyerbeer's precocious aptitude for music induced his father to place him, at four years old, under the instruction of Franz Lauska, a pupil of Clementi, who developed the child's talent so effectually, that, at six years old, his pianoforte playing was a matter of wonder. In the winter of 1808-4 he played at some concerts in the theatre at Berlin, and was warmly commended; and after this he took lessons of Clementi as long as that master sojourned in the Russian capital. It has been stated that he was Zelter's pupil for harmony, and it is certain that he pursued this study under B. A. Weber; a pupil of Wogler; that, while taking lessons of him, he sent a fugue of his composition to Wogler for inspection; and that Wogler returned this with copious comments, which were subsequently printed as an illustrated treatise on fugal construction. The next step in Meyerbeer's progress was to become a pupil of the Abbé Wogler, and he went in 1809 to reside at Darmstadt for that purpose, where C. M. von Weber was his fellow-student. Under Wogler's direction he wrote an oratorio, called "*Goti und*

die Natur," which was performed at the Singing Academy at Berlin in 1811; and, on the strength of its merits, he was appointed composer to the duke of Darmstadt. Another oratorio, or rather a sacred opera, of his composition, called "Jephthah," was produced at Munich in 1812, with small success. Meyerbeer went in 1813 to Vienna, where Hummel was at the summit of his popularity as a pianist, and we have the testimony of Czerny and Moscheles, that he was a successful rival to this eminent artist, winning equal applause, but with a style of playing peculiarly his own. In the same year he brought out there, what he accounted as his first opera, "Alcimeleck, oder die beiden Kalifen," founded on the story of the Sleeper Awakened, which, though indifferently received at Vienna, was reproduced at Stuttgart in 1814. Up to this date Meyerbeer's compositions are said to be (they are unknown in England) of a scholastic, if not of a pedantic character; referring to which, Salieri advised him to visit Italy, where he might gain such experience as would give him more fluency and grace of melody. Upon this counsel, he went to Venice, where Rossini's Tancredi was delighting all hearers, and he was quickly inoculated with the peculiarities of the universally favourite composer. Hearing everywhere the music of Rossini, he soon became an adept in his style, and in this adopted manner he wrote several operas, the first of which, "Romilda e Costanza," was given with great success at Padua, in 1818. It was followed by "Semiramide riconosciuta" at Turin, in 1819, and "Emma di Rosburgo" at Venice, in 1820. He took the opportunity of a visit to his native town, to reproduce this last opera there in 1821; but the influence—whether of the fame of its original success, or of the high consideration of the composer's family—which had induced its performance, could not secure its favourable reception. Meyerbeer was denounced by the journalists as a renegade from the German school in which he had been reared; the public adopted the opinion of the press, and the management of the theatre had such reason to be dissatisfied with the effect of the work, that when, subsequently, "Il Crociato" was spreading Meyerbeer's fame all over Europe, a performance of that opera could not be ventured in Berlin. His old associate and sincere friend, C. M. von Weber, particularly deplored Meyerbeer's defalcation from the path in which they had studied together, and in hopes of bringing him back to this, revived at Dresden his opera of "Alcimeleck," supposing that its favourable reception might rekindle the composer's higher aspirations; but the greater popularity than this work could yield, which he knew awaited him in Italy, hardened Meyerbeer's heart against Weber's good intentions. He wrote an opera for Berlin which, in consequence of the feeling raised against him, we need not wonder, was not produced. He returned to Milan, and brought out there in 1822 "Margherita d'Anjou," which, six or eight years later, was given in London; and in 1823 "L'Esule di Granata." His next composition was an opera for Rome in 1824, the performance of which was prevented by the sudden illness of the prima donna after the final rehearsal. The work that first brought the name of Meyerbeer into France and England, "Il Crociato in Egitto," was produced at Venice in the beginning of 1825, with even more success than any of his previous Italian operas. The chief character in this was written for Velluti, the last of a class of singers now, happily for music and for morals, extinct upon the stage, and his engagements in Paris and London induced the performance in these cities of the opera in which he appeared to special advantage; its reception here was such as has rarely met a work that has introduced a new composer. Meyerbeer disappeared from public life at the moment when he attained his first truly great popularity; and his marriage and the birth and death of his two children occurred in the interval of his seclusion. We may suppose that he looked upon the past as a term of apprenticeship to his art, which being completed, he must now begin the world for himself, and apply all he had acquired of experience in Italy, to the nurture and development of the peculiar views of dramatic music, which, if they have not led to the foundation of a new style, certainly give him marked individuality as a composer. He first went to Paris to attend the rehearsals of "Il Crociato," and he there conceived and matured the design which, with the collaboration of Scribe, the dramatist, was fulfilled in the opera of "Robert le Diable." Meyerbeer entered upon the composition of this work in 1828, bestowed immensely more labour upon it than upon any of his former productions, and completed it in July, 1830. The

political disturbances of the time delayed its performance until November, 1831, when it was given at the Académie Royale. The period since the commencement of the opera had been employed to stimulate general curiosity with regard to it; the riches of Meyerbeer enabled him to command such magnificence of stage appointments as had never been seen, even in Paris; the singularity of the subject had its due effect in enforcing public attention; and the production of "Robert" was consequently a cause of such excitement in all musical and dramatic circles throughout the world, as was wholly unprecedented. The success of the opera was commensurate with the expectation that had been raised about it. "Robert" has been translated into every European language, and it continues to be a standard work in every permanent lyric theatre. The rare attractions of this opera induced the French manager to make arrangements with Meyerbeer for another, who set to work accordingly upon "Les Huguenots," pledging himself, under a penalty of 30,000 francs, to have it ready for performance at an appointed date. When this stated time was drawing near, his wife was taken ill, and was ordered into Italy for the restoration of her health: he besought a postponement of the period to which his contract bound him, in order that he might accompany the invalid; but this indulgence was refused, and he paid the forfeit. The disappointment in Paris was so great, however, and the interests of the theatre were so prejudiced thereby, that the management was obliged to return Meyerbeer the amount of his fine, and to beg him for the opera on his own terms and at his own time. It appeared at length in March, 1836, but did not at first realize the hopes that had been built upon it; how popular it has become need not be related. "Les Huguenots" was not played in London until 1842, when it was unsuccessfully given by a German company; and it did not take its stand here in general esteem until its production at the Royal Italian opera, by royal command, in 1848. "Robert," on the contrary, was given in a piratical form at each of the two principal English theatres within a few weeks of its original performance; and it was brought out at the King's theatre, in the following season, with the original singers, when Meyerbeer came to supervise its preparation. At the time when Mendelssohn received his appointment from the king of Prussia, in 1841, that famous patron of genius, proud also of another of his subjects who had won distinction in the same department of art, created, and conferred on Meyerbeer, the office of general director of music, which he held till his death. Meyerbeer's next important production was a cantata with scenic illustrations, called "La Festa alla Corte di Ferrara," which was written for a fête given by the king of Prussia in 1843. The opera of "Ein Feldlager in Schlesien" was written for the inauguration of the new opera-house in Berlin, in 1844. It was reproduced at Vienna, with considerable modification, under the title of "Vielka," in 1847; and the chief portion of it was subsequently incorporated in the French opera of "L'Etoile du Nord." In 1846 Meyerbeer wrote music for "Struensee," a posthumous tragedy of his brother, Michael Beer, of which the overture has been played at the concerts of our Philharmonic Society. The latest of his grand French operas, "La Prophète," was produced at the Académie in April, 1849; it had been long written, and so also had "L'Africaine," which the composer still reserved, as he had till then withheld "Le Prophète" for the want of a singer competent to the requirements of the principal character. The Italian version of this work was brought out in London in the July of the same year, when it was proposed that Meyerbeer should be present; but gossip says, in consequence of some jealousies in the theatre, he did not come. In the same year he produced at Berlin the "Bayerischer Schützen Marsch," a cantata for choruses and brass instruments, set to a poem of the reigning king, Louis of Bavaria; and in 1851 the music for the inauguration of the statue of Frederick the Great, and also some compositions to celebrate the silver wedding (the twenty-fifth wedding-day) of Frederick William IV. "L'Etoile du Nord" was given at the Opéra Comique in Paris, in February, 1854. The success in England of Meyerbeer's two last operas had been so great as to induce his management of the Italian theatre here, to engage the composer's assistance for the immediate reproduction of this work, as had been done in the case of "Le Prophète." In this case the manager had to write recitatives for the Italian version, the opera having been originally represented with spoken dialogue, according to the constitution of the Opéra Comique, and he himself superintended the rehearsals. The

attraction in London did not equal that of its predecessors. In April, 1859, "Le Pardon de Ploërmel" was given at the same theatre in Paris, and was immediately transplanted to London, whither Meyerbeer came to direct the rehearsals of the recitatives, which, as in the previous instance, he had to supply for the Italian version, and where it was produced under the title of "Dinorah," its original name, that had been changed for the production at Paris. Meyerbeer wrote some music for the Paris celebration of the centenary of Schiller's birth in 1859, and furnished marches for the marriage ceremonies of the king of Bavaria with the princess of Prussia in 1847, of the Princesses Anne and Charlotte of Prussia in 1853, and of Prince Frederick William with our Princess Royal in 1858. More important than these occasional pieces, are his setting of the ninety-first psalm and of the Lord's prayer, both for unaccompanied chorus, besides which he produced several other detached pieces of sacred music. He published a great number of single songs, a collection of forty vocal melodies, and several smaller collections, and in this class of writing some of his most genial efforts are to be found. He left several important works in MS., the chief of which are the grand opera of "L'Africaine," named above, and the choruses of one of the tragedies of *Æschylus*. Rendered by his ample fortune independent of pecuniary consideration, he could afford to delay the production of a work until all circumstances convened to render this effective; the same success may, therefore, be supposed to await the pieces which he thus reserved, that attended all those which have appeared since he first wrote for the French stage, and first asserted his speciality as a composer. Meyerbeer died on the 1st of May, 1864.—G. A. M.

MEYRICK, SIR SAMUEL RÜSE, the historian of ancient armour, was born in August, 1788. He was the son of a gentleman of fortune, and received his later education at Oxford. In 1808 he married a Welsh lady of good family, but in opposition to the wishes of his father, who disinherited him. The son by this marriage, Mr. Llewelyn Meyrick, seems, however, to have inherited his father's antiquarian tastes—becoming a fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries—and with the fortune left him by his grandfather, to have aided his father in making the large collection of ancient armour which, in Sir Samuel's work, is always referred to as that of "Llewelyn Meyrick, Esq." Mr. Llewelyn Meyrick became equerry to the duke of Sussex and died unmarried in 1837, when his property appears to have reverted to his father. In 1810 Sir Samuel Meyrick published "The History and Antiquities of the County of Cardigan," and co-operated with Captain Charles Hamilton Smith in the work on "The Costume of the Original Inhabitants of the British Islands," published in 1814. It was in 1824 that appeared his original and laborious performance which forms an era in the literature of the subject, "A Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour, with special reference to England from the Norman Conquest to the time of Charles II." It abounds in curious and precise information, and throws much light on the details of military history in England and elsewhere, and on the military amusements of our ancestors, tournaments, &c. Not the least of its services was, that it for the first time furnished correct and ascertained data for costume in historical painting.—(See *Edinburgh Review* for July, 1824.) The *Edinburgh Review* had pointed attention to the neglected state of the armoury at the Tower, and suggested a rearrangement of its contents under Meyrick's supervision. He undertook the task in 1826, and in 1828 received a similar commission from George IV. to arrange the armoury at Windsor. In recognition of his services he was made a K.H. by William IV. in 1832, and became Sir Samuel Meyrick. He built Goodrich court on the Wye in 1828 and following years, fitting up in it his or his son's collection of armour. As Dr. Meyrick he practised for many years in the admiralty and ecclesiastical courts. He died in 1848. He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. For a list of his contributions to the *Archæologia*, and for a full account of his writings and collections, reference may be made to the obituary notice of him in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.—F. E.

MEZERAY, FRANÇOIS EMMES, a French historian, born in 1610; died at Paris 10th July, 1683. He was the son of a surgeon named Endes; but afterwards took the name of Mezeray. He made two campaigns in Flanders in 1635 and 1636, and then retired to the college of Saint Barthe, where he collected the materials for his history. His first publication was a translation of Grolius's *Vanities*. In 1648 the first volume of his *His-*

tory of France" appeared. A "History of the Turks" was also published with his name; but in all probability he did not write it. Another work, which obtained great success, was his "Abregé Chronologique," of which sixteen editions were issued. He also published a "History of France before Clovis."—P. E. D.

MEZZOFANTI, GIUSEPPE GASPARD, Cardinal, a celebrated linguist, was born at Bologna, 17th September, 1774, the son of a humble carpenter. He was educated at a charity school, and employed for a short time in his father's business. His work-bench stood underneath the windows of a priest named Respighi, who gave instructions to private pupils in Greek and Latin. So great was the boy's natural facility for acquiring languages, that he obtained an extensive knowledge of Greek and Latin words from what he overheard of the good father's lessons. Respighi being made acquainted with this singular aptitude, undertook to instruct the lad, and prepare him for a professional career. He chose the clerical profession, and was admitted to priest's orders in 1797, in which year also he was appointed professor of Arabic at the university. In the following year, however, on his refusing to take the oaths required by the Cisalpine republic, he was deprived of his chair. Until his restoration in 1804, he eked out a scanty subsistence by private tuition. In 1808 he was again deprived of his professorship for his fidelity to the pope, while he declined the brilliant offers by which Napoleon endeavoured to draw him to Paris. In 1812 he was appointed assistant librarian at Bologna, and on the return from exile of Pope Pius VII. in 1814, Mezzofanti's merits were rewarded with the office of chief librarian and regent of the university. His simple love for his native city made him decline the most tempting proposals from Pope Pius, the Emperor Francis, the grand duke of Tuscany, and Murat king of Naples, and he continued to reside in Bologna until the accession of Gregory XVI. in 1831. It was during these years that he acquired the largest proportion of his unprecedented knowledge of languages. His singularly tenacious memory, and a certain instinct of acquirableness, enabled him to become what Lord Byron has called "a monster of languages, the Briareus of parts of speech, a walking polyglot, and more, who ought to have existed at the time of the tower of Babel as universal interpreter." During the war he found many opportunities of learning a language in his priestly ministrations among the soldiers in the hospitals of Bologna. The armies of Austria and Russia, especially, included several natives of many and various countries. In preparing his foreign penitents for shrift, he would gather from their repetition of the Lord's prayer, the Creed, or the Ten Commandments, a knowledge of their language sufficient to enable him to proceed in an intelligible conversation with them. The hotel-keepers also were accustomed to apprise him of the arrival of all strangers at Bologna, and when anything was to be learned he would introduce himself to the travellers, and beg for information, and catch the pronunciation of their language. He became in his turn an object of curiosity, a lion of Bologna, whom travellers went out of their way to see. The extent of his learning and accomplishments was not limited by any exclusive attention to languages, yet his only known publication is a eulogium of Father Aponte, a Spanish jesuit, who taught him Greek. It was contributed to a periodical printed in Bologna. In 1832 he yielded to Pope Gregory's pressing invitations to go and reside in Rome. There he received several appointments in succession, and on the removal of Cardinal Mai from the post of librarian to the Vatican, Mezzofanti was installed in his place. In 1840 he was raised to the cardinalate. His marvellous faculty often found useful exercise among the converts assembled at the Propaganda. On the occasion of his elevation, forty-three foreign bishops offered him congratulations each in his own tongue, and the new cardinal replied well and courteously to them all in their several languages. He was pious, charitable, modest, and unassuming. He died at Rome the 15th March, 1849.—(See *Quarterly Review*, vol. c. p. 23, and *Philol. Soc. Proceedings*, January, 1852.) In 1857 Dr. Russell, president of Maynooth, published a life of the Cardinal Mezzofanti, with comparative memoirs of other eminent linguists, ancient and modern, 8vo, London.—R. H.

MICAL, N.—Abbé, a French ecclesiastic and mechanician, was born about 1730, and died in 1789. He acquired extraordinary skill in making automata, some of which played on musical instruments, and others spoke, pronouncing, as it is alleged, the French language very distinctly when set in action by means of keys like those of a pianoforte.—W. J. M. H.

MICHAEL I. (RHANGABE), Eastern emperor, succeeded Stauracius, son of Nicephorus I., in 811. Nicephorus, in whose reign the reverses of the Greek empire may be said to have commenced, bore a character stained with odious vices; nor was his want of virtue redeemed by any superior talents. He was vanquished by the Saracens, and slain by the Bulgarians, who in 811 utterly exterminated an imperial army which the monarch commanded in person. His son and heir, Stauracius, escaped from the field with a mortal wound; and on the near prospect of his decease, Michael, the great master of the palace, and who was espoused to Procopia sister of Stauracius, was named as his successor by the inhabitants of the capital. The dying prince was the only opponent, but was at last compelled to yield; and Michael received the sceptre even before Stauracius expired, which event, however, took place very shortly afterwards. The mild virtues of Michael were better adapted for private life than for a throne. He evinced little ability and success in checking the inroads of the barbarians; and this circumstance soon changed the reverence of his soldiers into contempt. After a fruitless campaign the emperor left at Thrace, in winter-quarters, a murmuring army under the command of disaffected officers; and the latter speedily persuaded the troops to renounce their allegiance, degrade Michael from the supreme dignity, and elect a new ruler in his stead. They marched to Constantinople, where a numerous party still adhered to the imperial cause; but civil war was prevented by Michael's resolution to offer no resistance. Gaining in this way an easy triumph, the leading conspirators agreed to spare his life; and the fallen monarch passed thirty-two years in religious solitude after he had been thus ignominiously divested of the purple. Michael's deposition occurred in 813.—J. J.

MICHAEL II., surnamed **THE STAMMERER**, Eastern emperor, was, along with Leo the Armenian and Thomas the Cappadocian, a general in the Thracian camp when the army rose in revolt against Michael I., as already described. Leo, the prime mover of the mutiny, was rewarded with the empire by his successful soldiers, and reigned seven years and a half. He repaid the assistance of his companion, Michael the Phrygian, with both riches and honours; but the latter did not long rest satisfied with a subordinate, however exalted post. Ultimately, having engaged in some treasonable project against Leo, he was sentenced to be burned alive in the furnace of the baths. A brief delay in the execution of the inhuman order proved fatal to the emperor's life. On the morning of Christmas-day in 820 a body of conspirators, disguised in the ecclesiastical habit and with swords under their robes, forced their way into Leo's private chapel, and assailed him as he was commencing his devotions. After a vain attempt to defend himself he fell, covered with wounds, at the foot of the altar. The Phrygian was carried from the prison to the throne, reigning for nine years under the title of Michael II. By ignoble vices he disgraced the purple, and also lost his provinces with the most supine indifference. Thomas the Cappadocian, his old fellow-soldier, endeavoured to dispute his title, but failed in the attempt. Vanquished in his siege of Constantinople, he fell into Michael's power. His limbs were amputated by order of the conqueror, and he was otherwise treated with revolting cruelty. The reign of this depraved monarch terminated in 829.—J. J.

MICHAEL III., Eastern emperor, succeeded his father Theophilus in 842. At this time he was only five years old, and under the regency of his mother Theodora; but, on advancing to manhood, he soon flung off the maternal yoke, and commenced a career that was marked by vices of the most flagrant character. He literally seemed to glory in reviving the old imperial sins of Nero and Heliogabalus. The safety of the realm was at the same time neglected. He silenced, we are informed, the messenger of an invasion, who presumed to divert his attention at the most critical moment of a horse-race; he profaned, in impious and shameful fashion, the ceremonies of religion; and he revived the four factions that had long agitated the peace of the capital. Let us hasten from the loathsome picture. Fortunately for his subjects, the rule of Michael, at once so sanguinary and so contemptible, ended in 867. In an hour of intoxication he was assassinated in his apartment, and the sceptre passed to the founder of a new dynasty.—J. J.

MICHAEL IV., Eastern emperor, who succeeded Romanus III. in 1034, was a Paphlagonian of low origin, whose first trade had been that of a money-changer, but who afterwards became the paramour of Zoe, the guilty wife of the childless Romanus. The

latter died from the effects of poison administered by his unfaithful spouse; and his decease was immediately followed by Zoe's scandalous marriage to Michael, and his equally scandalous elevation to the Byzantine throne. But the husband of the royal adulteress was agitated by despair and remorse. After defeating the Bulgarians, who had crossed the frontiers of the empire, and even carrying the war into the haunts of the invaders, he surrendered the purple, and, retiring to a monastery, died there in 1041.—J. J.

MICHAEL V., surnamed **CALAPHATES**, Eastern emperor, was the son of a mechanic, and nephew and successor of the preceding. Although adopted as a son by Zoe, and nominated Cæsar ere the death of his uncle, he displayed, on the commencement of his brief reign, the basest ingratitude towards his benefactress. He caused her to be imprisoned; but the citizens of Constantinople compassionated the fate of Zoe, the descendant of a line of emperors; in her punishment they forgot her vices, and rose in rebellion against the new ruler. A formidable tumult, lasting for three days, terminated in the siege of the palace, the forcing open the gates, the recall of Zoe from prison, and the deposition of Calaphates. The reign of the latter was thus summarily ended after only four months' duration.—J. J.

MICHAEL VI. (STRATIOTICUS), Eastern emperor, was nominated as her successor on the throne by Theodora, sister of Zoe, who after the death of the latter and of her third husband, Constantine X., alone swayed for nearly two years the reins of government. The surname of Michael denotes his military profession; but, at least from the time of his advancement to the empire in 1056, he seems to have been only in name a soldier. Deeply-rooted dissatisfaction with the choice of Theodora, especially in the army, was ere long manifested. The troops had served with reluctant loyalty a series of effeminate and degraded masters; and the elevation of the feeble Michael was deemed a personal insult by some of the more deserving generals. They secretly assembled in the sanctuary of St. Sophia to select a new sovereign; and Isaac, the first of the famous Comneni—a noble family from the shores of the Euxine, but of Italian origin—was chosen by common agreement. On the plains of Phrygia their designs were carried out, and the fate of Michael was decided. His cause was defended in a single battle; and his loss compelled him to submit to the victorious military. He exchanged the purple for the garment of a monk in 1057; and Isaac Comnenus was crowned emperor in his stead.—J. J.

MICHAEL VII., surnamed **PARAPINACES**, Eastern emperor, was the son of Constantine XI., Duca, who succeeded Isaac Comnenus in the imperial dignity. On the death of Constantine in 1067, his widow, Eudocia, was intrusted with the administration, and espoused Romanus IV., a brave soldier, by whom Alp Arslan was defeated while his hordes were ravaging Cilicia and Cappadocia. In a second campaign Romanus was taken prisoner, but restored to liberty on promise of a heavy ransom. In 1071, however, Eudocia's eldest son, Michael, was exalted to the throne. With inhuman cruelty he deprived Romanus of his sight, and shortly afterwards the heroic defender of the empire pined away in wretchedness. Like so many of his predecessors, Michael proved a weak and pusillanimous sovereign; and it soon became evident that he was altogether incapable of sustaining the sceptre of the Eastern monarchy. Never had that sceptre demanded a firmer and more vigorous grasp. Invaders were on all sides encompassing the realm and rapidly curtailing its previous proportions. In 1074 Soliman subjugated Romania, and chose Nice for his residence. Little of Asia Minor was now possessed by the Greeks, but the sea-coast and a few strong towns; and their Italian territories were seized by the conquering Normans. Michael himself was completely under the influence of an avaricious and incapable favourite. Once more the army interfered to save the realm from ruin. Renouncing allegiance to Michael, they proclaimed as emperor their general, Nicephorus III.; and the former wisely yielded to the tempest. In favour of Nicephorus he resigned the insignia of royalty in 1078, and was rewarded with the monastic habit and the title of archbishop of Ephesus.—J. J.

MICHAEL VIII. (PALÆOLOGUS), Eastern emperor, was by birth the most illustrious of the Greek nobles. As early as the middle of the eleventh century the family of the Palæologi occupied an exalted position in Byzantine annals. A Palæologus placed the father of the Comneni on the throne, and through successive generations the family continued to lead the empire

and preside in the councils of the state. Thus grandly descended, and himself possessed of conspicuous merits, Michael Palaeologus might well aspire to the attainment of supreme power. On the death, in 1259, of Theodore Lascaris II, who reigned at Nice—which principality his father, Vatatzes, had enlarged to the dimensions of an empire—his son, John Lascaris, was left a minor at the early age of eight years. Profiting by the fair field here opened up to his ambition, Palaeologus managed to assume the reins of government; craftily abstaining, however, in the first instance, from any step that might seem to shake the hereditary rights of the boy-monarch; and, under the title of great duke, merely professing to watch over the best interests of the realm during the dangers of a long minority. But while it may be admitted that his sway proved beneficial for the country, it was still chiefly for his own aggrandizement that he ruled. Bidding on all hands for popular favour, and already wielding paramount influence by the force of his undoubted intellect, he at last realized the object of his desires and received the crown of Nice from the hands of the patriarch Arsenius, on the 1st of January, 1260. John Lascaris was still nominally associated with him; yet thenceforth, to all intents and purposes, Palaeologus reigned alone. The commencement of his imperial regime was signalized by the restoration of Constantinople to the Greek dominion. That capital, which had been since 1204 in the possession of the Latins, was recaptured for Michael Palaeologus by his favourite general, Alexius, on whom he had bestowed at his coronation the title of Cæsar. Making himself master of the city by an exploit sufficiently bold and difficult, the victorious Cæsar was hailed with favour by the inhabitants, who still remembered their ancient sovereigns; and Baldwin, the last Latin ruler of Constantinople, escaped in a Venetian galley, and sought refuge on the shores of Italy. The intelligence of the memorable event, which occurred July 25, 1261, was received by Michael and his subjects with astonishment and joy. Twenty days after the expulsion of the Latins, Palaeologus made his triumphant entry into the newly-recovered capital. There his prudence and sagacity, as well as the rewards he bestowed on his own immediate followers, and the clemency he evinced towards the body of the people, tended yet more firmly to establish his influence and consolidate his dominion. But the picture has its dark side also. The anxieties that haunt all usurpers urged him to secure the throne; and his nominal colleague, John Lascaris, became the victim of his criminal ambition. He did not, indeed, deprive the latter of existence; but, perpetrating an imperfect iniquity perhaps even more revolting, he destroyed his eyesight, and removed him to a distant castle, where he spent many years in privacy and oblivion. A crime so atrocious justly roused the hostility of the clergy, and the inflexible Arsenius dared to pronounce against him the sentence of excommunication; nor was it until after the lapse of six years that the emperor, on the expression of his profound penitence, was restored to the communion of the church. Nevertheless, the strong hand of Michael maintained its wonted authority over the bulk of his subjects, and upheld with vigour and resolution the fabric of the Eastern empire. Among the other events of his reign may be mentioned his mission of two Greek bishops to the council of Lyons, who formed a treaty of union between the Eastern and Western churches, which, however, only lasted during his own lifetime; and his instigation of the revolt of Sicily in 1280, which terminated in the fall of Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, the enemy of Palaeologus, and in the total ruin of the designs which that prince cherished against the Byzantine empire. The momentous reign of Michael, whose character, as Gibbon truly observes, "displayed the virtues and vices that belong to the founder of a new dynasty," ended with his death in 1282. He was succeeded by his son, Andronicus, who had for nine years previously been associated with him in the government, and by whom the union of the Greek and Latin churches was dissolved.—J. J.

MICHAELANG. DE CARAYAGGIO. See CARAYAGGIO.
MICHAELIS, JOHANN DAVID, a member of an illustrious family, nephew of Johann Heinrich, was born at Halle in 1717. He was educated first at the orphan-school, and then at the university of Halle, and on the completion of his studies, he entered the christian ministry. In 1789 he became assistant-pastor in his father's church. During a visit to this country in 1741, he secured the friendship of Dr. Korth and other English scholars, and resided for a period in the German chapel at St. James's Palace. On his return to Germany he was in 1745

appointed a professor in the university of Göttingen on the selection of Münchhausen, and in this situation he passed most of his life. Michaelis had in 1756 a principal hand in planning that learned expedition to the East which was conducted by Carsten Niebuhr. In 1763 Frederick invited him to Prussia, but he declined. In 1775 the king of Sweden made him a knight of the polar star. In 1786 he was chosen an aulic counselor in his own country, and he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1789. He died in 1791. The works of Michaelis are numerous and learned. History, philosophy, and biblical literature were his favourite studies. His treatises on Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Arabic grammar are still not without their value, and his "Supplementa ad Lexica Hebraica" in six quarto parts has been of great use to subsequent Hebraists in their lexical compilations. His "Spicillegium Geographiae externæ post Bochartum," in two quarto parts, was a careful embodiment of useful information for its period. His "Orient. und Exeget. Bibliothek" was such a miscellaneous repository as German scholars used to delight in. His two principal works are his "Einleitung in das N. Testament," and his "Mosaisches Recht." The "Introduction to the New Testament" has been translated into English by Bishop Marsh, with translator's notes to the first part of the work. The "Introduction" is learned and full, but occasionally diffuse and redundant in its erudite hypotheses and ingenious conjectures. The second work was translated in 1814 by Dr. Smith of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, under the title of "Commentaries on the Laws of Moses." The treatise is full of information, the laws are illustrated strikingly from a great variety of sources by way both of contrast and parallel, and the superior wisdom, considerateness, and adaptation to the people of the Mosaic code are abundantly demonstrated. That their social progress and physical well-being were secured by many of the statutes is placed beyond a doubt; but the religious aspect and bearing of the Mosaic legislation are often overlooked, its higher divine origin is forgotten, and a rationalistic tone pervades the discussions. There are portions of it on the Hebrew marriage law so gross and purulent that though they were delivered to a German class the English translator had to render them into Latin, as he could not present them in honest English. Michaelis also wrote a letter to Sir John Pringle of Stitchel on the seventy weeks of Daniel; London, 1778.—J. E.

MICHAELIS, JOHANN HEINRICH, was born at Klotenburg in Hohenstein in 1668, and received his education successively at Nordhausen, at Leipsic, and at Halle. At the latter university he taught Greek, Hebrew, and Chaldee, with great reputation; and here he published "Conamina brevioris Manuductionis ad Doctrinam de Accentibus Hebraeorum Prossicis." In this work he received the assistance of Professor Francke. He remained at Halle until 1693, when he temporarily quitted it for the purpose of instructing some of his relations, returning to his post in 1694. After adding Syrian, Samaritan, and Arabic to his stock of knowledge, he went to Frankfort in 1698, and acquired Ethiopic under the direction of Job Ludolf. Appointed keeper of the Halle library in 1707, he filled various other academical offices, and died March 18, 1738. A complete list of his writings, which were exceedingly numerous, and which treated exclusively of philological and theological subjects, is given in Moreri.—W. J. P.

MICHAUD, JOSEPH, a French poet and historian, was born at Albens in Savoy in 1767; died at Passy 30th September, 1839. He belonged to an old family, formerly distinguished in the use of arms; but his father, to restore the family fortune, betook himself to law. Joseph was educated at Bourg en Bresse, and soon after leaving college commenced his literary career by writing a "Voyage Littéraire" to Mont Blanc; soon followed by an eastern tale on the poetic origin of gold and silver mines. In 1790 he went to Paris, took the royalist side, and edited the *Gazette Universelle*. During the Revolution he led rather a scrambling life, and had no small difficulty in procuring support. In 1794 he founded the *Quotidienne*, with Rippert and Riche; and the journal was immediately successful. He was arrested, but escaped, and in absence was condemned to death. On the establishment of the consulate he wrote the "Death of a great Lady" (the republic), and addressed some pieces to Bonaparte, for which he was imprisoned in the Temple. On his release he wrote a "History of Mysore," and various other works. In 1811 he originated the *Biographie Universelle*; and in 1814 became a member of the Academy. His principal work

and the one by which he is best known in Britain, is his "History of the Crusades." To render this work more perfect he, at the age of sixty-three and in feeble health, visited Palestine, Egypt, Constantinople, and Greece. Seven volumes of "Correspondence from the East" were the result of this journey. With M. Poujoulat, who had been his companion, he also published a "New Collection of Memoirs to serve for the History of France." A complete and revised edition of the "History of the Crusades" was prepared after Michaud's death by M. Poujoulat, and published in six volumes in 1841. The work in an abridged form has appeared in English.—P. E. D.

MICHAUD, LOUIS GABRIEL, a French author, brother of the more celebrated Joseph, was born in 1772, and died at Ternes on the 12th March, 1858. He commenced his career as a soldier, and attained the rank of captain, but left the service in 1797. He shared his brother's royalist opinions, and like him was sent to prison, where he remained three months. Devoting himself both to literature and printing, he issued many royalist publications; and on the restoration of Louis XVIII. was appointed printer to the king. To the *Biographie Universelle*, completed in 1828, he added a supplement, which reached the letter V. The articles bear the names of the authors, and several are signed by Louis Michaud; among others, a life of Napoleon, afterwards published in a separate volume; a history of St. Simonianism, and of the Rothschild family; and a biography of Louis Philippe. He also published the *Biographie Universelle*, Paris, 1811-38, 52 vols. 8vo; and the Supplement, Paris, 1834-55, 29 vols.; and in addition, the *Biographie des hommes vivants*, Paris, 1815, 5 vols. 8vo.—P. E. D.

MICHAUX, ANDRÉ, a French botanist, was born on 7th March, 1746, near Versailles, and died in Madagascar on 13th November, 1802. His father was devoted to agriculture, and the son early acquired a taste for botany. He prosecuted the study of that science under Lemonnier and Jussieu, at the Jardin des Plantes in Paris. In 1780 he visited the mountains of Auvergne along with Lamarck and Thouin, and he also examined the botany of the Pyrenees and of the south of Spain. In 1782 he proceeded to Persia. He remained at Bassora for some time, and after being plundered by the Arabs he reached Ispahan. During two years he examined the country between the Indian ocean and the Caspian sea. He returned to Paris with large collections of seeds and plants in 1785. He was afterwards engaged in making collections in North America with the view of contributing shrubs and trees for a large conservatory at New York. In 1792 he made an excursion from Charleston to Hudson Bay. He returned to France, whither he had sent enormous collections of trees and seeds. Unfortunately, the vessel conveying his collections was wrecked on the coast of Holland, and he lost all. He was reduced to great poverty when he visited Paris in 1797, and he was unable to obtain the arrears of pension due to him. In 1800 he was chosen to accompany an Australian expedition. He visited the Isle of France, and in the spring of 1802 he went to Madagascar, where he died of fever. He published a "History of the Oaks of North America." His botanical researches were afterwards published by his son Richard under the name of *Flora Boreali-Americana*. A genus, *Michauxia*, has been named after him.—J. H. B.

MICHAUX, FRANÇOIS ANDRÉ, a French botanist, son of André Michaux, was born at Versailles in 1770, and died at Vauzel, near Pontoise, on the 23rd October, 1855. He studied medicine and natural history. He took the degree of doctor of medicine, and accompanied his father to the United States. He was appointed to various expeditions up to the year 1808, and he wrote several botanical memoirs, such as "Excursions to the West of the Alleghanies;" "History of the Fruit-trees of North America, and their Naturalization."—J. H. B.

MICHEL, JEAN BAPTISTE, French engraver, was born at Paris in 1748. He was a scholar of Pierre Chenu; went to London, where he resided many years, and acquired a high reputation; but returned to Paris before the Revolution, and died there in 1804. He engraved numerous plates for Boydell, including nineteen in the collection of pictures belonging to the Empress Catherine II. Among his most celebrated plates are Moses striking the Rock, after Poussin; the Graces, after Rubens; the Prodigal Son, after S. Rosa; Alfred dividing his Last Loaf with a Pilgrim, after West, &c.—J. T. S.

MICHELANGELO BUONARROTI, sculptor, painter, poet, engraver, and architect, was born at Castel Caprese, near Arezzo

in Tuscany, on the 6th of March, 1475; his father, Lodovico Buonarroti, was governor of the castle of Chiusi and Caprese. Michelangelo must have shown a very early taste for art; for in 1488, when only thirteen years of age, he was apprenticed to the painter Ghirlandajo for three years, and as an evidence that he must have made considerable progress even at that time, instead of having to pay a premium for his tuition, he was paid a small salary for his services, namely, twenty-four florins for the whole term of apprenticeship. Sculpture, however, seems in a short time to have chiefly engrossed Michelangelo's attention. Lorenzo the Magnificent, a great lover of art, had established a species of drawing academy in a garden near the church of San Marco; and here the drawings and models of the young Buonarroti were so distinguished that Lorenzo was induced to give him a room in his own palace, and gave him some commissions in sculpture, and was thus the cause of determining Michelangelo to commence his career in that branch of art. It was while studying in this academy that a quarrel is said to have occurred between him and the sculptor Torregiano, who, with a blow in the face, so injured the nose of Michelangelo, that he was marked for life. After the death of Lorenzo in 1492 Michelangelo received nearly equal attention from Piero de Medici; but the political disturbances which ensued on the change of government, caused the young sculptor to leave Florence for a time and take refuge in Bologna. He also visited Venice, but he returned to Florence in 1494. He now rapidly distinguished himself as a sculptor; first by his "Sleeping Cupid," sold at Rome to Cardinal Riario as an antique; then by his *Pieta*, or group of "Mary weeping over the Body of Christ," now in St. Peter's at Rome, where it was executed in 1499. Michelangelo paid his first visit to Rome in 1496, but returned to Florence in 1501. He now executed his colossal David for the Piazza Granda; but in this able work he completely displayed that mannerism in his style of form, which more or less characterizes nearly all his works—a heaviness of the limbs compared with their bodies; there is a cast of this figure in the South Kensington museum. In 1503 a commission which he received from the Gonfaloniere Soderini to decorate one end of the council hall at Florence as a companion to a similar decoration at the other end, intrusted to Leonardo da Vinci, again turned his attention from sculpture to painting, though the famous cartoon of the "Surprise of Pisan soldiers while bathing," executed in 1505 for this purpose, was never carried out in the hall. This design known as the "cartoon of Pisa," partly preserved in prints, is extremely spirited, and created a great sensation among the artists of Florence at the time. Benvenuto Cellini calls it "the school of the world." While this work was in progress Michelangelo visited Rome a second time in 1504-5, by the invitation of Pope Julius II., who wished to consult him about his monument. Michelangelo, however, offended by the treatment he received from some of the pope's servants, returned to Rome without permission, which offended the pope. They were again reconciled at Bologna, where in 1507 Michelangelo made a bronze statue of Julius, which was afterwards converted in 1512 into a cannon by the Bolognese, and used against his Holiness himself. In 1508 he returned to Rome, and was ordered by the pope to paint the ceiling of the Sistine chapel. Raphael was commissioned to paint the Vatican chambers in the same year. Michelangelo wished at first to escape this commission, conscious of his own inexperience, and suggested Raphael as a fitter person; but the pope persisted, urged on, it is said, by the jealousy of Bramante, who wished to show the inferiority of the celebrated Florentine to his countryman Raphael. If this be true, the scheme signally failed; for Michelangelo produced the great triumph of his life—the frescoes of the "Prophets and Sibyls," and the "History of the creation and Fall of Man"—on the vault of this chapel of the popes at Rome. The chapel is 133 feet long by 43 wide; an outline of the designs is given in the translation of Kugler's *Handbook of Painting*, Italian schools. Michelangelo at first got some painters from Florence to help him; but being dissatisfied with their work, he knocked it all down, and executed the frescoes himself in the short space of twenty months; he completed his work in October, 1511, and returned to Florence that same month. In 1513 Julius II. died; the famous mausoleum designed by the pope was given up of necessity, and a modest monument substituted in its place. But during the whole pontificate of Leo X.—Lorenzo the Magnificent's second son, Giovanni de' Medici—Michelangelo's great powers were wasted.

the pope employed him about nine years looking out marble at the quarries of Pietra Santa for the façade of the family church of San Lorenzo at Florence; and during the pontificate of Adrian VI., and part of that of Clement VII.—another Medici—he was engaged on the Laurentian library and the Medici chapel in San Lorenzo, on the family mausoleum, where are the celebrated allegorical figures of Night and Morning, which may be now seen in casts at the Crystal palace at Sydenham. There is no evidence of Michelangelo's having been in Rome between 1513 and 1525. Part of his time from this period was devoted to improving the fortifications of Florence, used against the pope, Clement VII., in 1529. In 1533, however, in the tenth year of Clement's pontificate, Michelangelo resumed his painting, and just thirteen years after the death of Raphael, commenced his famous fresco of the "Last Judgment" on the altar-wall of the Sistine chapel. This great composition is 47 feet high by 43 wide, and it occupied the painter about eight years; it was completed in 1541 in the pontificate of Paul III., who in 1535 had made Michelangelo painter, sculptor, and architect of the Vatican palaces. He produced no good work in painting after this time; the frescoes of the Cappella Paolina, also in the Vatican and finished in 1549, are very inferior works. He was now chiefly employed as an architect, having in 1547 succeeded San Gallo as architect of St. Peter's. The great mausoleum of Julius resulted in 'the simple' but noble monument in San Pietro in Vincula, of which the principal figures are the famous sitting statue of Moses and those of active and contemplative life executed by Michelangelo himself; the Virgin and Child, the Prophet and Sibyl, were executed by Raffaello da Montelupo; and the monument was thus finally completed in 1550, after an unavoidable delay, on the part of Michelangelo, of more than forty years from the date of the original commission. Michelangelo altered the plan of St. Peter's, but did not live to complete the dome, of which he made the model in 1558 (for the succession of architects of this church, see BRAMANTE). In 1556 our great artist was much distressed by the death of his faithful servant Francesco d'Amadore, called Urbino, who had lived with him twenty-six years. The Duke Cosmo of Florence was at this time very anxious to get Michelangelo back to the Tuscan capital; but he preferred devoting the remainder of his life to the church, which he did according to his views in carrying on the rebuilding of the great cathedral, without receiving any emolument for his labour; he appears also to have had political reasons for declining to return to Florence. In 1560 the duke visited Rome, and gave Michelangelo an interview. In 1563 he was made vice-president of the Academy of Florence, then founded by Cosmo, and of which the duke himself was the president. In the night of the 17th of February, 1564, Michelangelo died at Rome, having nearly completed his eighty-ninth year, and having conducted the building of St. Peter's till his death, throughout the five pontificates of Paul III., Julius III., Marcellus II., Paul IV., and Pius IV. Gherardo Fidelissimi, one of the physicians who attended him, announcing his death to the Duke Cosmo at Florence on the 18th, speaks of him as a miracle of nature, and terms him the greatest man that had ever lived upon the earth. It was the great artist's wish to be buried at Florence, and his body was taken to Florence on the 14th of March, and buried in a vault in the church of Santa Croce. Michelangelo was never married, but is reputed to have loved Vittoria Colonna. He wrote many poems; selections translated into English have been published by J. E. Taylor—*Michelangelo Considered as a Philosophic Poet*, &c., 8vo, London, 1840. An English life of him was published by Duppa in 1816; and another by J. S. Harford appeared in London in 1856, 2 vols. 8vo, with a folio of plates. A French work was published by Quatremere de Quincy at Paris in 1835, a mere discursive essay on his life and works. The real authorities are Condivi's *Vita di Michelangelo Buonarroti*, folio, Flor. 1746; Vasari's memoir in the *Vite dei Pittori*, &c. (ed. Le Monnier, vol. xii., 1855); and the *Documenti* published by Gaye, in his *Correggio, Inedito D'Artisti*, 2 vols. 8vo, Flor. 1840. Great as this remarkable man was in almost every intellectual accomplishment, and he was great in painting, yet he was not an excellent painter. Vasari well describes his manner in the expressive words, that his women were female men, and his children were old men. The cartoons of Pisa must have been a superb work. His greatest work in the ceiling of the Sistine chapel, the "Last Judgment," is much inferior to the rest of his work. All his figures possess the

sculptor; and the ultimate aim of his art, whether in painting or sculpture, is an abstract impersonation of dignity under the various affections of humanity.—R. N. W.

MICHELET, JULES; one of the greatest of modern French writers, was born at Paris on the 21st of August, 1798. In the introduction to his little book, "*Le Peuple*," Michelet has told the story of his early life. He was the son of a small master printer of Paris, who was ruined by one of the Emperor Napoleon's arbitrary measures against the press, by which the number of printers in Paris was suddenly reduced. For the benefit of his creditors the elder Michelet, with no aid but that of his family, printed, folded, bound, and sold some trivial little works of which he owned the copyright; and the historian of France began his career by "composing" in the typographical, not the literary, sense of the word. At twelve he had picked up a little Latin from a friendly old-bookseller who had been a village schoolmaster, and his brave parents, in spite of their penury, decided that he should go to college. He entered the Lycée Charlemagne, where he distinguished himself, and his exercises attracted the notice of Villemain. He supported himself by private teaching until, in 1821, he obtained by competition a professorship in his college. His first publications were two chronological summaries of modern history, 1825-26. In 1827 he essayed a higher flight by the publication, not only of his "*Précis de l'Histoire Moderne*," but by that of his volume on the *Scienza Nuova* of Vico ("*Principes de la Philosophie d'Histoire*"), the then little-known father of the so-called philosophy of history, whose work was thus first introduced to the French public, and indeed to that of England. These two works procured him a professorship at the école normale. After the revolution of the Three Days, the now distinguished professor was placed at the head of the historical section of the French archives—a welcome position which gave him the command of new and unexplored material for the history of France. The first work in which he displayed his peculiar historical genius, was his "*Histoire Romaine*," 1831, embracing only the history of the Roman republic. From 1833 dates the appearance of his great "*History of France*," of which still uncompleted work twelve volumes had appeared in 1860. In 1834, Guizot made the dawning historian of France his *supplément* or substitute in the chair of history connected with the Faculty of Letters, and in 1838 he was appointed professor of history in the collège de France. Meanwhile, besides instalments of his "*History of France*," he had published several works, among them (1835) his excellent and interesting "*Mémoires de Luther*," in which by extracts from Luther's Table-Talk and Letters, the great reformer was made to tell himself the history of his life; the "*Œuvres Choies de Vico*;" and the philosophical and poetical "*Origines du Droit Français*." In the education controversy of the later years of Louis Philippe's reign, Michelet and his friend Edgar Quinet (*q. v.*) vehemently opposed the pretensions of the clerical party, and carried the war into the enemy's camp by the publication of their joint work, "*Les Jésuites*," 1843, followed in 1844 by Michelet's "*Du Prêtre, de la Femme, de la Famille*," translated into English as "*Priests, Women, and Families*." Guizot bowed to the ecclesiastical storm which these works invoked, and suspended the lectures of the two anticlerical professors. To 1846 belongs Michelet's eloquent and touching little book, "*Le Peuple*," far from exclusively political or sentimental, but depicting from personal observation the inner and outer life of French society, in all its grades, with wonderful comprehensiveness and sympathy. The revolution of February, 1848, restored Michelet to his functions. He waived, however, the political career which was then open to him, and laboured at his grandiose "*History of the French Revolution*," of which the first volume had appeared in 1847. In 1851 he was again suspended—this time by the ministry of the prince-president—from his professional functions, and on account of his democratic teachings. After the *coup d'état* he refused to take the oath, and lost all his public employments. He was subsequently occupied with his "*History of France*" and of the French Revolution, and with the production of some other and minor works. It is not among the last that must be classed his two striking volumes, "*L'Ossement*," 1856, and "*L'Insecte*," 1867, the results of a retreat from the pressure of a new political system into the realm of nature. In these singular works, by dealing with the instinctive and involuntary in animated nature as if they were the products of reason and feeling, a strange and novel interest, even if at the expense

of truth, is made to invest the insect and the bird. In "L'Amour," 1858, and "La Femme," 1859, the intrusion of physiology into the domain of thought and feeling was too much for English tastes. In "La Mer," 1861, Michelet addresses himself to the natural history and the poetry of the sea. In history it is his boast, that "while Thierry called it narrative, and M. Guizot analysis, I called it resurrection." But while this indicates his aim, it cannot be accepted as the result of Michelet's historical efforts. The resurrectionist is more prominent than the resurrection. Michelet was less a historian than an eloquent soliloquizer on the facts and personages of history. His works have at once the emphasis and the monotony of soliloquies. But his style is rich, many-coloured, sonorous; his wide sympathies with man and nature, his keen sensibility for the heroic and the pathetic, whether in high or in humble life; his patriotism, though it sometimes dwindles into a morbid and irrational pride of nation; his varied learning; his accessibility to the ideas of every time and region—mark him out as one of the most gifted men of modern France. He died in February, 1874.—F. E.

* MICHELET, KARL LUDWIG, a distinguished German philosopher, was born at Berlin, 4th December, 1801, of a French refugee family. He first devoted himself to the study of law, and afterwards to that of philosophy and philology. He then for a time held a mastership in the French gymnasium of his native town, but resigned; began lecturing in the university; and in 1829 was appointed to a professorship, the duties of which he still discharges with unabated vigour. Although a pupil and follower of Hegel, he deviates in several respects from his great master. In his excellent edition of Aristotle's *Ethics* he has shown this hero of ancient philosophy to be not only the greatest empirical, for whom Hegel took him, but also the greatest speculative philosopher of antiquity. In 1836 he was awarded a prize by the French Academy for his "Examen critique du livre d'Aristote intitulé *Metaphysique*." When Schelling was called to Berlin in order to uproot the obnoxious system of Hegel, Michelet took up his master's defence with marked success. His own doctrine has been most distinctly expounded in his "Epiphanie der ewigen Persönlichkeit des Geistes, eine philosophische Trilogie." He has also published some valuable contributions to the history of modern philosophy, and assisted in editing the works of Hegel. Conjointly with Count Leszkowski he originated the Berlin Philosophical Society, the Transactions of which were published in Noack's *Jahrbücher für speculative Philosophie*.—K. E.

MICHELLOZZI, MICHELLOZZO, a famous Florentine architect and sculptor, was born about the year 1402. He was a pupil of Ghiberti and Donatello, and at first practised chiefly as a sculptor, executing, besides many of Donatello's later designs both in bronze and marble, the silver statue of San Giovanni in the Baptistery at Florence; a marble statue of Faith in the same building; some reliefs, &c.; but being employed by Cosmo de' Medici as an architect, he early abandoned sculpture as a profession. His first great commission from Cosmo was the erection of a palace in the Via Larga, now known as the Riccardi palace—a work of much nobleness of character, and the more noteworthy as being the first important building erected in Florence in what was then designated "the new style," but is now known as renaissance. When Cosmo went into exile in 1433 Michelozzi accompanied him, and was employed by the duke in making drawings of the older structures in Venice, in building the fine library of San Giorgio Maggiore, and in erecting various residences for Cosmo and his friends. On the return of Cosmo to Florence he employed Michelozzi in altering and enlarging the Palazzo Vecchio, but which was again remodelled by Vasari. Michelozzi continued throughout the life of Cosmo his trusted adviser, along with Brunelleschi, in his plans for the embellishment of Florence. Among other edifices which he erected for Cosmo were the convent of San Marco; the chapel and noviciate of Santa Croce; the palaces of Cafaggiuolo and Tornabuoni. He also enlarged and decorated the Sforza palace at Milan, and the Villa Careggi. For Giovanni, the son of Cosmo, he erected a palace at Fiesole; and for Piero de' Medici the marble Chapel of the Crucifix in the centre of the church of San Miniato, as a monument to his father Cosmo. Michelozzi was a man of less genius than his rival Brunelleschi; but his works are in some respects of a higher order of architectural excellence; and his is undoubtedly one of the great names in Italian palatial architecture of the early renaissance period. He is believed to have died in 1470.—J. T. C.

MICKIEWICZ, ADAM, the "Byron of Poland," was born in 1778 at Novogrodek in Lithuania. The son of an advocate, he studied at Wilna, where he joined the secret societies rife then and there for the liberation of Poland, and distinguished himself sufficiently by his scholarship to be appointed professor of classical literature at Kowno. While there he published in 1822 some poems, which at once placed him at the head of the poets of Poland, and which remind their English admirers at once of Byron and of Tennyson. But scarcely had he acquired his reputation when he was condemned to banishment from Poland, for his connection with secret societies. He was allowed to reside in St. Petersburg, where he increased his poetical fame, but where his liaisons with well-known Russian malcontents irritated the government. He left Russia for ever about 1829, visited Germany and Italy, and was hastening to aid in the Polish revolution, when he heard at Posen the tidings that it had been crushed. Composing and publishing the while remarkable poems, some of which, however, betrayed an ominous mysticism and exaggeration, he was ultimately invited by Cousin, then minister of public instruction, to fill a new chair of Slavonic literature in Paris. His first lectures were appreciated and admired; but before long he succumbed to the influence of Towianski, a Polish fanatic, who had repaired to Paris to greet the arrival of the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena, and who claimed to be the founder of a new religion, a singular compound of Napoleolatry and Panslavism. The later lectures delivered by Mickiewicz under this influence could not be tolerated, and his academic teachings were suspended; 1848 revived in vain his hopes for the liberation of Poland; and in 1851 he was content to sink into the sub-librarian of the Arsenal, one of the public libraries of Paris. On the breaking out of the war with Russia he reappeared in public, at the head of a deputation of Poles who claimed from Napoleon III. the liberation of their country. In the same year he was even sent by the emperor of the French to the East on a secret mission, the object of which is variously stated. He died at Galata of cholera, on the 28th of November, 1856. His poems have been translated into French by Ostrowski, 1841 and 1845; and the first volumes of his lectures, "Les Slaves," Paris, 1840-42, form a really instructive and interesting work. "Adam Mickiewicz, eine Biographische Skizze," appeared at Leipzig in 1857, professedly as the precursor of a larger biography; but, so far as we are aware, this promise has not been fulfilled.—J. E.

MICKLE, WILLIAM JULIUS. See MEIKLE.

MICON, the son of Phanachus of Athens, about 450 B.C., was a celebrated painter and a sculptor, contemporary with Polygnotus and Phidias. He was one of the principal contributors to the historical decorations of the public buildings of Athens, after the completion of the great Persian war. He assisted Pausanias, the nephew of Phidias, in a great picture of the battle of Marathon, painted in the Athenian gallery called the *Pœcile*; and the public took offence because he represented the Persians as larger men than the Greeks; for which indignity the painter was fined thirty minæ, better than a hundred guineas sterling. Micon was particularly distinguished for his skill in painting horses; and as this was at a time when we know—from the Phidias frieze of the Parthenon now in the Elgin room in the British Museum—that the Greeks greatly excelled in the representation of horses, he must have painted them absolutely well. Pausanias particularly praises the horses, in the picture of the "Return of the Argonauts to Thessaly," in the temple of the Dioscuri. One Simon, a writer on equitation and skilled in the knowledge of horses, criticised this painter for having given under-eyelashes to some of his horses, which horses have not. This defect, if the only one, a man so skilled in the matter could detect, speaks rather in favour of the horses of Micon. Apelles is accused of having fallen into the same error. As regards style, Micon belonged to the early hard, generic school of painters. The Roman writer, Varro, objects to his pictures in this account, comparing them disadvantageously with the more finished and refined works of Apelles and his contemporaries. Such comparisons were quite possible in Varro's time; as the Romans had then formed several picture galleries, of which the chief ornaments were art trophies from the conquered cities of Greece. It does not, however, follow of necessity that the more refined works in execution are absolutely the better pictures. Raphael would not compare with Giotto in refinement of execution, were the chief test of excellence.—R. N. W.

MIDDIMAN, SAMUEL, an eminent English landscape engraver, was born in 1746. A pupil of Woollett, he in his best plates displayed a vigour, taste, and intelligence, and an adroit management of the graver, that would have done no discredit to his master. He engraved several of the pictures of Gainsborough, Barret, and Zuccarelli, as well as one or two of Berghem's, and some prints in Boydell's Shakespeare. Of a smaller size he published a series of "Select Views of English Scenery," which are excellent in their way. He died in 1818.—J. T.-c.

MIDDLETON, CONYERS, was born at York in 1683, and was the son of the Rev. William Middleton, rector of Hinderswell near Whitley. After receiving from his father the earlier part of his education he entered Trinity college, Cambridge, and was elected a fellow in 1706. On the visit of George I. to the university in 1717, Middleton was with others made a doctor of divinity by royal mandate, from all of whom Bentley, professor of divinity, demanded a fee of four guineas in addition to the gratuity usual on such occasions. Middleton paid under protest; litigation followed in the vice-chancellor's court; and Bentley, for denying its authority, was by a grace of the senate denuded of all his degrees.—(See BENTLEY.) Middleton attacked Bentley in several keen and personal pamphlets; and for a libel contained in one of them, at the suit of his great antagonist, a verdict was obtained against him. Middleton was soon after elected principal librarian of the university, its books having been increased by the royal gift of the late Bishop Moore's collection; and in 1728 he published a "Method for the arrangement of the library." His fondness of books, and his championship against Bentley, had suggested to his friends the creation of this office. On the death of his wife Middleton, along with Lord Coleraine, made a sojourn on the continent, spending in 1724 a considerable period in Rome. When he returned he renewed the action against Bentley, who refunded the money. It was not, however, the value of the money which prolonged and embittered the contest. At this time he published a tract to show that the medical profession was held in small esteem in ancient Italy—an attack on a recent publication of Dr. Mead; and in 1729 appeared his famous "Letter from Rome," attempting to show how modern Romanism was but a perpetuation of ancient paganism, with almost no change save that of name. The dissertation is ingenious and striking; the resemblance of ritual or worship produced being sometimes far-fetched, but often peculiarly and wondrously exact in correspondence. The question is, Is the coincidence in legend and practice only incidental, or is it of designed imitation or borrowed origin? Middleton's answer to the question is distinct; and he handles it with a breadth, freedom, and zest which raised among his readers considerable doubts of his own belief in christianity. The Woodwardian professorship of mineralogy was at this time conferred upon him, and he held the office till 1734. In the following year he published a "Dissertation on the origin of printing in England," ascribing it to Caxton at Westminster. In 1741 he published by subscription his best known work, "The History of the Life of Marcus Tullius Cicero," in 2 vols. 4to, London. The profits arising from three thousand subscriptions, which Lord Hervey was the principal means of securing, enabled him to buy a small estate about six miles from Cambridge; and here he chiefly resided in lettered leisure during the residue of his life. In 1743 he published the "Epistles of Cicero to Brutus, and of Brutus to Cicero," with a Latin text on the opposite page, and notes in English. In 1749 appeared his "Free Inquiry into the miraculous powers which are supposed to have subsisted in the christian church from the earliest ages through several successive centuries." In the preface he fathers the theory on Locke. The freedom of this inquiry was regarded with perhaps greater suspicion than the results of it. A host of disputants entered the field, and to some of those earliest in it Middleton replied; and he left a more general reply to Mrs. Dodwell and Church, published after his death. Middleton died at his house at Hildesham, 28th July, 1750. His works were collected after his death in four volumes quarto, 1752. The "Life of Cicero" has always been a popular biography, written in an elegant style, and giving us a good delineation of the great orator and statesman. The Middleton's pretension to originality of research is now justly exposed. As far as his satisfactory shows that he borrowed the greater part of his materials from the works of the great Roman writers.—(See BENTLEY.) In 1750 he was charged against the "Letter from

Rome," the allegation being that it is largely indebted, and without acknowledgment, to a Latin treatise, the first part of which was published at Halle in 1714. Nay, Wolf has surmised, too, that Middleton's earlier dissertation, "De Medicorum Romæ degentium conditione ignobili et servili," is based upon a volume published at Leyden in 1671. Middleton also wrote against Bentley's proposed edition of the New Testament, against Waterland and Bishop Sherlock's Discourses on Prophecy. He published also on "Roman Antiquities" and on the "Roman Senate."—J. E.

MIDDLETON, ERASMUS, author of a dictionary of arts and sciences, and editor of the *Biographia Evangelica*, 4 vols. 8vo., became rector of Turvey in Bedfordshire. Macgowan's satire, *The Shaver*, was written on the occasion of Middleton's being expelled from Oxford along with other five young men, towards the end of last century. Middleton had strong sympathies with the Methodists, and laboriously endeavoured to promote their views. His "Dictionary" is of little value.

MIDDLETON, HUGH. See MYDDLETON.

MIDDLETON, JOHN, Earl of, a Scottish military officer and statesman, who took a prominent part in public affairs during the evil days of Charles II., was descended from an ancient family long seated in the county of Kincardine. At an early age he adopted the profession of arms, and served in Hepburn's regiment during the religious wars in France. On his return to his own country he joined the parliamentary army in the first civil war, and in 1642 was appointed lieutenant-general under Sir William Waller. He is next found serving in the Scottish covenanting army, and contributed to the defeat of the royalists at the Bridge of Dee and at Midlilphaug in 1645. In the following year he commanded the forces which raised the siege of Inverness, and compelled Montrose, his former commander, to sign a capitulation and to leave the kingdom. He was appointed quartermaster-general of the cavalry in the Scottish army which the duke of Hamilton led into England to rescue Charles I. from the republicans, and was wounded and taken prisoner at Preston, August 17th, 1648. He made his escape, however, and next year appeared in the highlands at the head of a body of royalists, which was attacked and dispersed by Colonel Strachan in 1650. He fought with conspicuous courage at the battle of Worcester in 1651, where he was severely wounded, taken prisoner, and sent to the Tower. Once more he made his escape and contrived to join Charles II. at Paris, by whom he was sent to the highlands in 1653 to take the command of the royalists in arms there. But they were surprised and defeated at Lochgarry, 20th July, 1654, and Middleton once more escaped to the continent, where he remained till the Restoration in 1660. His star was now in the ascendant. He was created an earl, appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland, and royal commissioner to the parliament. He soon showed himself well fitted for the work he was appointed to do. Aided by the base subervency of the Estates, he annulled all the previous laws of the various parliaments which had been held since 1604, and in a brief space of time overturned the entire fabric of the civil and religious liberties of the country. Common decency even was set at naught by him and his miserable and abandoned associates, who were almost always in a state of intoxication. The commissioner himself often took his place on the throne in such a helpless state, that the parliament had to be adjourned. The judicial murder of Argyll, whose estates Middleton coveted, and of James Guthrie, who had two years before pronounced upon him a sentence of excommunication: the overthrow of the presbyterian church; the expulsion of four hundred covenanting ministers, and other oppressive measures—followed in rapid succession, and rendered Middleton's administration both odious and contemptible. His quarrel with Lauderdale completed his downfall, and in 1669 he was deprived of all his offices and reduced to poverty. He was subsequently appointed governor of Tangier, where he died in 1673 in consequence of an injury received by falling down stairs in a state of intoxication.—J. T.

MIDDLETON, THOMAS, born about 1570, was associated with Johnson, Massinger, Fletcher, and Rowley, in the composition of various dramatic pieces, and was himself the author of a very large number. He flourished in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. *Dodley's Collection* contains three of Middleton's plays. "It was originally the opinion of Stevens and Malone that a play by Thomas Middleton, entitled 'The Witch,' had preceded *Macbeth*, and that Shakespeare was subsequently indebted to Middleton for the general idea of the

incantations. Malone subsequently changed his opinion, for in a posthumous edition of his Essay on the Chronological Order he has maintained that the "Witch" was a later production than Macbeth."—(Knight's *Studies of Shakespeare*). However this may be, Middleton enjoys the honour of having his lyrics sung in the representations of Macbeth in place of those of Shakespeare; but, as it has been remarked by the author of the *Studies*, "those who sing Locke's music are not the witches of Shakespeare." Middleton died in 1627.

MIDDLETON, THOMAS FANSHAW, the first bishop of Calcutta, was born at Kedleston, Derbyshire, 26th January, 1769. He was admitted into Christ's hospital in 1789, and having obtained an exhibition entered Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He took his degree of B.A. with honours in 1792, and on going into holy orders he became curate of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, where he edited a periodical paper entitled the *Country Spectator*, of which thirty-three numbers were published. In 1794 Dr. Protynan, archdeacon of Lincoln, selected him as tutor to his sons, and he obtained soon after the rectory of Tansor in Nottinghamshire, to which was added in 1802 the rectory of Little and Castle Bytham. In 1797 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Maddison, Esq., of Gainsborough. The union was not only a happy one, but brought him the assistance of an excellent and indefatigable amanuensis. He took his degree of D.D. in 1808; and his treatise on the "Greek Article" appeared in the same year. He was next promoted to a stall in Lincoln in 1809, and was presented also in those days of pluralities to the vicarage of St. Pancras and the rectory of Puttenham. In 1812 he became archdeacon of Huntingdon; and on being selected for the first Indian bishopric, or that of Calcutta, he was consecrated at Lambeth on the 5th of May, 1814. In November of the same year he arrived at Calcutta, and at once devoted himself to his novel and arduous labours. He set his heart zealously on the promotion of education. A college was instituted at Calcutta for the education, specially of missionaries, and he laid the first stone of the building on 15th of December, 1820. He made three visitations of his large diocese, and forgot not the Syrian Christians on the coast of Malabar. But his useful life was cut short by fever, and he died on the 8th July, 1822, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. As his will directed that his papers should be destroyed, no posthumous works of his have appeared; but some sermons, charges, and minor pieces were collected into a volume, and edited with a life by H. R. Bonney, archdeacon of Bedford, London, 1824. A second edition of the "Doctrine of the Greek Article" was published by Professor Scholefield in 1828, and a third and improved edition by the Rev. Hugh James Rose in 1838. The volume on the Greek article manifests no little learning and subtlety. His theory is elaborated with great ingenuity and erudition, though it may not on all points be defended, and many of his canons require new and fuller investigation. His illustrative notes on portions of the New Testament, are often happy, though it is alleged against him that, to secure support for his rules, he chose his MSS., or preferred those various readings which gave countenance to his views.—J. E.

MIEL or MIELE, JAN, called by the Italians, Giovanni della Vite, an eminent Flemish painter, was born in the neighbourhood of Antwerp in 1599. He studied under G. Seghers at Antwerp; went to Rome, where he entered the academy of A. Sacchi; and then proceeded to Parma and Bologna to copy the works of Correggio and the Carracci. He at first painted historical subjects: among others, painting one of large size, "Moses Striking the Rock," for Pope Alexander VII., and several frescoes for churches in Rome. But the Italians criticising these works somewhat roughly, he abandoned history for genre. At the invitation of Duke Charles Emmanuel of Savoy he went to Turin; to paint a series of hunting pieces which are among the painter's best works. Jan Miel's most admired pictures are subjects of low life—fairs, village-festivals, or scenes with peasants, beggars, itinerant musicians, and the like; great importance being given to the landscape, which he painted with much skill. His pictures are pleasing in effect and well coloured; but the imitation of Italian art, which ultimately brought about the ruin of the Netherland schools, is very apparent. Miel left a few sketches. His pictures are found in most of the public collections of the continent. He died in 1644.—J. E.

MIELICH or MÜLICH, Hans, an eminent early German painter, was born at Munich in 1519. He was painter to Duke

Albert V. of Bavaria, and in great favour with the court. His pieces attributed to him in the churches of Munich and Ingolstadt. But his portraits, of which there are several in Munich, are much superior to his other works: they are in the old German style, quaint and hard, but clear in colour, and with well-marked character. Among the choicest treasures of the royal Penitential Psalms of Orlando di Lasso, with miniatures by Hans Mielich. In the same library are some other miniatures by him. He died in 1572.—J. E.

MIEREVELD, MICHEL, written also MIREVELT, was born at Delft in 1567, and was one of the best portrait-painters of his time; but as he produced an immense number of pictures, some being very slightly executed: he seldom painted much more than the head. Miereveld's reputation was so great that Charles I. invited him to England in 1625; but he declined the invitation, being scared by the plague then said to be in England. He died at Delft in 1641. The museum of Amsterdam has a good collection of his works; among them an admirable portrait of Prince Maurice of Nassau.—His two sons, PIETER and JAN young.—(Van Mander; *Houbraken*).—R. N. W.

MIERIS, FRANS VAN, the Old, a celebrated Dutch genre painter, was born at Leyden in 1635, and studied under Gerard Dow. He painted small conversation pieces and portraits; his figures are both well drawn and coloured, and altogether admirably finished. He is seen to best advantage at Dresden and Munich; his works are comparatively rare in this country. The Dresden gallery possesses two very interesting pictures by Mieris; one representing his studio, and the other showing him painting his wife's portrait. In the same gallery is the picture of a "Tinker," an exquisite example of his treatment of common life. He died at Leyden in the prime of his life in 1681.—His son, WILLIAM VAN MIERIS (1662–1747), also of Leyden, painted similar subjects; and he was the father of FRANS VAN MIERIS, the Young, who was born at Leyden in 1689, and died there in 1768. One hundred pictures attributed to the elder Mieris are described in Smith's *Catalogue Raisonné*.—R. N. W.

MIGNARD, PIERRE, called "the Roman," was born at Troyes in 1610, and died at Paris in 1695. His proper name is said to be More, and his grandfather was an Englishman; the name of Mignard (gentle) was given to the painter's father—Pierre More—and his brothers by Henri IV., whose soldiers they were; he remarked that they were not Mores, but Mignards. Pierre Mignard studied first under a painter of the name of Boucher at Bourges, and afterwards entered the school of Vouet at Paris. In 1636 he visited Rome, where he resided many years; and here formed a lasting friendship with the celebrated Du Fresnoy, who painted many portraits and other studies.—At Rome Mignard executed Alexander VII. being among his sitters. The pope's Innocent X. for his pictures of the Virgin, called "Mignardes," by the Romans. After a residence of twenty years in Rome he was in 1657 recalled by Louis XIV. to France. He painted at Fontainebleau the portrait of the king, which was sent to the Infanta of Spain, with reference to the proposed marriage between Louis XIV. and that princess. Mignard became now the great portrait-painter of the French court; and about 1660 he was commissioned by the queen-mother, Anne of Austria, to paint in fresco the interior of the dome of the hospital of Val-de-Grâce, where he has represented Paradise; and this decorative work, which contains about two hundred colossal figures, created a great sensation in his own century. Molière wrote an eloquent and spirited poem upon it, entitled *La Gloire Du Val-de-Grâce*; it is published in the life of the painter, by the Abbé de Moryville. In 1664 Mignard was elected president of the Academy of St. Luke at Rome. In 1666 he lost his friend Du Fresnoy, and in honour of his memory printed his unpublished Latin poem on painting, of which we have an English translation by Mason, with notes by Sir Joshua Reynolds. In 1680 he succeeded Le Brun as principal painter to the king; and at the same time was placed at once at the head of the Academy of Painting as chancellor; although, owing to his jealousy of Le Brun, he had had previously no connection with that institution. The favour which Mignard found with the minister Louvois is said to have hastened the death of Le Brun. Mignard's reputation has passed away.

he was superficial as a historical painter, and his portraits are mannered and artificial, as his rivals discovered during his own lifetime. An interesting picture is the portrait of Madame de Maintenon, now at the Louvre. Pierre Mignard is called "the Roman," to distinguish him from his elder brother, NICOLAS MIGNARD (1605-1668), known as "Mignard d'Avignon," from his having settled in that city. He was painter and engraver, and also distinguished for his portraits. The Cardinal de Mazarin procured him the honour of painting Louis XIV. and his queen.—(L'Abbé de Monville, *La vie de Pierre Mignard*, &c., Amsterdam, 1731).—R. N. W.

* MIGNET, FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE MARIE, a French historian, born at Aix on the 8th May, 1796. He was educated first at Aix, and on account of his superior ability sent as a bursar to Avignon. In 1818 he was, with his friend M. Thiers, received at the bar of Aix. He preferred literature to law, however, and was soon distinguished by the high merit of his writings. In 1821 the Academy of Inscriptions offered a prize on the state of legislation in the reign of St. Louis, and this prize M. Mignet shared with M. Bengnot. In consequence of this success and of the high eulogiums passed on his work, he quitted Aix and went to Paris in July, 1821, where two months later he was joined by M. Thiers. He there attached himself to the staff of the *Courier Français*, where his political articles attracted the attention of Talleyrand. He also lectured on French and English history, and his lectures met the same favourable reception as his writings. In 1824 he published his "History of the French Revolution," which was speedily translated into several European languages. In 1830 he was engaged on a "History of the Reformation in France," when the second revolution came to give practical and liberal results. He then joined the *National*, founded by M. Thiers and the much regretted Armand Carrel. He was named councillor of state and director of the archives of foreign affairs. He was also sent to Spain with communications for the French ambassador, when the death of Ferdinand rendered a change of policy advisable. In 1837 he was elected a member of the French Academy and on the death of M. Comte, was chosen perpetual secretary of the Academy of Moral Sciences. The revolution of 1848 deprived him of his title of councillor of state and of his official employment. He is considered to be one of the best writers of the French language in the present day. His earliest work was on "The Feudal System, the Institutions of St. Louis, and the Legislation of France," Paris, 1834. The following works have also proceeded from his pen—"History of the French Revolution from 1789 to 1814," Paris, 1824, sixth edition in 1836; "Negotiations relative to the Spanish succession under Louis XIV.," 4 vols. 8vo., a work which was also included in the "Collection of Unpublished Documents" for the history of France; "Historical Memoirs," read at the Academy; "Antonio Perez and Philip II.," a "Life of Franklin;" a "Life of Mary Stuart," &c. His duty as secretary of the academy called him to deliver the eulogies of some departed members, several of which have been given to the world. M. Mignet is said to be engaged on an extensive work on the reformation in France, the league, and the reign of Henry IV.—P. E. D.

MIGNON, ABRAHAM, a celebrated fruit and flower painter, born at Frankfort in 1639, was a scholar of Jacob Moreels, and afterwards of J. D. de Heem, of whose manner he was an imitator. Mignon is usually classed with Jan van Huysum and De Heem as one of the three great masters in this branch of art; but Mignon is inferior to both the others in composition and general effect. Nothing can, however, well surpass the almost microscopic accuracy and finish of the several parts of his pictures—whether principals or accessories, fruit or flowers, insects, or dew drops, birds, fish, plate or porcelain. His pictures were eagerly purchased at high prices during his lifetime, and they have always retained their value. He was a most industrious painter, and his works are found in most large collections; but genuine examples now seldom reach the public market. He died at Wetzelar in 1679.—J. T. c.

MIGNOT, VINCENT, a French historian, nephew of Voltaire, was born in Paris about 1725, and died in September, 1791. He entered the ecclesiastical order and had several benefices. He was also successively grand councillor, and with it attended the Council of Maréchal. As abbot he attended Voltaire in his last moments, and with the marquise of Valéville signed the testamentary wishes of the great sceptic before his death. He was buried in the cemetery of St. Denis, where he would accept a clerical burial.

his uncle, he carried off the body to Scellières, from which place it was afterwards taken to the Pantheon. His historical works were on the Empress Irene, on John I. of Naples, on Ferdinand and Isabella, and on the Roman empire.—P. E. D.

MILBOURNE, LUKE, an English divine and writer of verses, son of an ejected clergyman, was educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge; was chosen lecturer of Shoreditch in 1688; was appointed to the living of St. Ethelburga, within Bishopsgate, London, in 1704; and died in 1720. He published a number of sermons, a treatise against the Socinians, a vindication of the Church of England, a poetical translation of the Psalms, notes on Dryden's Virgil, and some other works, all of which have passed into oblivion. His name has been preserved in consequence of the satirical notice which Dryden and Pope have taken of his works.—J. T.

MILDWAY, SIR WALTER, an English statesman, born in 1522, died in 1589, was founder of Emmanuel college, Cambridge. He was surveyor of the court of augmentation in the reign of Henry VIII., an office which had been held by his father; master of the mint to Edward VI.; and privy councillor and chancellor of the exchequer to Queen Elizabeth, who trusted and employed him on account of his integrity, but was jealous of his popularity. He was successively member of parliament for Maldon, Peterborough, and the county of Northampton. He died in 1589. Sir Walter was both a learned man and a patron of learning. Camden and other historians have warmly eulogized his public and private character and conduct.—J. T.

MILIZIA, FRANCESCO, a celebrated writer on architecture, was born in 1725 at the little town of Oria, in the province of Otranto, Naples. Of a noble and wealthy family, he received a careful academic training, paying especial attention to mathematics and natural philosophy. His early manhood was spent in desultory literary occupations; but, rendered independent by the death of his father, he in 1761 visited Rome with his wife, and, becoming deeply interested in the ancient monuments of that city, settled there, and devoted himself with ardour to the study of architecture. He gave to the world the first fruits of his labours in the "Lives of Celebrated Architects" (*Vite degli Architetti più celebri*), 2 vols., 1768, a work that, despite many demerits, has long been used as a standard work of reference: it was translated—not very accurately—into English in 1826. A treatise on theatres ("Del Teatro"), 1772—which caused some controversy, and was in consequence withdrawn from circulation at Rome, but at once reissued at Venice—and several minor publications followed, and served to extend his reputation. His most important architectural work, "The Principles of Civil Architecture" (*Elementi di Architettura Civile*), appeared in 1781, in 3 vols. 8vo., and produced a powerful impression. The freedom and pungency of the comments on many noted architects and edifices, both ancient and modern, gave great offence to some, but were received with equal applause by others; and the book was speedily reprinted. A third and greatly improved edition was published at Bassano in 1785. It has been translated into various languages; was in its day a work of unquestionable value; and may still be read with advantage. The other work by which he is now chiefly remembered is his "Dizionario delle Belle Arti del Disegno," 2 vols., 1797, the materials of which he acknowledges to have derived chiefly from the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*. "The Dictionary of the Fine Arts" is a very imperfect, but a very handy book, and has consequently been several times reprinted; the most convenient edition is that of Bologna, 2 vols. 8vo., 1827. His other art publications were one on the study of the fine arts ("Arte di vedere nelle Belle Arti"), and another on the antiquities of Rome ("Roma delle Belle Arti di Disegno"); but these brought upon him such fierce attacks from professors and critics, that in disgust he abandoned the study of art and turned to natural history and political economy. He afterwards published an Introduction to Natural History, an Abridgment of Bailly's History of Astronomy; and one or two minor essays on cognate subjects, but without adding anything to his reputation. He died at Rome in March, 1798. His "Lettere inedite" were published at Paris in 1827.—J. T. c.

MILL, JAMES, an earnest and eminent leader of the utilitarian movement of the last generation; was born on the 6th of April, 1773, in the parish of Logie Park, and in the neighbourhood of Montrose, where his father was a small farmer and shoemaker. He received his earlier education at the parish school of Logie Park, and at the grammar school of Montrose, where, among his

fellow-pupils was the late Joseph Hume, his staunch friend and fellow-worker in after years. His father's landlord, Sir John Stuart of Fettercairn, attracted by young Mill's intellect and character, sent him to the university of Edinburgh with the view of studying for the ministry of the Scotch kirk. At Edinburgh he distinguished himself by his proficiency in Greek scholarship, under Professor Dalzel, becoming an ardent student of Plato; and he was also much influenced by the ethical and metaphysical lectures of Dugald Stewart. He was licensed as a preacher about the close of the century, and became tutor to the marquis of Tweeddale. Abandoning his intention, however, of entering the kirk, he accompanied his early patron, Sir John Stuart, to London in 1800; and settling in the metropolis, where he married, he embarked in the career of authorship. He edited the *Literary Journal*, which failed; and he wrote for periodicals, among them the *Edinburgh Review*, to which he contributed articles chiefly on legislation, jurisprudence, and political economy. So early as 1804 we find him publishing an "Essay on the impolicy of a country in the exportation of grain;" and in 1805 a translation, with copious notes, of Villers' once well-known Essay on the spirit and influence of Luther's Reformation. Freedom of thought and of trade were thus among the earliest subjects which occupied him, and with his natural tendencies and liberal Edinburgh training, he had all the qualifications for becoming a disciple of Jeremy Bentham. The opulent and proselytizing Bentham at once "took" to the grave, ardent, young Scotchman, in whom he saw the very man to diffuse and popularize his ideas. "I brought him," says Bentham of Mill, in a passage quoted in Bowring's memoirs, "I brought him and his family hither from Pentonville. I put them into Milton's house, where his family were all at ease. Afterwards I gave him the lease of the house he holds, and put it into repair for him. He and his family lived with me a half of every year, from 1808 to 1817 inclusive. When I took up Mill he was in great distress, and at the point of emigrating to Caen." Under these circumstances it was perhaps excusable if the older and wealthier of the two philosophers proved a little exacting. Mr. Mill wearied of the social shackles imposed upon him, and in the year 1819 addressed a letter to Bentham, published in Bowring's memoirs, in which professing great respect for the sage, and an unalterable attachment to his doctrines, he proposed that they should no longer live together. Bentham doubtless assented, but their personal and spiritual intimacy remained unimpaired. It was in 1817-18 that was published Mill's first and greatest book, his "History of British India," a work of very high, though of not very attractive merit. Clear, exact, laborious, impartial, it lacks the human interest and the picturesqueness of style that we are now accustomed to look for in history; and after such writing as Lord Macaulay's essays on Clive and Hastings, Mr. Mill's narrative of the same events appears frigid and lifeless in the extreme. But as a work of reference it is invaluable, from its precision and accuracy; and continued as it has been by the late Horace Hayman Wilson, it may wait long before it is superseded. Politically, it marks an era in the history of British India; for Mr. Mill applied in it his utilitarian theories to Indian government, and was thus a pioneer of Indian reform. In spite of this the East India Company at the suggestion, Mr. Mill himself thought, of Mr. Canning, in 1819 offered him a situation in the India house—the second in the examiner's office, and which gave him the control of the correspondence connected with the administration of the revenue. He afterwards became by seniority chief-examiner—an office perhaps equivalent to that of under-secretary of state for Indian affairs. In the midst of his new employments he did not abandon the literary promulgation of the theories to which he was attached. In 1821-22 he published his "Elements of Political Economy," embodying the views of Ricardo and Malthus; clear in its style and rigid in its treatment, but, as usual with Mill, discarding all notice of the necessary considerations which remove the relations between man and man from the exclusive domain of abstract science. In 1823 the *Westminster Review* was founded as an organ of Benthamite radicalism, and to it Mr. Mill was from the first a copious contributor. Before, too, he was appointed to the India-house, he had commenced contributing to the Supplement of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*: his well-known articles on Government, Education, Jurisprudence, Law of Nations, Liberty of the Press, Colonies, and Prison Discipline, &c. The least useful, but the most notorious of these,

was the Essay on Government, long the text-book of philosophical radicalism, and in which, with an air of purely scientific demonstration, a system of ultra-democracy was deduced from one or two well-known principles of human nature. The disregard of anything but naked theory evinced in this essay was made the theme of an article in the *Edinburgh Review* for March, 1829, by Lord Macaulay, founding on a collection of Mill's contributions to the *Encyclopædia Britannica* printed for private circulation. The *Westminster* replied, and Lord Macaulay rejoined in the same tone of semi-argument, semi-banter; but from a respect for the character of Mill, Macaulay excluded these from the collective editions of his essays published during his lifetime. In 1829 appeared Mr. Mill's "Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human Mind," a laborious attempt to resolve all mental phenomena into their origin in pure sensation—a work which would have delighted Condillac, but which belongs to a vanished school of metaphysical speculation. His last publication was in 1835, and anonymous—a trenchant criticism on the Dissertation on the History of Ethical Philosophy, contributed to the *Encyclopædia Britannica* by Sir James Mackintosh, to whom, as a decided whig in politics and somewhat of an eclectic in philosophy, the stern Benthamite bore no good will. A cough of several winters deepened into pulmonary consumption, by which he was carried off on the 23rd June, 1836, at Kensington, where he had lived for five years previously. He was a remarkable man in his day and generation; and for a thorough-going prosecution of his premises to their results, none of the philosophical radicals can compete with James Mill. Jeremy Bentham said of him—"Mill argues against oppression less because he loves the oppressed many, than because he hates the oppressing few;" and Bentham's biographer describes him as overbearing in conversation. But in an article in the *Morning Chronicle*, which appeared just after his death, from the pen of one who knew him well, he is portrayed as a man who "allowed no opportunity of doing good to escape. He had constantly present to his mind the idea that the moment a man comes to be occupied only with himself, he sinks nearly to the level of a brute; and his life was an effort to ameliorate the condition of his species, to diffuse knowledge and virtue, and contribute to swell the amount of human happiness. Whenever he came in contact with a young man of good dispositions and abilities, he exerted himself to place him in a situation in which he might have a sphere of usefulness suited to his character and qualifications. . . . High as were the intellectual qualities of Mr. Mill, he was still higher in his moral capacity. He was an utter stranger to the selfishness which, whether coarse or coated over with a polish, enters so largely into the character of too many English gentlemen, and communicates such apathy and indifference to it." According to this view, Mr. Mill endeavoured to realize in practice the favorite "greatest happiness principle" of his Benthamite creed.—E. E.

MILL, JOHN, a learned critic, was born at Shap in Westmoreland, in 1645. He entered Queen's college, Oxford, as a servitor in 1661, and became A.M. in 1669. He was afterwards elected fellow and tutor, and on taking orders was regarded as a ready and gifted preacher. His first preferment was to be chaplain to Lamplingh, bishop of Exeter, who made him also a minor canon in his cathedral. In 1680 his college presented him to the living of Bletchington in Oxfordshire, and on his becoming D.D. he was appointed a royal chaplain. In 1685 he was elected principal of St. Edmund's hall, and he held this office till his death. Mill's great work is his edition of the Greek Testament, "Novum Testamentum Græcum cum lectionibus variantibus," &c. folio. Bernard the Savilian professor, had first drawn Mill's attention to the study of textual criticism, and he undertook the work about 1677, cheered by the patronage of Bishop Fell. Through the kindness of Archbishop Sharp of York he also obtained, in 1704, a stall of Canterbury, and the printing of his Testament was thus secured. Thirty years of his life were laboriously given to the preparation of his edition, and he survived its publication only a fortnight, being struck with apoplexy June 23, 1707. The prolegomena treat on the canon, the history of the text, and the plan of his own work. His text is that of Robert Stephens's folio edition of 1550, the various readings being placed below. Dr. Mill collected various MSS. himself, and studiously made use of previous collections of various readings, and of lists sent to him. He accorded high authority to the Vulgate, and he was often misled by being obliged to trust the Latin versions of

the Oriental languages. The accuracy of his collection is not always to be depended on, nor can his critical judgment be everywhere trusted. But he did a great work, and gave an impetus to the study of biblical criticism which has not yet subsided. His edition was reprinted by Kuster at Amsterdam. Mill's Testament, with its thirty thousand various readings, was attacked by Whitby in his *Examen*, and Anthony Collins made an unfair use of it in his *Discourse on Sacred History*. Suffice it to say, that Bentley destroyed for ever the sceptic's refuge by demonstrating the plain and intelligible facts of the history and character of the text of scripture.—J. E.

MILL, JOHN STUART, son of Mr. James Mill, the historian of British India, was born in 1806. He was long employed in the India house, and wrote an able defence of the company on occasion of the abolition of the double government in 1858. His chief celebrity, however, was gained as a writer on mental science and politics. He was for some time editor of the *Westminster Review*, in which appeared most of the essays republished in 1859, under the title of "Dissertations and Discussions." His "System of Logic" and "Essays on some Unsettled Questions in Political Economy" came out in 1843 and in 1844 respectively. His larger work on the "Principles of Political Economy" appeared in 1848. In 1858 he published an "Essay on Liberty," and in 1861 he gathered up sundry scattered essays in a general work on "Representative Government." Alike as a metaphysician, a logician, a moralist, and a politician, Mr. Mill has exercised a deep influence on the thought of the present day. Of his metaphysical views he did not give to the world any detailed statement, but notices of them appear incidentally in his "Logic." He was opposed alike to the German and the Scotch philosophy. On the one hand he rejected the distinction between formal and material truth, and did not admit that any ideas are potentially given in thought. Experience, according to him, is not merely the occasion, but the sole and simple source, of all knowledge. From it the axioms of geometry, the law of causation, the ideas of God and immortality, must, if valid, be alike derived. On the other hand, he was equally hostile to the "natural realism" of Reid and Hamilton. The existence of external objects, distinct from our sensations, he recognized merely as a form of speech, not as a fact. The question as to the mode in which our higher ideas are derived from experience he leaves undecided, merely giving an opinion that the sufficiency of the received laws of association to account for them in all cases has not been fully established. His rejection of the distinction between the form and matter of thought, enabled him to class induction along with those formal processes which modern logicians have generally regarded as alone within their province. This constitutes the main characteristic of his logic, which covers the whole domain of inference. There being no *a priori* formal truths, all inference, he held, must be from particulars to particulars. The major premiss of the syllogism is merely a record of particular inferences, and the syllogistic process is merely useful as unfolding the contents of such record. All reasoning is primarily inductive, though at a certain stage, *i.e.*, when certain sequences have been established as holding universally, it may become also deductive. The possibility of deductive reasoning is derived from the law of universal causation—"the law that every consequent has an invariable antecedent." The validity of this law, itself obtained "per enumerationem simplicem," being granted, we are enabled by the application of the four inductive methods to establish the sequence of certain phenomena on certain other phenomena, as obtaining not merely within the limits of our own experience, but within the limits of all possible experience. On the question whether or no this law, merely as derived from experience, will bear the strain thus put upon it, the value of Mr. Mill's logical system depends. From Mr. Mill's essays on Coleridge and Bentham, it appears that he early discovered the inadequacy of the Benthamite philosophy, in which he was educated by his father, for the expression of the higher truths of morality and politics. He still, however (see *Fraser's Magazine* for October and November, 1861), regarded the principle of "the greatest happiness of the greatest number," if properly understood, as the true standard of morality. It is a principle, he shows, which may and must be suffered from every taint of selfishness. Every man must, in the fullest sense to love his neighbour as himself—must have a separation between his own happiness and that of others. It is a selfishness of things necessitates the separation he

must sacrifice his own; but such condition cannot be regarded as a proper or permanent one. What, then, is the sanction by which the observance of this standard is to become binding? The conscience of the good man, says Mr. Mill, the subjective sanction which lies in the feeling that this standard is the true one. Society Mr. Mill treated as the sphere of education for the individual; but this education cannot be fully carried out unless liberty is allowed for the development of individual tastes and capacities. He differed from Plato and Aristotle, not because they made the state an educational institution, but because they sought to establish a uniform type of character. Like them he makes "virtue" the qualification for political power, but it is a qualification in which all may partake up to a certain point, and in which they will partake more fully as they are more largely trusted with the power for which it is the qualification. His work on political economy is more remarkable for power of statement than for novelty of view. It is on the questions of peasant proprietorship, of graduation of income-tax, and of the currency act of 1844, that his opinions differ most widely from those of other economists. For judicial calmness and elevation of tone, he was unrivalled among the writers of his time. In 1865, Mr. Mill was chosen M.P. for Westminster. He died in May, 1873. His "Autobiography" has been published since.—G.

MILLAIS, JOHN EVERETT, A.R.A., was born at Southampton in June, 1829. After a preparatory training at Sussart-school, he became at an unusually early age a student in the Royal Academy. There he concluded a very successful career in 1847, by carrying off the gold medal for a historical composition, "The Benjamites seizing for Wives the Daughters of Shiloh." His first picture, "Pizarro seizing the Inca of Peru," had the year before found a place in the Academy exhibition. In 1847 he sent to the government competitive exhibition in Westminster hall a huge picture, some 14 feet by 10, the "Widow's Mite," showing, like his previous works, abundant ambition and industry, but little in style or conception to distinguish it from the mass of youthful academic compositions. But about this time, or shortly after, was formed the solemn league and covenant of the pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, which has called forth so wearisome an amount of foolish talk during the past dozen years. Mr. Millais was one of the most prominent of the original brotherhood. The origin and avowed purpose of the association have been explained under HUNT, WILLIAM HOLMAN. At the first public appearance of the brethren as painters—they made their debut as authors in "the Germ"—at the Exhibition of 1849 Mr. Millais contributed his "Isabella;" and in the following year "Ferdinand lured by Ariel;" and a representation of the child Jesus in the house of the Carpenter, in which the true pre-Raphaelite type of religio-pictorial symbolism was carried to its fullest extent. But though next year he exhibited another scriptural subject, "The Return of the Dove to the Ark," it was painted after a much more modern manner; and whilst he has ever since chosen secular subjects, and only employed symbolism in a secondary and subservient manner, he has departed more and more from the minute method of handling which was announced by the partisans of the brotherhood, and received by the public, as one of the main distinctions of their system. Mr. Millais' later pictures may be broadly divided into two classes—one illustrative of passages from the poets; the other of original themes, usually the embodiment of an incident that sets forth, or distinctly suggests, some simple story or train of events, the sequence of which the spectator can without difficulty evolve for himself. Of the former class the most marked examples are "Mariana," 1851; "Ophelia," 1852; "Sir Isumbras," 1857. To the latter belong his most pleasing and his most powerful pictures—those which, like "The Order of Release," 1853, by appealing to the better feelings of every one, have secured a wide sympathy and popularity; and those which, like "Autumn Leaves," 1856, "The Vale of Rest" and "Spring," 1859, by a daring disregard of ordinary principles, intensity of expression, and a presumed subtlety of purpose or symbolism, have won the vehement admiration of the narrower band of partisans. Mr. Millais' other important works, all belonging to the second class, are "The Ragged Duet," 1852; "The Proscribed Royalist," 1860; "The Rescue," 1865; "Peace Concluded," 1866; "News from Home" and "Escape of a Heretic," 1867; "The Black Brunswicker," 1860; "The Ransom," 1869; "A Day Dream," 1874. He has made a large number of drawings on wood for periodicals. He was elected A.R.A. in 1866, and R.A. in 1869.—J. P.

MILLAR, JAMES, was born at Ayr in 1762. Educated at the university of Glasgow, he became a minister of the Scottish church. Turning his attention to scientific pursuits, he afterwards practised for several years at Paisley as a physician. He was finally employed to superintend the fourth edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, to which he contributed many important articles. He also edited Williams' *Mineral Kingdom*, and the *Encyclopedia Edinensis*. He died in 1827.—W. J. P.

MILLAR, JOHN, Professor of civil law at the university of Glasgow, was the son of the minister of the parish of Shotts, where he was born in 1735. He studied at Glasgow university for the church, but exchanged theology for law. He was much influenced by Adam Smith; and becoming tutor in the family of Lord Kames, these two men determined the bent of his mind. A year after he became an advocate, he was appointed (1761) professor of civil law at Glasgow, and by the vivacity of his lectures and his enthusiasm as an instructor, made his chair one of the most popular in the university. After occupying it for forty years, he died in 1801. Professor Millar was a whig, and something more. He published "Observations concerning the origin and distinction of ranks in society," 1771, to the fourth edition of which (1806) a biography of him was prefixed by his nephew, Mr. John Craig; "Elements of the Law relating to Insurance," 1787; and in 1787-90 his best known work, his "Historical View of the English Government, from the settlement of the Saxons in Britain to the accession of the house of Stuart." A posthumous edition of this work, continued to the Revolution, was published in 1803. It suggested a very interesting and animated account of Millar, as a man, a professor, and a thinker, from the pen of Lord Jeffrey, in No. 5 of the *Edinburgh Review*. From the knowledge and enthusiasm displayed in the article, it was thought that the reviewer must have been a pupil of Millar's—a mistake corrected in Lord Cockburn's Life of Jeffrey.—F. E.

MILLER, HUGH, geologist and author, was born in Cromarty, on the north-east coast of Scotland, October 10, 1802. His father was the grandson of John Feddes, one of the last of the buccanniers on the Spanish main, and was the owner of a trading sloop, in which he perished in a storm in the Cromarty Firth, when Hugh was five years of age. On his mother's side he was the fifth in descent from Donald Roy, one of the worthies of Ross-shire, who was held in high estimation by his countrymen for his strong religious convictions, which were not free from a tinge of superstition, and procured for him the reputation of being a seer of visions and a dreamer of dreams. He was also notable in his day for his sturdy vindication of the spiritual privileges of the parishioners of Nigg against an act of intrusion on the part of the moderate majority in the Church of Scotland, from the communion of which, however, he felt constrained to secede. Hugh traced his earliest intellectual impulses to two uncles, men of remarkable shrewdness and integrity of character, who, on the death of his father, took his place in the work of instruction and discipline. They were men of very different intellectual type and temperament, and distinguished by marked individuality of character; and in his "Schools and Schoolmasters" Hugh acknowledges that to their united influence he was more indebted for his real education than to any of the teachers whose schools he afterwards attended. To one of them, who had been in the navy and seen much of the world, he owed his earliest lessons in natural history, for which this observant sailor had a decided taste. Hugh was sent to a dame's school where he was taught to read, and on the Sabbath evenings his uncle imparted to him religious knowledge, with the aid of the Shorter Catechism. By the time he was in his tenth year he had read Blind Harry's Wallace, which made him "thoroughly a Scot;" and his early "consciousness of country" was confirmed by his subsequently making the acquaintance of Barbour's Bruce. In the parish school he entered on the Rudiments of the Latin language, but found the Rudiments to be the dullest book he had ever seen. He made no progress in Latin, but contrived stealthily to peruse English translations of Virgil and Ovid; and in the absence of a book of amusement would entertain his nearest class-fellows with the adventures of his sailor uncle, with the story of Gulliver, and Philip Quarl, and Robinson Crusoe, of Sinbad and Ulysses, till having exhausted his little world of fiction he set himself to extemporize the biographies of warriors and the adventures of travellers, and finally established a reputation as the story-teller of the school, his indulgent teacher

dubbing him the "Sennachie." He even began to write verses, and his career at school terminated in a smart poetical lampoon on a new pedagogue (to say nothing of a personal tussle at parting) who had evinced less tenderness than his predecessor towards young Hugh's desultory habits and vagrant fancies. In the meantime he was introduced, in the library of a friend, to the British essayists, from Addison to Mackenzie. He studied Pope, the minor poets, and the writings of Goldsmith, together with a miscellaneous collection of travels and voyages translated from the French, and translations from the German of Lavater, Zimmerman, and Klopstock. Beyond the pale of the school he had begun to diversify his rural excursions by collecting specimens of the rocks, and classifying their constituents. In addition to a respectable amount of knowledge of the primary rocks of his native district, Hugh had, while yet in his teens, studied many of the invertebrate animals of the sea-shore, which have only of late years become objects of attention to the philosophical zoologist. In his intercourse with the highlands of Ross-shire and Sutherlandshire, the poetical and romantic elements of his nature found ample scope in clan stories and local traditions and superstitions, which were afterwards embodied in one of his earliest publications; and he records the interesting fact of having seen two of the men who fought at Culloden, with not a few who witnessed the battle at a distance, and how an old lady narrated to him her personal reminiscences of the last burning for witchcraft which took place in Scotland. Under such varied influences the many-sided mind of Hugh Miller was becoming gradually developed, and prepared for the prominent position he was destined to occupy in the science and literature of his country. When he left school, he tells us, he was "a wild insubordinate boy," and he had yet to undergo a long course of training if that world-wide school "in which toil and hardship are the severe but noble teachers." His uncles were desirous that he should study for the church. Hugh's preference was to be a mason. He pleaded that he had no "call" to be a minister, and this plea won the acquiescence of his worthy uncles. "Better," said they, "be a poor mason, better be anything honest, however humble, than an uncalled minister." Hugh therefore became a mason, with the resolution "that much of his leisure time should be given to careful observation and the study of our best English authors." Throughout seventeen long years, that is, from his seventeenth to his thirty-fourth year, he led the life of an operative mason, often working in districts of the country far remote from his native Cromarty, exposed to many hardships and privations, denying himself to every pernicious indulgence, and steadily and earnestly employing his leisure hours in self-cultivation, "keeping his conscience clear and his curiosity fresh," and not without hope meanwhile that he might yet rise above the necessity of daily toil, and find a congenial vocation in letters or science. It was while travelling from place to place, working as one of a "squad" in the quarry or the shed, and lodging in highland bothies or in hovels in lowland villages, that Miller was following up and systematizing his early geological observations, and cultivating an intimate acquaintance with the best English and Scotch authors in all departments of literature, including the philosophical works of Reid, Locke, Kames, Hume, Dugald Stewart, and Adam Smith. In 1825, when employment failed him in the north, he proceeded to Edinburgh and obtained an engagement as a stone-cutter. He now made his first acquaintance with the carboniferous system, which he took every opportunity afforded by his evening walks of exploring; groping his way, as he says, in the absence of such digests of geological science as are now so common, without assistance and without even a vocabulary. He was not a little gratified during his residence in the neighbourhood, with the preaching of Dr. McOrlé, for whom, as the biographer of Knox, he entertained a deep veneration, and whose ministrations he frequently attended. The precarious state of his health induced him to return to Cromarty after having spent two years in the metropolis, not without adding materially to his knowledge both of men and books. At this time his religious views became of a more definite character. As might have been expected from his thoughtful habits, he had struggled through a period of doubt; till he was able to attach intellect and heart alike to "the true centre of an efficient Christianity, the Word made flesh." The opinions he now formed he never found occasion to alter, and they constituted the ruling principles of his future life. On recovering his wonted health and elasticity of mind, Miller began to execute petty jobs on his own account, such as building

ing tablets and cutting inscriptions in churchyards, thus leading an easy sort of life, which frequently took him into the surrounding country, where he laboured diligently in adding to his stock of local traditions, and continued to enlarge his knowledge of natural history and the science of the rocks. His professional avocations having led him to Inverness, he put a collection of his verses into the hands of a printer, and made his first appearance before the public in a small volume of "Poems written in the leisure hours of a Journeyman Mason." The production was upon the whole favourably received, although the author ultimately discovered that his strength lay in a different direction. In the local newspaper he published about the same time a series of letters on the herring-fishing, descriptive of the habits of the fishermen, which excited still greater interest in the northern counties, and were afterwards published in a collected form. His literary reputation won him many friends, and gained him a footing in the better class of society. At length he was enabled to exchange manual labour for the vocation of accountant in a branch of the commercial bank of Scotland, established in Cromarty, after undergoing a brief preliminary training for his new duties in the branch at Linlithgow. Shortly after entering on his accountship he published a volume entitled "Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland," which speedily acquired popularity, and met with much favour from the critics. The late Baron Hume, in a letter to a north-country friend, described the work as "written in an English style which he had begun to regard as one of the lost arts." Two years after he became an accountant, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to the accomplished lady who survives him, and is now editing the posthumous edition of his works. The non-intrusion controversy was now being waged with increasing keenness in the Scottish church, and Miller was induced, not more by his traditional sympathies than by his conscientious convictions, to espouse the cause of the popular party. He gave expression to his opinions in the celebrated "Letter to Lord Brougham" on the decision of the house of lords in the Auchterarder case. The leaders of the non-intrusionists in Edinburgh had for some time been desirous of establishing a newspaper in that city for the defence of their views, but had been unable to carry out their purpose for want of a suitable editor. Their attention was at once turned to Hugh Miller on the publication of his masterly pamphlet. The offer of the editorship was without delay made and accepted, and at the beginning of 1840 Mr. Miller commenced his career in Edinburgh as editor of the *Witness*. His writings in its columns were elaborate essays, characterized by extensive information on public topics, by breadth of view, strong moral earnestness, and high literary finish—qualities which gave a new feature to the Scottish press, and raised the journal to an influential position in the country. Its columns were enriched from time to time by the successive chapters of "The Old Red Sandstone," the materials of which he had accumulated while exploring the ichthyio remains of his native district. The rocks of the old red sandstone had as yet scarcely been accorded the character of a distinct geological system; and no geologist did more to elevate it to the rank it now holds than Hugh Miller. When the British Association met for the first time in Glasgow in 1840, the papers then appearing in the *Witness* were a theme of unqualified admiration to Murchison, Agassiz, Buckland, and other leading geologists, and his beautiful suite of specimens proved equally new and instructive. Dr. Buckland declared that "that wonderful man described these objects with a felicity which made him ashamed of the comparative meagreness and poverty of his own descriptions in the *Bridgewater Treatise*," adding in his fervent manner that "he would give his left hand to possess such powers of description as this man." On the same occasion Agassiz, the greatest living authority on fossil fishes, gave the name of *Pterichthys* Milleri to one of the newly-discovered organisms from Cromarty. The principal works which he afterwards published were the "Cruise of the Betsy," the "Footprints of the Creator," or the "Asterolepis of Stromness," a refutation of the development theory revived in the *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation*; "First Impressions of England and its people," a charming series of descriptive and scientific sketches; "My Schools and Schoolmasters," containing his autobiography till the period of his settlement in Edinburgh; and the "Testimony of the Rocks," his last production, in which he discusses the beauty of geological phenomena upon the Mosaic account of creation. This book was on the eve of issuing from the press when the author became affected by cerebral disease

caused by incessant intellectual toil. The brilliant career of Hugh Miller closed under a dark and mysterious shadow. On the 26th of December, 1856, he was found dead in his study, his chest pierced by the ball of a pistol which he had discharged with his own hand. A note addressed to his wife bore the words, "A fearful dream rises upon me; I cannot bear the horrible thought." The sorrow occasioned by this mournful event was universal, and in Edinburgh was touchingly manifested by the multitudes who attended or who witnessed his funeral. In his native town the memory of Hugh Miller is commemorated by a monument, which, on the suggestion of his warm friend and admirer, Sir Roderick Murchison, has been built of old red sandstone. Hugh Miller's principal works have been republished in America.—W. K.

MILLER, JAMES, a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1703; and educated at Wadham college, Oxford. He entered into holy orders, and in 1744 was presented to the living of Upborne in Dorsetshire, which had been held by his father. He died a few weeks after. Miller was the author of a satirical piece called the "Humours of Oxford;" of the tragedy of "Mahomet," and some other plays; and of several political pamphlets against Sir Robert Walpole.—J. T.

MILLER, JOHANN MARTIN, a German novelist and lyric poet, was born at Ulm in 1750, and died there in 1814. Whilst a student at Göttingen he was a member of the so-called Hainbund, and distinguished himself by his poetic aspirations; in later years he held a professorship in the gymnasium at Ulm. His "Siegwart, eine Klostergeschichte" enjoyed an immense popularity, but at last fell into ridicule for its extreme sentimentality. It was followed by a host of imitations.—K. E.

MILLER, JOSEPH, an actor who flourished in the reign of Queen Anne. To his good playing was due much of the success of Congreve's comedies. There exists a portrait of him in the character of *Sir Joseph Wittol* in Congreve's *Old Bachelor*. His reputation as a jester has been strangely preserved and extended by the publication of a book of jests compiled by John Motley, the author of a *History of Russia* under Peter the Great. The name of Joe Miller has at length become the synonym for a stale joke. The merry actor died in 1738, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Clement Danes, London. His epitaph was written by Stephen Duck.—R. II.

MILLER, JOSEPH, a British engineer, died in the state of Virginia in February, 1860. He was a pupil of Boulton and Watt, and for many years the senior partner of the firm of Miller and Ravenhill, well known for their skill and success in the construction of marine steam-engines. He was a member of the council of the Institution of Civil Engineers.—W. J. M. R.

MILLER, PATRICK, one of the inventors of steam navigation, was a Scottish country gentleman, proprietor of the estate of Dalswinton in Dumfriesshire. For many years he turned his attention to various branches of practical mechanics, and especially to naval architecture and the propulsion of vessels; and in 1787 he published a pamphlet containing a description and drawings of a triple vessel, propelled either by sails or by paddle-wheels revolving in the channels between the vessel's three hulls, those wheels being driven by capstans worked by the strength of men. In the course of the pamphlet occurs the following passage:—"I have also reason to believe that the power of the steam-engine may be applied to work the wheels, so as to give them a quicker motion, and consequently to increase that of the ship. In the course of this summer I intend to make the experiment; and the result, if favourable, shall be communicated to the public." In 1785, 1786, and 1787, he built and experimented upon several small vessels upon the plan described, propelled by sails and by manual power; but was much hampered in their use by a law then in force which regulated the proportion of breadth to length in merchant vessels, and so prevented his adopting the best proportion. His experiments made in a double or twin vessel in the Firth of Forth, on the 2nd of June, 1787, are described in a letter to the council of the Royal Society, dated the 5th December, 1787. She was sixty feet long and fourteen and a half feet broad, and had one paddle-wheel, which, when driven by five men at the capstan, propelled her at a speed of from three and a half to four and a half miles an hour. The merit of having first suggested the use of the steam-engine to Miller as a means of driving his paddle-wheels is claimed by James Taylor, a scholar and a man of science, who in 1785 became tutor to two of Miller's sons, and frequently assisted him in his experiments. In 1788 Miller engaged William Symington

mechanical engineer at the Wanlockhead lead mines, to make a steam-engine capable of driving the two paddle-wheels of a double pleasure-boat which he had on Dalswinton loch, near his mansion. The engine having been finished and fitted in the boat, the first experiment was made on Dalswinton loch in October, 1788, when the boat was propelled at five miles an hour. In 1789 Miller, assisted by Taylor and Symington, built a larger steam-vessel on the same plan, to be used on the Forth and Clyde canal. She was tried in November and December, 1789, but immediately afterwards dismantled by order of Miller; partly because he began at that time to devote his attention chiefly to the care of his estate and the improvement of agriculture, and partly because, as he stated in a letter to Taylor, he had become satisfied that Symington's engine was "the most improper of all steam-engines for giving motion to a vessel." The cause of his coming to that conclusion will be readily understood at the present time. In Symington's engine, such as it was applied to Miller's vessels, the motion was communicated from the pistons to the revolving shafts by a combination of chains, pulleys, and ratchet wheels, producing a jerking and jarring motion fatal at once to economy of power and to durability—the very same defect which had made unavailing the partial success of similar experiments by the Marquis de Jouffroy in 1781 and 1783—(See JOUFFROY D'ABBANS)—and which would have been equally fatal to the practical working of the steam-boat which Jonathan Hulls invented in 1736, had it been tried. That defect was not overcome until Symington in 1801, made wise by former failures, adapted Watt's double-acting engine with its crank to the paddle-wheel, and thus produced the first practical steam-boat, the *Charlotte Dundas*.—(See FULTON, and SYMINGTON; also Woodcroft *On the Origin of Steam Navigation*.) Miller was from 1788 till 1791 the landlord of Burns, who during that time occupied his farm of Ellisland.—W. J. M. R.

MILLER, WILLIAM, General in the service of Peru, was born in 1795 in Kent. Entering the army, he served through the Peninsular war, and in 1817 proceeded to Buenos Ayres to offer his sword to the cause of South American independence. He distinguished himself throughout the struggle, and was one of the two generals by whom, in the absence of Bolívar, the decisive victory of Ayacucho was gained over the Spaniards, 9th December, 1824. He returned to England in 1826. The *Memoirs of General Miller*, by his brother John Miller, published in 1828, is a very instructive contribution to the history of the South American struggle for independence.—F. E.

MILLER, WILLIAM ALLEN, an eminent English chemist, was born at Ipswich in 1817. He studied medicine at the medical school of Birmingham, and took out his degree of M.D. in London. After having been for some time engaged in the laboratory of the celebrated Liebig at Giessen, he became in 1840 demonstrator, and in 1845 professor of chemistry, at King's college, London. In 1851 he was chosen assayer to the bank of England. He was president of the Chemical Society, and one of the vice-presidents of the Royal Society. Miller published "Elements of Chemistry, theoretical and practical," and several memoirs on chemical subjects in the *Philosophical Transactions* and in the *Philosophical Magazine*. He died in 1870.—W. B. d.

MILLER, WILLIAM HALLOWES, F.R.S., an eminent mineralogist and physicist, born in 1805, was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1832 he succeeded Mr. Whewell in the chair of mineralogy in that university. To Mr. Miller we owe a work which forms a new edition of Phillips' *Elementary Introduction to Mineralogy*, and which is considered to be perhaps the most philosophically valuable treatise on the subject in the English language; as also numerous excellent memoirs in the *Philosophical Transactions* and *Philosophical Magazine*. He acted on two commissions appointed by government to restore the standards of weight and measure, the national standards having been lost in the fire which destroyed the houses of parliament in 1834; and the subsequent construction and verification of the new parliamentary standard of weight was entirely effected by him. The standard pound he decided to base on platinum. He became a fellow of the Royal Society in 1838, from 1854 to 1870 acted as its foreign secretary, and in 1870 obtained from its council one of the royal medals in recognition of his distinguished services to mineralogical science and crystallography. He is a corresponding member of the French Institute, and of the Academies of St. Petersburg, Berlin, and other scientific bodies.—W. B. d.

MILLES, JEREMIAH, an English antiquary, born in 1714; died 18th February, 1784. He was a nephew of Thomas Milles, bishop of Waterford, known for his edition of St. Cyril. He entered the church, and in 1762 became dean of Exeter. In 1742 he was admitted a member of the Royal Society, and in 1769 member of the Royal Antiquarian Society. In addition to papers on antiquarian subjects, he published an annotated edition of the poems of Rowley, London, 1782, which he regarded as authentic.—P. E. D.

MILLEVOYE, CHARLES HUBERT, a French poet, born at Abbeville, 24th December, 1782. He began to publish verses when eighteen years of age, and was the author of numerous works. The most successful is entitled "L'amour maternel." He died at Paris, 26th August, 1816.—D. W. R.

MILLIN, AUBIN LOUIS, a French antiquary, born 19th July, 1759; died at Paris, 14th August, 1818. He was first intended for the church, but his passion for science induced him to change his career. He was one of the first to introduce the Linnaean system into France, and he aided in founding the Linnaean Society, of which for a long period he was perpetual secretary. He made a journey to Italy, and was present at Naples in 1812 when the tombs of Canosa were opened. Of these he published a description, and many other works.—P. E. D.

MILLINGEN, JAMES, son of a Dutch merchant settled in London, was born there in 1774, and received his education at Westminster school. Having subsequently removed with his father to Paris, he acted as clerk in a banking-house, and at the same time prosecuted the antiquarian studies which have gained him celebrity. Having been imprisoned for some time as a British subject during the French revolution, he ultimately retired into Italy, and died there in 1845. Among the works published by him may be mentioned his medallic history of Napoleon, "Peintures Antiques, inédites de Vases Grecs," and "Remarks on the State of Learning and the Fine Arts in Britain."—W. B.

MILLOT, CLAUDE FRANÇOIS XAVIER the author of many historical works, was born at Ornans, 5th March, 1726. In early life he was admitted a Jesuit, but afterwards withdrew from the order. In 1768 he obtained a professorship of history at Parma. In 1777 he was admitted a member of the French Academy, and the year following was appointed preceptor to the Duc D'Enghien. He died at Paris in 1785.—D. W. R.

MILLS, CHARLES, whose brief career gave promise of great eminence in historical literature, was born in 1788 at Greenwich, where his father practised as a surgeon. He was intended for the law and articled to an attorney, but abandoned that profession for literature. In 1817 he published "A History of Mohammedanism," which attracted great attention, and reached a second edition in the following year. In 1818 he also published "The History of the Crusades," 2 vols., which in the course of a few years passed through four editions, and was translated into French by M. Paul Tilly, 1836. Mr. Mills, having his attention directed to Italian literature, produced in 1822 an amusing imaginary voyage, written with great spirit, and entitled "The Travels of Theodore Ducas in various countries in Europe at the Revival of Letters and Arts," 2 vols. The first part only of the projected work, that which referred to Italy, was published. At the invitation of the publishers, Messrs. Longman & Co., he contemplated a "History of Rome," which was not, however, proceeded with. His "History of Chivalry," 2 vols., which appeared in 1825, created so much interest that the first edition was sold in a few weeks, and not long before his death he issued a second edition. It led to a friendly correspondence with Sir Walter Scott, as the Theodore Ducas had excited the admiration of Mr. (afterwards Lord) Jeffrey. Mr. Mills died at Southampton on the 9th of October, 1826, at the early age of thirty-eight.—R. H.

MILMAN, HENRY HART, Dean of St. Paul's, historian, poet, and divine, was born in London in 1791, one of the sons of Sir Francis Milman, Bart. From Dr. Burney's well-known school at Greenwich he went to Eton, where he distinguished himself as a maker of verse. On leaving Eton he proceeded to Brasenose college, Oxford, gaining the Newdegate prize for an English poem on the Apollo Belvedere in 1812, and in 1813 the chancellor's prize for a Latin poem on Alexander visiting the tomb of Achilles; in the latter year he took a first class in classics. At Oxford he wrote his tragedy of "Pizarro," which was published soon after he took his first degree. In those days the law of dramatic copyright was more vague than now.

and "Fazio," without the author's leave asked or given, was first acted (as the "Italian Wife") at the Transpontine Surrey. It was afterwards performed at Covent Garden, Miss O'Neill personating the heroine *Bianca*. Mr. Milman entered the church in 1816, and was appointed in 1817 to the vicarage of St. Mary's, Reading, which he retained until 1835. In 1818 he published his "Samor," begun at Eton and completed at Oxford; in 1820 the "Fall of Jerusalem;" and in 1821 the "Martyr of Antioch," "Belshazzar," and "Anne Boleyn," all four dramatic poems. These and other metrical compositions are collected in the editions of his "Poems," published in 1826 and 1840. He was appointed in 1827 to deliver the Bampton lectures, which in the same year was published, according to custom. In 1821 he was elected professor of poetry at Oxford; and when his ten years' term of office was approaching its close, he was induced to seek, for professorial purposes, fresh fields and pastures new in the study of Sanscrit and its literature. The results of these studies were embodied in his lectures, and given to the world in an article in the *Quarterly Review*, to which he contributed, among other papers, a series of essays on the Greek poets. To his exploration of Sanscrit literature we owe the metrical version of "Nala and Damayanta," one of the episodes of the Mahabharata, published in the 1849 edition of his poems. In 1829 he had contributed to the Family Library, and anonymously, a "History of the Jews," and in 1840 appeared his "History of Christianity from the Birth of Christ to the Abolition of Paganism in the Roman Empire." The most laborious and eminent of Mr. Milman's literary performances is his "History of Latin Christianity to the Pontificate of Nicholas V.," 1854. Mr. Milman also edited Gibbon, with notes, and prefixed a "Life of Horace" to the illustrated edition of that poet. Appointed rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and a canon of Westminster in 1835, he became in 1849 dean of St. Paul's. He died in 1868.—F. E.

MILNE, JOSEPH, an eminent actuary and writer on the theory and practice of life assurance, was born in 1776. He was well educated, and became an excellent mathematician and a good linguist. In 1816 he was appointed actuary of the Sun Life Assurance Office, a position the duties of which he performed with distinction for more than thirty years. In 1815 he published his well-known "Treatise on the Valuation of Annuities and Assurances on Lives and Survivorships, on the construction of Tables of Mortality, and on the probabilities and expectations of life, with a variety of new tables." For the various calculations of the actuary Mr. Milne invented a system of notation which was long of very great service, though now in many cases superseded by others. But perhaps the chief merit of his work was the publication and adaptation of the Carlisle Tables of Mortality. Previously the payments for life assurance and annuities had been chiefly framed on and regulated by the old Northampton tables of Dr. Price, which gave for most ages too high a rate of mortality. The consequence was, that life assurance premiums were fixed at too high, and the payments for life annuities at too low a rate. Since the publication of Mr. Milne's work, the Carlisle tables have been adopted by many offices, and the whole subject of the rate of mortality has been investigated anew with great advantage to life assurers.—F. E.

* MILNE-EDWARDS, HENRI, a celebrated French naturalist, was born at Bruges in 1800. His father was an Englishman. He prosecuted his studies in Belgium, and took the degree of doctor of medicine at Paris. He devoted his attention specially to natural science, and in 1838 was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in the room of Frederick Cuvier. He acquired the title of doctor of science, and in 1841 was chosen to fill the chair of entomology at the Garden of plants. In 1844 he became adjunct professor of zoology and comparative physiology. The subject of *materia medica* also engaged his attention, and he was appointed a member of a commission to organize higher schools of pharmacy. He is an officer of the legion of honour, and a member of many scientific societies in Europe. He has contributed articles to many periodicals such as the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, and the *Dictionnaire Classique d'Histoire Naturelle*. Among his writings are "Physiology and Comparative Anatomy of Man and Animals," "Natural History of the Invertebrate," "Elements of Zoology," "Observations on Quercus, Acacia, and Polytrichum," "Anatomie de l'homme," and "Anatomie animale." In 1875 he was made a member of the Académie des Sciences.—J. H. B.

MILNE, JOSEPH, brother of the historian of the

church, was born near Leeds in 1751. Interrupted in his studies by the death of his father, he was then employed at the loom until his brother received him as an usher in the grammar-school of Hull. Going to Cambridge, he was senior wrangler in 1774. Master of Queen's college in 1788, he was twice vice-chancellor, in 1792 and 1809. Becoming intimate with Wilberforce, who introduced him to Pitt, he travelled with them both on the continent about 1787; and he died at the former's house at Kensington Gore, 1st April, 1820. He continued his brother's work, besides writing an essay on human liberty, and various polemical productions.—W. J. P.

MILNER, JOSEPH, the church historian, was born in humble life near Leeds, 2nd January, 1744. He was educated at the free grammar-school of Leeds, and by the kindness of some friends who had observed his talents, he was enabled to enter Catherine hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of A.B. in 1766, and gained the second of the chancellor's gold medals for classical proficiency. He next officiated as assistant in the grammar-school in which he had been educated, and then as a curate at Thorpe Arch, near Tadcaster. It was about 1770 that he became a decided member of the evangelical party. In 1780 he was inducted vicar of North Ferryby, and shortly before his death on 15th November, 1797, he was elected vicar of Hull by the corporation. Besides two volumes of posthumous sermons and other smaller publications, Joseph Milner began to publish a "History of the Church" which was completed by his brother the dean of Carlisle, 1794-1812. The dean also edited a complete edition of his elder brother's works in eight volumes, 1810. Milner's history is not a record of heresies, schism, and persecution, but takes special notice of the life of the church, and the growth of genuine piety within it. Not content with picturing the trunk and branches, it exhibits also the core.—J. E.

* MILNES, RICHARD MONCKTON, Baron Houghton, poet and politician, was born in 1809. He was the son and heir of the late Mr. Robert Pemberton Milnes of Freynton hall, Yorkshire, the representative of an old and opulent Yorkshire family. Educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1831, Lord Houghton made his debut in literature by the publication in 1834 of "Memorials of a Tour in some parts of Greece, chiefly poetical," and in 1837 he entered the house of commons as member for Pontefract, which he continued to represent till he was made a peer in 1863, under the title of Baron Houghton. His second volume of poetry, "Memorials of a Residence on the Continent, and historical poems," was published in 1838—the year also of the appearance of his "Poems of Many Years," of which the grace, delicacy, and thoughtfulness were immediately recognized by critics and a select section of the reading public. Of his other volumes of poetry (which has been freely contributed to periodicals and annuals), the most noticeable is his "Palm Leaves," 1844—a musical reflex of what is most attractive and venerable in Eastern life and thought, and in every way contrasting with such works as the *Orientales* of Victor Hugo. In prose, Lord Houghton has contributed to the *Westminster and Edinburgh Reviews*, and published several political pamphlets. His principal prose work is his genial and sympathetic biography of an ill-fated brother-poet, "The Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of John Keats," 1848. He entered the house of commons as one of the followers of Sir Robert Peel; and like some of the most distinguished of them, subsequently ranged himself under the banner of a conservative liberalism. He was a pretty frequent speaker in the house of commons, with most effect on social questions, or on those which connect themselves with the growth of freedom on the continent. In a graceful epigraph to one of his volumes of poetry, Lord Houghton defined his own relation to his contemporaries as such that men of all parties, and even, it is said, of all classes, "their neutral way to his seclusion found." His "Monographs, personal and social," were published in 1873.—F. E.

MILLO, TITUS ANSELMUS, a name famous in Roman history, was tribune of the people in 57 B.C. He was then much in debt, being a man of riotous and profligate life; and with the hope of obtaining some lucrative office in the state, he attached himself to the party of Pompey. Under his influence he took a prominent part in obtaining Cicero's recall from exile, and in other public measures. To secure the favour of the populace, he exhibited addition games of unusual magnificence, 54 B.C. He also set up a band of gladiators as a body-guard, and frequent conflicts took place between these wretches and the

opponents of Milo. In 58 B.C. he was a candidate for the consulship, but his career was cut short by the murder of Clodius, January, 52 B.C. Milo was brought to trial for this offence in April, 52 B.C., and though defended by Cicero, was condemned. He withdrew into exile to Marseilles. Here he remained until Cæsar's invasion of Italy, upon which he expected to be recalled from banishment. But he was especially exempted by Cæsar from the benefit of the amnesty to political exiles, published by him in 49 B.C. In 48 B.C. Cælius the prætor, who was trying to organize a revolution against Cæsar during his absence from Italy, invited Milo to join him. The latter, deeply offended with Cæsar, readily consented; and, having appeared in Campania, got together a small force of rustics and gladiators, with whom he professed to be acting on behalf of the sons of Pompey. Meeting with little success in Campania, he proceeded into Lucania, where he was slain in an attempt to seize the town of Cosa.—G.

MILORADOVITCH, MICHAEL, Count, a Russian general, was born at St. Petersburg in 1770. He entered the guards as a cadet at the age of ten, and went through various campaigns under Suwarrow and others until he attained the rank of major-general in 1799. He became lieutenant-general in 1805, and commanded a division at the battle of Ansterlitz. In 1808 he forced the Turks to raise the siege of Bucharest. In the campaign of 1812 he held an important command, and did good service to his country. At the battle of Leipsic he commanded the Russian and Prussian reserves. On his return home he was appointed governor of Kieff, and in 1819 governor of St. Petersburg. In this latter capacity he was engaged in quelling the mutiny of the troops which broke out on the accession of the Emperor Nicholas in 1825, when he was killed by a pistol shot as he was addressing the mutineers and endeavouring to recall them to their allegiance.—R. H.

MILTIADES, the Athenian general, was a man of noble family, claiming descent from Æacus, and belonging to the high aristocracy of Athens. He is first mentioned in history as being sent out by Hippias, about 518 B.C. to the Thracian Chersonese, to govern the Athenian colony which had been established there by his uncle, also named Miltiades, with whom he is sometimes confounded. Here he married Hegesipyle, the daughter of Olorus, a Thracian prince, and took into his pay a body of Thracian mercenaries. He is said, moreover, to have acted despotically in regard to his fellow-citizens, as might indeed be expected from his connection with the Pisistratids. As governor of the Chersonese he was summoned to accompany the Persian king, Darius, in his Scythian expedition, and was with the other Ionians placed in charge of the bridge over the Danube by which the Persian host was to return from Scythia. According to Herodotus, Miltiades strongly urged the Greeks to break down the bridge, and thus leave the Persians to be destroyed by the Scythians, from whom they were flying. But Histieus, the Ionian tyrant of Miletus, persuaded them to maintain the bridge for the Persians, lest, if the Persian power were destroyed, the authority of the Ionian despots in their own cities might be overthrown, since it was mainly dependent on Persian influence. His counsels prevailed, and the patriotic advice of Miltiades was rejected. Such is the statement of Herodotus, and it is supported by strong evidence. A doubt, however, has been thrown on it on the following ground:—The Scythian expedition of Darius seems to have taken place about 515 B.C., and Herodotus speaks of Miltiades as remaining in his government at the Chersonese till after the suppression of the Ionic revolt, about 496 B.C. Now it seems very unlikely that the Persians, who during the most of this time were supreme in Thrace, should allow Miltiades, after his conduct at the Danube, to remain unmolested in the Chersonese. Perhaps the most probable explanation is that of Mr. Grote, viz., that Herodotus is correct in the account which he gives of the conduct of Miltiades in the Scythian expedition, but that he is mistaken in supposing him to have subsequently continued for a long time undisturbed by the Persians in the Chersonese. However this may be, the only other circumstance of importance in the life of Miltiades known to us during this period is his conquest of Lemnos and Imbros, which he reduced under the dominion of Athens at some time during the Ionic revolt. The extinction of that revolt threatened him with ruin; so that when the Phœnician fleet in the summer following the capture of Miletus made the threatening appearance in the Hellespont, he was forced to escape rapidly to Athens from the Chersonese, where he was then living, with his immediate friends and property, and a small squadron of five ships. One of his ships in which was his eldest son, Metiochus, fell into the hands of the Persians. At Athens he was brought to trial for his alleged despotism in the Chersonese, but was honourably acquitted; his reputation as conqueror of Lemnos having probably disposed the people in his favour. His return to Athens probably took place in 494 B.C. His son Metiochus was carried to Susa, and treated with liberality and kindness by Darius. In 490 B.C., the year of the invasion under Datis, Miltiades was chosen one of the ten Athenian generals. Pausanias charges him with having persuaded the Athenians to put to death the Persian heralds who came to demand their submission, but this is not supported by Herodotus. It was mainly through the urgency of Miltiades that the Athenian generals were induced to attack Datis, and that the victory of Marathon was gained. On that day Miltiades was first in command, and his name is inseparably connected with the glory of that memorable event. The Athenians and their allies numbered only about ten thousand men, while the barbarians were at least ten times as numerous. This, too, was the first decisive victory gained by the Greeks over the Persians, and first taught them to look with calm superiority on the vast numbers of an oriental army. The Persian fleet sailed round after this defeat to attack Athens; but Miltiades with great promptitude brought back the army at once to its defence; and the Persians, disappointed, sailed away to the Cyclades. Here the prosperity and glory of Miltiades is abruptly ended. He persuaded the Athenians soon after that victory to intrust to him a fleet of seventy ships, without their even knowing for what purpose the fleet was designed. He proceeded to attack the island of Paros, for the object of gratifying a private animosity. His efforts were unsuccessful; and after receiving a dangerous injury in the leg, he was compelled to raise the siege and return to Athens, where he was impeached by Xanthippus, the father of Pericles, for having deceived the people as to the expedition. He was condemned to pay a fine of fifty talents, and not being able to raise the sum, was thrown into prison, where he soon after died of his wound. The fine was afterwards paid by his son, Cimon. After his death, a monument was erected to his memory by the Athenians on the field of Marathon.—G.

MILTON, JOHN, the chief of our English poets, by universal admission, out of the drama, and the author of the first of christian if not of all epics, was born in London on the 9th of December, 1608, o.s., at the house of his father of the same names, distinguished by the sign of the Spread Eagle (which was the armorial bearing of his family), in Bread Street, then as now one of the openings leading down to the river from Cheapside, in the very heart, therefore, of the city, almost under Bow-bells and within the shadow of St. Paul's. In Bread Street, too, was the famous Mermaid tavern of Ben Jonson and Shakespeare. Miltons appear to have been sparingly scattered in the sixteenth and preceding centuries over all the country immediately to the west of Middlesex. The father of the poet is supposed to have been the elder of the two sons of a John, or perhaps rather Richard, Milton, under-ranger of the forest of Shotover, in the parish of Holton or Halton in Oxfordshire, about five miles to the east of the city of Oxford. He was probably born in or about 1564, the year in which Shakespeare was born. It is matter of dispute to which of the two religions, the old or the new, Milton's father belonged; but there is no doubt that the under-ranger, like one man in every three in England at that date, still held to the faith of his ancestors. He was, indeed, so zealous a Romanist, that upon finding an English Bible, we are told, in his eldest son's chamber, and ascertaining from him that he had become a convert to protestantism, he disinherited the young man. Upon this the latter, who is stated to have previously been at Christ Church, Oxford, proceeded to London, where by the help of a friend, who was perhaps of that profession, he was enabled without serving an apprenticeship to set up as what was then called a scrivener, that is, a sort of law stationer, who, however, in addition to the business of his shop, acted both as a conveyancer and as a banker. The company of scriveners, or writers of the court letter, of the city of London, we believe, no longer exists; but it was in no flourishing a state in the time of the elder Milton that in the year 1616 it obtained a new incorporation by royal charter, being then, the charter declares, more numerous than ever, and engaged in affairs of great moment and trust. It may be remembered that the poet Gray's father

too, was of this profession. The disinherited but well educated son of the under-ranger, whose first step in life had evinced such integrity and high principle, as well as so much decision of character, prospered as was to have been expected, and acquired in time, Aubrey informs us, "a plentiful estate." Everything, indeed, that has been recorded of his after life bespeaks his easy circumstances, and, we may add, also the liberal way in which he lived, and his generous expenditure of the sufficient means with which heaven had blessed him. He retained in his new social position the refined tastes of his early culture. He was something of a poet, and as a musical composer ranked among the most eminent of his day. Evidently there was the germ in him of much both of the moral and of the intellectual nature of his son; and from first to last, throughout the whole space of nearly forty years that they were permitted to spend together, he seems to have seen in that son another and brighter self, who, it might be hoped, would do more than make up to him for the way in which his own academical career had been cut short. If we suppose his conversion to protestantism to have taken place when he was about one or two and twenty, he would have some fourteen or fifteen years to establish himself in his profession before he married, probably about the year 1600. As we know only the family name of his mother, who was a Haughton by birth, although she was a Mrs. Jeffrey, widow, when his father married her; so it is only the christian name of his wife that is certainly known; but there is every reason to believe that she was a Sarah Bradshaw. The modern accounts that would have her to have been a Jefferys, or Haughton, or Caston, seem to have none of them anything to rest upon. She brought her husband six sons and daughters, but only three of them grew up:—Anne, the second horn, who in 1624 became the wife of Edward Philips of the crown office in chancery; John, who was next to her; and Christopher, who came last of all, in 1615, and who, having been bred to the law, took the opposite side to his brother in the contest between the crown and the parliament, at length professed himself a papist, and was eventually made a justice of the common pleas and knighted by James II., but was superseded on account of his age and infirmities some months before the Revolution. Milton describes his mother in the "Defensio Secunda" as a most excellent woman, and particularly known for her charities in the neighbourhood. But it may have been from her that he inherited that weakness of constitution which, as he tells us, showed itself in frequent headaches from his twelfth year, as well as the dimness of eyesight which he himself ascribes to his habit of sitting up at his studies when young usually till midnight, and which ended in total blindness. "She had very weak eyes," Aubrey records, "and used spectacles presently after she was thirty years old," whereas her husband's sight was so good that "he read without spectacles at eighty-four." A curious relation of parallelism or conversy may be traced in some things between the early biography of Milton and that of another of our poets, Pope, who may be regarded as the head of the school which is the most opposite or unlike to his. Pope, whose birth dates exactly eighty years after that of Milton, was also London-born, and his father likewise had been disinherited for changing his religion, only that it was not from Romanism to protestantism, but the other way. He too after this made a good fortune in business. So again in Pope's case it seems to have been his mother that had the good constitution, and his father the bad one. The poet expressly attributes his personal deformity, which made his life a long disease, to the latter, who managed, nevertheless, to attain the age of seventy-five; but his wife lived to that of ninety-three, notwithstanding a liability to headaches which her son speaks of having derived from her. Milton is supposed to have been born when his father was about forty-four; Pope was born when his was forty-six. Pope was an only child; Milton may be fairly presumed to have all along held almost the place of an only son in his father's hopes, if not also in his heart. Both were miracles of precocity; and each, remarkably enough, seems to have had in his father, making his prosperous way through life along a path far enough, apparently, from any high region of the intellectual, not only one who made the training of his son in literature a first object, but an encourager, and even to some extent a director, in the employment of that special talent with which both were so largely endowed by nature. At a very early age Pope used to be set by his father to make English verses, and when they did not satisfy him the old linen-merchant would say, "These are not good rhymes," and send him back to new-

turn them. Even in the method of their education there was something of the same spirit, though the form was different. Both, at least after they had been fairly introduced to books, were very much left to themselves, and allowed to take their own course without either direction, advice, or any other kind of interference—undoubtedly the wisest and best plan that could have been followed with minds such as theirs. The results, indeed, were very different in the two cases; but, if Milton became the most learned of poets, Pope too had quite enough of learning for his own purpose. They differed in that matter as the mind and the poetry of the one differed from those of the other in their entire nature. Yet in some things they might perhaps have been more like one another, if they had had the same opportunities and the same cultivation. Milton's father made him a proficient in music, and Pope, in another age, grew up without acquiring any musical science; but he had the natural gift of so melodious a voice that his friends used to call him the little nightingale. Milton's voice was also remarkable for its sweetness. Finally, both Milton and Pope had the rare and great happiness—as G8the and Brougham have had in our own day—of seeing the afternoon and evening of one parent's life made bright and proud by their renown. As Milton's father died in 1647 in his son's house in London, so Pope's mother closed her eyes in 1738 in her son's house in Twickenham. The parent and the son had been little separated through life in either case.

The earliest express notice we have of young Milton is a memorandum of Aubrey's to the effect that in 1619, when he was ten years old, he had his picture taken and was already a poet, or at least a writer of verse. The portrait, dated 1618, still exists, an oil-painting believed to be by Cornelius Jansen, who had then just come over from his native Amsterdam, and, having established himself in Blackfriars, immediately found as much employment as he could take in painting portraits at five broad pieces a head. Of his earliest education Milton himself says in one of his tracts ("The Reason of Church Government," published in 1641):—"I had, from my first years, by the ceaseless diligence and care of my father (whom God recompense) been exercised to the tongues and some sciences, as my age would suffer, by sundry masters and teachers, both at home and at the schools." One of his tutors at this time, commemorated by his illustrious pupil in a Latin elegiac poem addressed to him some years afterwards under the name of Thomas Junius, was Thomas Young, a native of Perthshire, and an alumnus of the university of St. Andrews, who in the latter part of his life was well known as a puritan divine. But before 1620 the boy had commenced his public education by being sent to the neighbouring school of St. Paul's, then as still one of the most distinguished of the London seminaries, and here he remained till he went to college in 1625. He was admitted a pensioner (the rank commonly assumed by the sons of gentlemen) of Christ's college, Cambridge, on the 12th of February in that year. He has himself preserved and printed metrical versions of two of the psalms (the 114th and 136th), which he states were done by him at fifteen years old. These are the earliest specimens of his poetry that we have, and the second in particular may be regarded as giving some promise of what he was to become. His Cambridge life extends to July, 1632, when he left with his degree of M.A. The record of his seven years' course at the university consists almost exclusively of the succession of his compositions in Latin and English verse; but these show better than any thing else could, do both his progress in poetic skill and his general growth of mind. Among them are his fine poem, the first in which his genius shines unmistakably forth, "On the Death of a Fair Infant" (said to have been his sister's child), assigned by himself to his seventeenth year; his Latin elegies on the bishops of Winchester (Andrews) and Ely (Felton), both of the same date: a Latin poem on the Gunpowder Plot, dated 1626; several Latin elegiac epistles to his old master Young, his former schoolfellow Charles Diodati, and others, in 1627 and subsequent years; his College Vacation Exercise, containing the remarkable address to his native language, in his nineteenth year; his great "Hymn on the Nativity," composed in 1629; his "Ode on the Circumcision," and the pieces entitled "The Passion," "On Time," "At a Solemn Music," all ascribed, as well as the epitaph on Shakespeare, to the following year; his epitaphs on Hobson the university carrier and on the Marchioness of Winchester, in 1631; and, finally, in 1632, his sonnet on having completed his twenty-third year. It has been conjectured that the course of Milton's college life did not run quite smooth

throughout, and there is some reason for suspecting that he did not get on well with his first tutor, the Rev. William Chappell, the same who was afterwards promoted by the patronage of Laud first to the office of provost of Trinity college, Dublin, then to the bishopric of Cork, and who is thought by some to be the author of "The Whole Duty of Man." Aubrey has even left it on record that the great coming opponent of monarchy and episcopacy was actually subjected to the indignity of personal chastisement at the hands of the future Laudian. It is known that, at any rate, he was after his first year transferred, somewhat irregularly it would seem, to another tutor, Mr. Nathaniel Tovey. But all this, it is evident, soon blew over and was forgotten. Milton has himself, in a tract published in 1642, explicitly contradicted the charge that he had been expelled from the university; and in his "Defensio Secunda," 1652, he thus sums up the history of his whole residence at Cambridge (to adopt Mr. Masson's literal rendering of the passage):—"There for seven years I studied the learning and arts wont to be taught, far from all vice and approved by all good men, even till, having taken what they call the master's degree, and that with praise, I . . . of my own accord went home, leaving even a sense of my loss among most of the fellows of my college, by whom I had in no ordinary degree been regarded."

He had undoubtedly when he quitted college made up his mind against entering the church—"the church, to whose service," he says in one of his tracts, "by the intentions of my parents and friends, I was destined of a child." And his father, apparently, was soon brought to assent to this abandonment of the young man's original views. The scrivener had by this time retired from business, and the family were residing in a country house they had taken in the quiet little village of Horton in Buckinghamshire. Here Milton passed the next five years in all the luxury of perfect literary leisure. "At my father's country residence," he writes in the "Defensio Secunda," "whither he had retired in his old age, I, with every advantage of leisure, spent a complete holiday in turning over the Greek and Latin writers; not but that sometimes I exchanged the country for the town, either for the purpose of buying books, or for that of learning something new in mathematics or in music, in which sciences I then delighted." It was in this interval that he produced, among other compositions, his exquisite companion pieces of "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso," his "Arcades," and his "Comus." He lost his mother in the beginning of April, 1637; she lies under a stone, on which her name and the date are still to be read, laid flat on the floor of the chancel of Horton church. In August of the same year occurred the death, at the age of twenty-five, of his friend Edward King, son of Sir John King the Irish secretary, lost at sea off the coast of Wales in crossing to Ireland, the subject of his "Lycidas," the most melodious and brilliant of lamentations. Soon after this, as he tells us himself in the continuation of the passage last quoted, being desirous of seeing foreign lands, and especially Italy, he made arrangements to go abroad with one servant, having, as he expresses it, by entreaty obtained his father's consent. Mr. Masson has found reason for believing that the marriage of his younger brother in all probability took place a short time before this; and that the young couple (Christopher was only three-and-twenty, and had not yet been called to the bar), having nothing so far as appears, sought and found a home in the first instance in the house at Horton, so that the old man, when his eldest son set out on his continental tour, would not be left alone.

Milton was abroad from April, 1638, till July or August, 1639. Staying only a few days in Paris, where, however, he met Grotius, he proceeded to Italy by the way of Nice, and visited successively Genoa, Leghorn, Pisa, and Florence, where he spent the months of August and September and made the acquaintance of Galileo; thence he went on by the way of Siena to Rome, and then, after staying there about six weeks, to Naples, where he was towards the end of the year when he received the news of the great movements in Scotland that had followed upon the proceedings of the general assembly held at Glasgow in November, and immediately determined to return to England, foregoing his original intention of extending his travels to Greece. He spent two months more, however, on his way back in Rome, and about the same time in a second visit to Florence; and then, making a circuit by Lucen, Bologna, and Ferrara to Venice, returned westwards by Verona, Milan, and Geneva, whence he took his way directly home through France by Lyons and Paris. With great advantages of person, in addition to his genius and

accomplishments, Milton won the admiration of the Italian literati wherever he appeared. He has himself handed down to us some of the poetical encomiums addressed to him, which in one of his English prose tracts he remarks were such as "the Italian is not forward to bestow on men of this side the Alps." At the same time he had never consulted his safety by a cowardly concealment of his opinions, or sought either his own gratification or the applause of others by any unworthy compliances. "I again take God to witness," he says in the "Defensio Secunda," "that in all those places, where so many things are considered lawful, I lived sound and untouched from all profligacy and vice, having this thought perpetually with me, that, though I might escape the eyes of men, I certainly could not the eyes of God." It was not merely in the fervour of poetic inspiration that some seven or eight years before this he had written, in the solemn close of his sonnet, of the talent wherewith he had been intrusted by heaven—

"All is if I have grace to use it so,
As ever in my great Task-master's eye."

Up to this time, when he had reached his thirty-second year, Milton does not appear, as Mr. Masson remarks, to have earned a penny for himself. He had, doubtless, wasted nothing; but the necessary expenses of an education, a better than which he could not have had if he had been born a prince, had all been defrayed on a handsome scale, and therefore, we may presume, without grudging, by his father, although the kind old man, it is to be feared, had also at the same time to bear the burden of the maintenance of his second son with his wife and an increasing family. In these circumstances Milton proceeded to enter upon a course of life for himself by hiring apartments in St. Bride's Church Yard, Fleet Street, London, in the house of a tailor named Russell, and there undertaking the education of his sister's two sons, little boys of ten and nine years of age. In a year's time, we are told, he made them able to interpret a Latin author at sight. Soon after he removed to a larger house in Aldersgate Street, situated in a garden, and there received more pupils, the sons of some of his friends. But it was not for this that he had been irresistibly drawn home by the first distinct sounds of the great awakening and uprising that was about to shake his native land. The course of proceedings which ended in the overthrow of the established order both of the church and of the state had not been well begun by the Long parliament, when Milton threw himself into the fray by the publication of an attack upon episcopacy in a tract entitled "Of Reformation, in two books." This was followed the same year by another treatise entitled "Of Prelatical Episcopacy," in reply to Bishop Hall and Archbishop Usher; and that by a third, of a more elaborate character than either of its predecessors, entitled "The Reason of Church Government urged against Prelaty, in two books." Another piece in the same strain entitled "An Apology for Smectymnus"—that is, a defence of a pamphlet published by Edmund Calamy, his old tutor Thomas Young, and other three puritan ministers, who had assumed that designation from the initials of their names—followed the next year. But in 1643 he married; and, although it is not usual for authors to be regulated in their choice of subjects by such a circumstance, this event speedily both gave a new direction to his studies and furnished him with a new topic for his pen. His wife was Mary, daughter of Richard Powell, a landed gentleman who lived at Forest Hill, near Milton's ancestral Shotover, in Oxfordshire. Strange as it seems, it was a royalist family with which the fierce anti-churchman thus connected himself. The result was that the lady soon got tired of the little gaiety and amusement she found in her husband's house, and, having been permitted by him to pay a visit to her father, refused to return. Milton took his course at once with characteristic decision. He forthwith published, in the course of the years 1644 and 1645, four successive treatises in assertion of the right of a husband to divorce his wife of his own authority, whether for adultery or simply for desertion. Nor did he stop here. He actually proceeded, we are assured, to pay his addresses to another lady, described as of great wit and beauty, the daughter of a Dr. Davies. This, however, effectually alarmed his wife or her friends; and, a meeting having been brought about between them, at which she fell upon her knees and begged his forgiveness, Milton, who was less stern in nature than in principle, was easily induced to take her back. She continued to live with him till her death, in childhood, probably in 1653: having borne him three daughters, who

all survived him, besides a son who died in infancy (as Shakespeare also, it may be recollected, while he left two daughters, lost his only son in boyhood). Milton, however, married again in 1656; but this second wife, Mary, daughter of a Captain Woodcock of Hackney, to whom he appears to have been fondly attached, died likewise in child-bed within a year. He has commemorated her in one of his sonnets. The infant, a daughter, soon followed its mother. Finally, about the year 1664 he married a third wife, Elizabeth, daughter of a Cheshire gentleman, Sir Edward Minshull, who survived him.

But Milton's domestic world was neither his only nor his chief one. For the greater part of the busy twenty years of the civil war and the Commonwealth, although he never was a member of the government, or sat in parliament, or held a commission in the army, he was one of the most active of public men, and one of the most efficient ministers of the new political system which had supplanted for the time the old monarchy of England. It might almost be said that what Cromwell was with his conquering sword, he was with his sharp and ever ready pen. Who else is to be named with the one, any more than with the other? For yet a little longer, indeed, we find him still occupied in part with his pupils and his teaching schemes. In 1644 he published a Tractate on Education in the form of a letter to his friend Mr. Samuel Hartlib; and in the same year, having some time before been joined by his father, he removed to a larger house in Barbican, the rooms in which, however, were soon all occupied, not only by an increased resort of boarders, but by numerous relations of his wife, to whom in the ruin of their party he was, notwithstanding all that had happened, generous enough to give shelter. It was in this year, too, that he produced his noble "Areopagitica, a speech to the parliament of England for the liberty of unlicensed printing." In 1645, also, he gave to the world a collection of all his pieces in verse, both English and Latin, anticipating, so it might seem, that his countrymen and himself would probably have other work on hand than either the writing or the reading of poetry for some years to come. In 1647, having now lost his aged father, and some of his other inmates having left him, he removed to a smaller house in Holborn, opening from the back into Lincoln's Inn Fields, still, however, taking with him a few scholars. But immediately after the execution of the king in January, 1649, we have him again flaming in the front of the battle, with his "Tenure of kings and magistrates, proving that it is lawful, and hath been held so through all ages, for any who have the power, to call to account a tyrant or wicked king; and, after due conviction, to depose and put him to death." Forthwith, on the 18th of March, it is referred by the council of state to a committee "to speak with Mr. Milton to know whether he will be employed as secretary for the foreign tongues;" and two days after it is ordered that he be taken into the service of the council in that capacity. So here is at last an end of his school-mastering. He now removed in the first instance to apartments in the house of a person of the name of Thomson, next door to the Bull-head tavern at Charing Cross, and opening into Spring Gardens; but on the 19th of November it is ordered that "Mr. Milton shall have the lodgings that were in the hands of Sir John Hippeley in Whitehall;" and on the 14th of June in the following year "that Mr. Milton shall have a warrant to the trustees and contractors for the sale of the king's goods for the furnishing of his lodging at Whitehall with some hangings." From his apartments in Whitehall or Scotland Yard, however, where his son, who was named John, was born and died, he removed in June, 1651, to what his nephew, Philips, describes as "a pretty garden-house in Petty France in Westminster, next door to the Lord Scudamore's, opening into St. James' Park"—the same house, we believe, in what is now called Queen Square, which was for many years inhabited by the late Jeremy Bentham. Here Milton continued to reside till within a few weeks of the Restoration. His official position, however, did not remain exactly the same during the whole of this time. Several renewals of his appointment are recorded in the books of the council; but in 1655 it is directed that his salary of £288 should be henceforth commuted into a pension for life of £150, and from this date his duties appear to have been divided with a colleague. He had been attacked by a threatening of blindness so early as the year 1644; his right eye continued to serve him for some time after he lost the use of the other; but at last in 1654 he found himself in utter darkness.

No government secretary in any country, it may be safely affirmed, ever rendered such service to his employers as was rendered by Milton. His first publication was a large quarto volume in English entitled "Eikonoklastes," in reply to the famous Eikon Basilike attributed to the deceased king. It appeared in the latter part of 1649. Then followed, in the beginning of the year 1651, his Defence for the English People, in Latin, in reply to Salmasius—"Defensio pro Populo Anglicano contra Claudii Salmasii Defensionem Regiam"—in another quarto; and this was followed in 1654, after he had become quite blind, by his Second Defence—"Defensio Secunda pro Populo Anglicano contra infamem libellum cui titulus, Regii Sanguinis Clamor adversus Parricidas Anglicanos." The real author of the publication to which this Second Defence is a reply was the Rev. Peter du Moulin, afterwards prebendary of Canterbury, although Milton supposes it to have been a certain Alexander More. He had besides previously corrected to the extent of half rewriting a Latin reply published in 1652 by John Philips, the younger of his two nephews, to another royalist writer whom he took for Bishop (afterwards Archbishop) Bramhall, but whom Mr. Todd has shown to have been really an obscure clergyman called John Rowland. Nor did his occasional services cease with his full salary and sole tenure of his appointment. "We have proof," says Todd, "that long after the date of April, 1655, his matchless pen was officially required, and was ready. Witness his elegant and feeling letters in the name of the Protector throughout that year and the three following; and, if such splendid evidence of his talents thus publicly employed had been wanting, he is also found, after the death of Oliver, remunerated for his services, which then had been divided with those of Andrew Marvell, as before they had been with those of Philip Meadows, not with the reduced sum of £150, but with that of £200." There are also other letters written by Milton, in 1658 and 1659, in the name of the Protector Richard. And to all this, and possibly much more official work, must be added several publications on his own account in the last days of the fast dissolving political system which he had laboured so earnestly to uphold:—"A Treatise of Civil Power in Ecclesiastical Causes," in 1659; "Considerations touching the likeliest means to remove Hirelings out of the church," and "A Letter to a Friend concerning the Ruptures of the Commonwealth," the same year; and in the next year, 1660, first, a Letter to Monk entitled "The present means and brief declaration of a free commonwealth, easy to be put in practice and without delay;" then, when the fondly-worshipped vision must have all but faded from almost every eye save the writer's own, whose mystic light was all from within, "The ready and easy way to establish a free commonwealth, and the excellence thereof compared with the inconveniences and dangers of readmitting kingship in this nation. The author, J. M." The advertisement of this last pamphlet may still be read in the *Mercureius Politicus* (the parliamentary newspaper) of the 8th of March, accompanied with a list of typographical errata which had been left unnoticed in the pamphlet itself, "by reason of the printer's haste." There was, indeed, no time to lose.

The Restoration, of course, stripped Milton both of office and pension. There is a tradition that it was thought prudent to get up a mock-funeral for him in the apprehensions that were felt for his safety. It is certain that he had to hide himself for a time in a friend's house in Bartholomew Close. But in about three months after the king's return the act of indemnity not only secured to him and others impunity for the past, but in his case did not even encumber the boon of life and liberty with any incapacitation for the future. In addition to having some powerful friends in the new government, he is said to have been mainly indebted for the leniency he experienced to the intercession of Sir William Davenant, who, ten years before, when he had fallen into the hands of the parliamentary party, had in like manner been saved through Milton's interest. Upon being obliged to leave the residence which he had occupied while he held the office of secretary to the late government, he had in the first instance retreated to a small house in Holborn, near Red Lion Fields (now Red Lion Square); but this he soon exchanged for one in Jewin Street, not far from his old abode in Aldersgate. The true old London to the east of St. Paul's, in which he had first seen the light, seems always to have had an attraction for him; and it so happened that he was also to lay his bones there. He was far, however, as yet from feeling that he was done with

this world. On the contrary, rising from the midst of his ruined fortunes, he set himself, late with him as the hour was, and deep beyond that of night as was the darkness that had fallen upon him, to rear as it were a new life, with as high a spirit as if he had been still in the bright morning of his days. He returned, not perhaps, for all that he had lost, without some sense of release and restoration, to the beloved studies of his youth. So early as in 1661 we have him bringing out a little treatise on the elements of Latin grammar. But the work of which his mind was full was already his great epic, by which in all future time he was to be chiefly known. Aubrey states that "Paradise Lost" had been begun about two years before the Restoration; and according to the same authority it was finished about three years after that event. It was certainly completed in 1665, when it was shown by Milton to his young friend Ellwood the quaker, at Chalfont St. Giles, in Buckinghamshire, whither he had retired with his family from the great plague of that year to a house which Ellwood had taken for him. It was not published, however, till 1667, when it appeared in a small quarto, divided into ten books. There are copies of the same original edition dated 1668 and 1669. The poem first appeared as we now have it, in twelve books, in the second edition published in octavo in 1674; the alteration having been effected by the division of the original seventh and tenth books. Milton made over to his publishers the right of bringing out three successive editions of fifteen hundred copies each for £5 in hand, and further payments of the same amount on the sale of thirteen hundred copies of each edition. He himself, under this agreement, received only £10 in all; his widow would receive £5 more on the second edition after his death; and she made over the entire remainder of her right over the work for another sum of £8 after the publication of the third edition in 1678.

Shortly before leaving town for Chalfont, Milton had made the last of his many changes of residence in London by removing to a house in Artillery Walk, leading to Bunhill Fields. But he certainly began his "Paradise Regained," the subject of which was suggested to him by a remark of Ellwood's, while he was still in the country, if he did not even finish it there. It was published along with his "Samson Agonistes" in 1671. In the preceding year he had given to the world, in a quarto volume, a "History of Britain," coming down to the Norman conquest, in six books, four of them, however, written before his appointment as secretary; and also a treatise on logic in Latin, "Artis Logice Plenior Institutio, ad P. Rami methodum condamnata." In 1673 he brought out a quarto volume entitled "Of True Religion, Heresy, Schism, Toleration, and what best means may be used against the growth of Popery;" and in 1674, in duodecimo, a collection of his letters to his friends in Latin and of some of his academical exercises, "Epistolarum Familiarium Liber Unus," &c. He had besides prepared for the press—bringing together, as he states, "with no cursory pains what was scattered in many volumes"—a "Brief History of Moscovia, and of other less known countries lying eastward of Russia as far as Cathay;" it appeared in duodecimo in 1682. His Latin State-letters, written in the name of the parliament and of Oliver and Richard Cromwell, were very incorrectly published in 1676; but a new edition of them was brought out for the Camden Society by Mr. W. Douglas Hamilton in 1859, from a transcript prepared under Milton's own direction, which had been found some years before in the State-paper Office. This collection is to be distinguished from another of "Original Letters and Papers of State addressed to Oliver Cromwell from 1649 to 1658, found among the political collections of Mr. John Milton," which was edited by Mr. John Nickolls in a thin folio in 1748. Much of his time also had for many years been employed upon two works of great labour—the one a Latin dictionary on an extensive scale, of which "three large folios, digested into an alphabetical order," though, it would appear, without having been brought to a state in which they could be sent to the press, were left by him at his death, and afforded important assistance to the editors of the Cambridge dictionary of 1898; the other a complete system of Christian theology in Latin, the manuscript of which, extending to between seven and eight hundred quarto pages, was in 1825 discovered in the State-paper Office by the late Mr. Lemon, and which two years after was by direction of his majesty, George IV., brought out in a magnificent quarto edited by the Rev. Charles Sumner, now bishop of Winchester, under the title of "J. Miltoni Angli de Doctrina Christiana libri duo

posthumi," and accompanied in another quarto volume by an English translation with notes, of which a second edition in two volumes octavo appeared in 1852-53.

Thus did the unconquerable spirit of the man keep the resolution and the promise which he had announced to the world many years before, when, in his "Reason of Church Government," 1641, he spoke of labour and study as being what he took to be his portion in this life, and, while piously acknowledging that the accomplishment of his intentions lay with a power above his own, added—"But that none hath by more studious ways endeavoured, and with more unwearied spirit that none shall, that I dare almost aver of myself, as far as life and free leisure will extend." He had by his poetry alone, if there had been nothing more, and especially by his great epic, conferred upon his country and his native language that which might be compared with what a richer and warmer sunshine would be in the natural world. Our English poetry, without his poetry, would be without half of what makes its highest glory and renown.

Milton's death took place at his house in Bunhill Fields on Sunday the 8th of November, 1674, and consequently within about a month of the completion of his sixty-sixth year. He was buried, beside his father, in his parish church of St. Giles, Cripplegate. Though poor, or at all events not rich, he had had enough for his simple wants to the last. He had for some years been a sufferer from gout. Richardson, one of his biographers, was told by an ancient Dorsetshire clergyman, a Dr. Wright, that in a small house, with, he thought, but one room on a floor, he had, "up one pair of stairs, which was hung with a rusty green, found John Milton sitting in an elbow chair, black clothes and neat enough, pale but not cadaverous, his hands and fingers gouty, and with chalk stones. Among other discourses, he expressed himself to this purpose, that, was he free from the pain this gave him, his blindness would be tolerable." Richardson, whose book was published in 1784, adds from other information that he used "to sit in a grey coarse cloth coat at the door of his house, near Bunhill Fields, without Moorgate, in warm sunny weather, to enjoy the fresh air, and so, as well as in his room, received the visits of people of distinguished parts as well as quality." His three daughters seem to have taken somewhat after their mother. When near his end, he complained to his brother that they had been very undutiful to him. Their fortunes in life were not brilliant. Anne, the eldest, who was deformed, but had a handsome face, married a master-builder, and died of her first childbirth, with the infant. Mary, the second, was never married. Deborah, the youngest, who was her father's favourite, and the one that used to read to him after he became blind, married a weaver in Spitalfields, named Clarke, and had seven sons and three daughters; but all that is known of any of them is, that Caleb, one of the sons, went out to India, where he married and became parish-clerk of Madras, and that Elizabeth, the youngest of the daughters, married, like her mother, a Spitalfields weaver (his name was Foster), and had seven children, who all died early, so that in her old age, about the middle of the last century, she was found keeping a small grocer's or chandler's shop in one of the obscurest parts of London.

The original sources for Milton's biography, besides his own works, are the account given by Wood in the *Athenæ Oxonienses*; Aubrey's *Minutes*, or notes, in the *Bodleian Letters* (1813); and the *Memoir* by Edward Philips, one of his nephews, first published along with an English translation of his *Letters of State* (1694). Among his subsequent biographers are Toland; the two Richardsons, father and son (whose singular work is of the highest interest); Birch; Bishop Newton; Samuel Johnson (in his *Lives of the Poets*, 1779); Dr. Symmons, in his edition of Milton's *Prose Works* (1806); and the late Dr. Todd in his variorum collection of the *Poetical Works*, first published in 1801, again in 1809, again in 1826, and, for the fourth time, in 1842. But the great work upon this subject is undoubtedly that of Professor Masson—"The Life of John Milton, narrated in connection with the political, ecclesiastical, and literary history of his time," in 8 vols. 8vo. The first volume of this able and most interesting work was published in 1859, the second in 1871, and the third in 1878.—G. L. G.

MIMNERMUS, a Greek of Ionia, flourished about 520 B.C. He was highly celebrated in antiquity as an elegant and amatory poet, but his works are now lost. They are said to have been burnt by the Byzantine monks on account of their erotic character. Mimnermus was the first great poet who gave an amatory

or pensive cast to elegiac verse, and was hence sometimes considered as the father of elegy. The instability of human happiness, the helplessness of man, the cares and miseries to which life is exposed, the brief season that man has to enjoy himself in, the wretchedness of old age, are plaintively dwelt upon by him, while love is held up as the only consolation that men possess; life not being worth having when it can no longer be enjoyed. "His fragments," says Mr. Grote, "present a vein of passion and tender sentiment, illustrated by appropriate matter of legend, such as would be cast into poetry in all ages."—G.

MINA, FRANCISCO ESPOZ Y, a Spanish general and guerilla chief, was born at Idozin in Navarre, 17th June, 1781. His father was a respectable farmer; and it was not until the French war that he left his agricultural pursuits and enlisted as a private soldier in Doyle's battalion. Soon afterwards he joined the guerilla band collected by his nephew, Xavier Mina; and when the latter was taken prisoner by the French, Francisco Mina was called to the command, and soon absorbed all the guerilla bands around him, so that, according to a hostile account, he had six thousand men in 1811 and ten thousand in 1812. In the latter year he was appointed by the government at Cadiz to the supreme command in Navarre. He states in his memoirs that during this war he was engaged in one hundred and forty-three battles, and that he was never surprised, although at one time eighteen French generals were engaged in baffling his movements. He kept at bay for fifty-three days twenty-six thousand men, who would otherwise have taken part in the battle of Salamanca; and in the same way he assisted in winning the battle of Vittoria. In 1818 he was promoted to the rank of captain-general of the province. Soon after the return of Ferdinand VII. he repaired to Madrid; but, dissatisfied with the political prospects, he attempted, 25th September, 1814, an attack on Pampeluna, with a view to proclaim the constitution, in conjunction with his nephew and other officers. The failure of this operation compelled him to seek refuge in France, where he refused a command offered him by Napoleon during the Hundred Days, and probably aided the various conspiracies which were formed during the succeeding years. The revolution of Cadiz in 1820 recalled him to his country. He was speedily installed as captain-general of Navarre. Subsequently he was appointed generalissimo, to act with twenty thousand men against the "army of the faith," and wreaked a terrible vengeance for the cruelties of the absolutists. The town of Castel Follit was sacked and razed to the ground, and a pillar erected on its site with the inscription, "Here stood Castel Follit." On the invasion of the French in 1828 Mina defended Catalonia with success; but finally concluded an honourable capitulation and took refuge in England. In 1830 he attempted another insurrection in Navarre, which failed through want of unity among the constitutionalists, and he returned to England. In 1834 (22nd September) he was appointed to the command of an army acting against the Carlist general, Zumala-Carregui. He was successful; but ill health obliged him to resign the command in April following, and he died at Barcelona in 1836. His nephew, mentioned above, after the unsuccessful attempt on Pampeluna, headed an expedition for the liberation of Mexico; but was captured and shot after a mock trial in 1817.—F. M. W.

MINDERER, RAYMOND, a celebrated German physician, the discoverer of the acetate of ammonia, was born at Augsburg in 1570, and died there in 1621.—D. W. R.

MINDERHOUT, HENRY VAN, an excellent marine painter, born at Rotterdam in 1682. He was admitted as master into the guild of painters at Bruges in 1662, and died at Antwerp, July 22, 1696. There is a capital view of the basin of Bruges, with shipping, in the gallery of the academy there, painted in 1658.—His son, **WILLIAM AUGUSTIN** (1680–1752), followed the same branch of art.—(*Catalogues of the Académie de Bruges and the Musée d'Anvers*).—R. N. W.

* **MINIÉ, CLAUDE ETIENNE**, the introducer of the once famous Minié rifle, was born in Paris in 1810. He entered the army at a very early age, made several campaigns in Africa, and attained the rank of captain of chasseurs. The French troops being unable with their smooth-bore muskets to compete in range with the more powerful pieces of the Arabs, it was considered necessary to produce some change in the French arms. Captain Minié, encouraged by the duke of Montpensier, made an extensive course of experiments, and presented to the French artillery committee a new pattern rifle and a new bullet, which

gave results far exceeding the practice of the service musket. The great peculiarity of his system was the use of an elongated bullet having a cup or capsule of iron in the end next the powder, so as to expand the lead and make the bullet take the rifling. The system was not perfect on account of the iron cups being occasionally blown through the bullets, leaving a ring of lead in the barrel; but it was the first great step towards the introduction of the rifle into the armies of Europe, and to the production of the Enfield rifle with which the British troops are armed. It would be unjust to Captain Minié to deprive him of the merit of bringing the modern rifle into efficient use; but as regards the invention there can be little doubt that Captain Norton of Rosherville at an earlier period had used the system known as the Minié system. Large offers on the part of Russia are said to have been made to and rejected by the gallant French officer, who gave to his own country the whole benefit of his labour, and did not even take a patent which could scarcely have failed to be valuable. From Napoleon III. he received a moderate indemnity, and was appointed to conduct the school of musketry at Vincennes, with unattached rank as "chef de bataillon." He quitted the French service in 1858, and accepted from the pacha of Egypt an appointment as inspector of foundries and of a gun manufactory established at Cairo.—P. E. D.

MINOT, LAURENCE, an English poet of the fourteenth century, is the author of some fine martial lyrics, celebrating the exploits of Edward III. in France between the years 1333 and 1352. The poems are ten in number, composed in the common romance stave of six lines, and were written, in Professor Craik's opinion, contemporaneously with the events they describe. They were discovered by Tyrwhitt in 1775, among the Cottonian MSS., having been erroneously catalogued as a work of Chaucer's, and were published by Risson, with notes and introductory dissertations, in 1796. Nothing is known of Minot's history, but it is presumable that he was an ecclesiastic, and his diction renders it probable that he was from the north of England.—T. A.

MINTO, GILBERT ELLIOT. See **ELLIOT**.

MINUT, GABRIEL DE, scholar, born at Toulouse, 1520, and died at Castra, 1587. He studied at Paris law, medicine, philosophy, and theology, and has left works in each of these sciences. Minut was connected with the most illustrious men of his time, among others with Julius Scaliger.—W. J. P.

MINUTIUS, FELIX. See **FELIX**.

MINUZIANO, ALESSANDRO (Minutianus), editor and printer, was born at San Severo in Puglia about 1450; died not before 1521. He studied under Giorgio Merula, and succeeded Francesco Pozzuolo (Puteolanus) in the palatine schools of Milan. For the benefit of his pupils he projected a complete edition, the first published, of Cicero's works; and in due course set up on his own premises a printing-press for its production. He subsequently issued numerous classic and other works—all his editions being characterized by beauty of type and accuracy of text. His publication of the *Annals* of Tacitus, 1516, does him, however, but little credit, and subjected him to the displeasure of Leo X., as it was fraudulently copied from a like work which was being issued at Rome by the pope himself.—C. G. R.

MINZOCCHI, FRANCESCO, surnamed **SAN BERNARDO**, an Italian painter, was born at Forlì about 1518. While very young he drew from the paintings of Palmigiano in his native place; afterwards studied the works of Pordenone; and later became scholar and assistant to G. Genga. Minzocchi's principal works are two large frescoes of the "Sacrifice of Melchisedec," and the "Gift of Manna," in the cathedral at Loreto; a series of the History of Christ, in the chapel of the Conception; a fresco of the Trinity, on the ceiling of Sta. Maria della Grata; and several in other of the churches of Forlì. Minzocchi's colouring is considered good, his execution manly and vigorous, and his principal figures have a certain air of nobleness; but he introduced mean and irrelevant matters into his sacred subjects, and the general impression is unsatisfactory. He died in 1574. His sons, **PIERRE PAOLO** and **SEBASTIANO**, both very inferior to their father, also painted sacred and secular history.—J. T. e.

MINZONI, ONOFRIO, poet, born in Ferrara, 25th January, 1734; died in the same city, 30th May, 1817. A disciple of the jesuits, he took holy orders, obtained great success as a preacher, and discharged the office of canon penitentiary in his native city. In 1788 a medal was struck in his honour, and a volume of his sonnets, first published in 1794, attained its thirteenth edition in 1821.—C. G. R.

MIQUEL, FRIEDRICH ANTON WILHELM, a celebrated Dutch botanist, professor of botany and director of the botanic garden at Amsterdam. He was for some time director of the Leyden garden. He devoted his attention specially to systematic botany, and published some valuable monographs; contributed papers to German, Dutch, French, and English periodicals; and wrote the articles *Urticeæ* and *Piperaceæ* for Martius' *Flora Brasiliensis*. Among his separate publications may be noted the following—"Observations on *Piperaceæ* and *Melastomaceæ*;" "Description of *Cactææ*;" "Monograph of *Cycadææ*;" and "Systema *Piperacearum*," which is a standard work on the subject.—J. H. B.

MIRABAUD, JEAN BAPTISTE, was born at Paris in 1675. His literary reputation was first acquired by a prose translation of Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, 1724—a work to which his reception into the Academy in 1726 was mainly due. He subsequently translated the *Orlando Furioso*, but with less success. The atheistical *Système de la Nature*, which was so long attributed to him, was in reality the work of the Baron d'Holbach and his clique. In 1742 he was elected perpetual secretary of the French Academy, and died in 1760. He was succeeded in the Academy by Buffon.—W. J. P.

MIRABEAU, BONIFACE RIQUETTI, Vicomte de, younger brother of the great orator, was born at Bignon, 30th November, 1734. He displayed an almost excessive valour in the war of the American revolution, and on entering public life at home held fast to the privileges of the noblesse, and in no way co-operated with his brother. He had wit enough, for it was he who said:—"In any other family I should be considered a clever fellow, though a profligate; in my own I am looked on as a moral man, but an ass." He exaggerated his own vices, and was but a fat jovial fellow, fond of his bottle, and appropriately enough christened *Barrel-Mirabeau*. He went over the border to serve with Condé. The circumstances of his death, which took place in 1792, are variously reported: he died of a flux, say some; was run through the body, say others.—W. J. P.

MIRABEAU, HONORÉ GABRIEL RIQUETTI, Count de, was born at Bignon, near Nemours, on the 9th of March, 1749, and died at Paris on the 2d April, 1791. He was descended from an Italian family attached to the Ghibeline party. This family—the Arrighetti—fled from Florence in the thirteenth century, and took refuge in Provence, where the members thereof engaged with success in commercial pursuits. One of the descendants bought the estate of Mirabeau, which Louis XIV. raised to a marquisate. The father, the grandfather, and the uncle of the Count de Mirabeau had all served in the army or navy, and the Mirabeaus generally were distinguished by a character bold, impetuous, and original. In none was this character more marked than in the Marquis de Mirabeau, the father of France's most famous orator. The marquis was a man of talent and an independent thinker. He wrote numerous and voluminous works, in which eccentric doctrines were clothed in a still more eccentric style. His writings were devoted to philanthropic and economic subjects. His chief production was the "Friend of Men," which while bringing him celebrity, involved him in controversy. But this shrewd economist grossly mismanaged his own affairs, and this ardent and disinterested philanthropist treated his wife and children with brutal despotism and insane caprice. Honoré Mirabeau had, when three years old, the smallpox, which left his face horribly disfigured. He gave early signs of a robust constitution, of brilliant qualities, of a generous heart, and of a wild and passionate temper, which his father maddened when trying to subdue. It cannot be said that Mirabeau's education was wholly neglected, but, through his father's tyranny and whim, it was so fitfully conducted that there was no harmony of mental and moral development, while the intellect was stimulated and enriched in a few directions without being thoroughly disciplined. Having studied for a year or two at a military institution, Mirabeau entered in July, 1767, the regiment of the Marquis de Lambert, a disciplinarian as ferocious as Mirabeau's father. Mirabeau was not slack in the discharge of his military duties, and read diligently every book that he could obtain on the art of war. After serving a short time Mirabeau was involved in a disreputable quarrel with the Marquis de Lambert, the blame of which the marquis must chiefly bear. The angry subaltern abruptly quitted the regiment. For this act of disobedience he was, with his father's entire approval, imprisoned in the island of Ré. He devoted a part of his half-year's confinement to the composition of an essay

on despotism. On leaving Ré, Mirabeau was permitted to join the French legion in Corsica. He gained by his zeal, intelligence, and courage the approval of his superiors, and he seemed destined to an illustrious military career; but just when he was raising his hand to obtain the promotion he had so well deserved, his father with cruel perversity commanded him to abandon a profession to which he had grown attached, and to retire to the estate of Mirabeau, where he was to perfect himself in the sciences so much loved by his father, and to make agricultural and economical experiments—a fine occupation, truly, for the fiery and ambitious youth. In June, 1772, Mirabeau married the only daughter of the Marquis de Marignane. This was one of those marriages, altogether worldly, with which France is so familiar, and which bear such bitter fruits. The Marquis de Marignane, though rich, would not intrust Mirabeau with any portion of his daughter's fortune. He agreed, however, to an annual allowance of the most moderate kind. Mirabeau's income from other sources was scanty enough; nevertheless he plunged recklessly into the most extravagant expenses, and was soon deeply in debt. The father was provoked, the father-in-law annoyed, and the young wife was not sorry to find an excuse for bidding farewell to a husband who had been forced upon her from conventional considerations. By the direct intercession of his father, and by the help of one of those instruments of oppression then so rife in France, Mirabeau was again condemned to imprisonment, first from September, 1774, till May, 1775, in the castle of If, in the Gulf of Marseilles, and then in the fortress of Joux, near the dreary little town of Pontarlier in the Jura. His wife he was never to see more, to the regret neither of her nor himself. Prison and exile did not prove so very formidable. Soon at Pontarlier Mirabeau was a prisoner in little more than the name. He obtained from the commandant of the fortress permission to visit the town, and was admitted into whatever of good society Pontarlier had, including the Marquis de Monnier, an old gentleman of eighty, and his wife, a beautiful young lady of nineteen. As few Frenchmen deem it wrong to reward hospitality by the blackest injury which one man can inflict on another, Mirabeau had no scruple about seducing the marquis's wife. The affair was discovered; the marchioness was sent to her parents; Mirabeau fled. Ere long he was joined by the marchioness in Switzerland; thence, to elude immediate pursuit, the guilty fugitives went to Holland. They fixed their abode in October, 1776, at Amsterdam. By a decree of the parliament at Besançon Mirabeau was condemned to death and executed in effigy. In May, 1777, Mirabeau and the marchioness were arrested; she was sent to a cloister, and he to the fortress of Vincennes, where, strictly watched, he had for three long years and a half ample leisure for repentance and reflection. We have abundant traces of the reflection, but few of the repentance. Mirabeau's productions at Vincennes were on all subjects; and sometimes the topic and the treatment were alike obscene, though now and then there was nobleness in both. Alone of all his Vincennes utterances did his passionate "Correspondence with Sophie," published shortly after his death, gain him more than a passing renown. Freed from his bonds in December, 1780, broken in health, but not bowed in soul, Mirabeau stepped from his dungeon only to battle in the courts of justice. He had first to procure the revocation of the decree condemning him to capital punishment. He then entered into an ignominious contest with his wife and her relations, to which perhaps he was chiefly urged by his pecuniary embarrassments. Pleading his own cause, Mirabeau showed that though he might be thwarted, defeated, maligned, France had in him an orator of a rare and peculiar kind. From this time to the outbreak of the Revolution Mirabeau could scarcely be regarded as anguished but a literary adventurer, clatching at a precarious livelihood by means not always the purest. His love for Sophie de Ruffey had spent itself in the ardent letters; a Dutchwoman named Nehra took her place, to whom he remained as faithful as such a man could be to any woman. Dashing pamphleteer, indefatigable agitator, as dissatisfied with public affairs in France and throughout the world as he had reason to be with his own private affairs, Mirabeau went to England at the close of 1784. Here he agitated and pamphleteered after his wont; and when in 1786 he returned to Paris, it was simply to pamphleteer and to agitate. In his own rough way Mirabeau was an honest man, though falling far below the loftiest standard of integrity. There seems little doubt that in his trashy flying sheets and hasty compilations, his pen was often that of the hireling. Beginning to be felt and dreaded as

a power, colossal if chaotic, Mirabeau was sent in 1786 by the French ministry, whom he had virulently attacked, on a secret mission to the court of Berlin. A few days after his arrival Frederick the Great died. Recalled in a few months from Berlin, where he seems slenderly to have satisfied his ministerial employers, he—*anew* a restless condottiere in Paris—scoured them with all the weight of his vengeance, and all the bitterness of his wounded vanity. He likewise—in a big pamphlet of half a dozen volumes or so on the Prussian monarchy—dissected and denounced that stringent and pedantic bureaucratism which Frederick the Great had established, and which has been so fatal to Germany. Several of Mirabeau's works, worthless enough in themselves, were burned by the public executioner. The government was also silly enough to order his arrest; he, however, contrived to escape. Greatly sinning, but far more wronged than sinning; squandering his faculties recklessly, yet preparing them for magnificent results; Mirabeau—born a few months after Alfieri and Charles Fox, a few months before Goethe—had reached his fortieth year when the grandest and most terrible of political dramas opened. His lurid popularity, bought alike by generous self-sacrifice and by venality, by patriotic zeal and by villainess, his leonine courage, his tumultuous and titanic vigour, his contagious sympathies, his electric speech, his quick glance, his genuine insight, his practical sagacity, his martial promptitude, at once made Mirabeau both the Agamemnon and the Achilles of the Revolution. He led his eager troops only too well to the onslaught on the citadel of corruption. Yet Mirabeau was really as little of a revolutionist as of a republican. He was too much a pure politician to delight in extremes; the reformation of abuses, the transformation of the monarchy, the regeneration of France, he aimed at, and not wholesale annihilation and anarchy; no one could be less a dreamer, a doctrinaire, a destructionist. But he had torn wide the floodgates; and it was vain for him or for others to believe that he could control the deluge. The two eventful years from the opening of the states general on the 5th May, 1789, till Mirabeau's death, identify Mirabeau's biography with the history of France. Rejected as a candidate by the nobility of Provence, Mirabeau threatened to crush the French aristocracy, as Marius had crushed the Roman. Turning with wrath from his own class, Mirabeau appealed to that third estate which, after simply claiming equality with the clergy and the patricians, rose to an exclusive omnipotence only to be trampled into insignificance and servitude by a remorseless autocracy. To qualify himself as a deputy for the third estate, Mirabeau opened a shop as a cloth merchant. There was something of paltry, petulant defiance, and of French theatricality in this. The states general merged in a few weeks into the national or constituent assembly. As a member of the assembly Mirabeau speedily dominated it by his genius, his audacity, his statesmanship, by the pith, plenitude, pressure of his imposing individuality. The splendour of Mirabeau's eloquence has made men forget how much more the assembly was a doing than a talking body, containing, though it did, orators the most gifted and brilliant. Mirabeau was continually urging the assembly to hard work; to change, and then to consolidate. The assembly was divided into four principal parties; the extreme monarchists, the rational monarchists, the Orleansists, the opponents of aristocratic distinctions and of all privileges. This fourth party was, however, not compact, but fell into numerous fractions, whereof that anarchic and bloody fraction which afterwards gained such an evil name in the convention had scarcely any influence. Sieyès fertile in ideas, and Mirabeau as the irresistible champion of order and of progress, could not be classed with any of these four parties. At first Mirabeau opposed the court intrigues and machinations; then he seemed willing to be the saviour of the Bourbon dynasty. There was no inconsistency herein; there was nothing dishonourable. What alone was blamable was that Mirabeau, while obeying his chivalrous instincts no less than his political prescience, should have accepted large sums from the court. Shattered by his various imprisonments, exhausted by vice—for his harangues in the assembly, and his labours in his cabinet, in committees, and in political clubs could have told little on a man of so much muscle and tenacity—Mirabeau died after a short and severe illness. His death was universally and fervently deplored, and he was buried with prodigious pomp. He had expressed his regret that he had not brought into the Revolution a character as spotless as that of Malesherbes; he said that he had paid

dearly the sins of his youth; and he cried in his last hour that his heart mourned for the monarchy as about to become the prey of the factions. But he could not, as in his celebrated interview with her he assured the queen, have shielded the throne from popular fury. When he was snatched away, France was trembling with the first throbs of that national delirium which tore to pieces everything that was not willing to be still more reckless than itself, and in the presence of which even the mighty and massive Mirabeau would have been powerless. Mirabeau, with that absence of self-respect which made him borrow money from every one, was equally unscrupulous in borrowing ideas. Many of his speeches, and probably most of his books and pamphlets, were either wholly or in part composed by others. Ample memoirs of Mirabeau have been published by his illegitimate son, Lucas de Montigny. The most copious account of him in English is that by Mr. Storer Smith. The recorded discourses of Mirabeau scarcely come up to his reputation; we must therefore conclude that, as in notable orators generally, more than half of the magic, of the invincible impressiveness, was in the voice, the gesture, and the glance.—W. M.-L.

MIRAMON, MIGUEL, ex-president of the republic of Mexico, where he was born in 1833. After distinguishing himself in the American war, and in the civil war under Zuluaga, on the deposition of the latter in 1858 he was in the following month, January, 1859, appointed general and provisional president, and shortly after president of the republic, and was recognized as such by the United States. Meantime Juarez had established a rival government at Vera Cruz. A civil war ensued, which resulted in the recognition of Juarez by the States, and ultimately Miramon fled to Europe. After an unsuccessful attempt to reinstate himself he returned to France, and finally accompanied Maximilian to Mexico as grand marshal of the new empire. When Queretaro was besieged by Juarez, Miramon defended it bravely; but he was wounded and taken prisoner, and was shot in June, 1867, with General Mejia and Maximilian.—J. F. W.

MIRANDA, FRANCISCO DE, a Peruvian general, born 1760; died 1816. He entered the military service of Spain, and afterwards served in the French army in the American war (1779-81). He afterwards visited nearly every country in Europe, seeking aid for his project of achieving for the South American colonies the same independence which had already been gained by the North American states. In 1792 and 1798 he again served in the French army of Flanders, under Dumouriez; but in consequence of a dispute with his superior, Miranda was compelled to escape to England in 1797. In 1804 Pitt meditated the liberation of the South American colonies, and an expedition was to have been despatched under Sir Arthur Wellesley; but the project was abandoned, and Miranda betook himself to the United States. Aided by two citizens of New York, he fitted out the *Leander* with thirty guns and two hundred volunteers, and sailed for Trinidad, where Admiral Cochrane assisted him with a small flotilla of gun-boats. He landed, 2nd August, 1806, at Vela de Coro in Venezuela; but overpowered by superior force, he re-embarked for Trinidad. In 1811 he re-appeared in Venezuela, induced the inhabitants to declare their independence of Spain, and received the command of the republican troops. The revolution triumphed in New Granada; and on the 23rd December, 1811, a constitution was voted in the form which had been suggested chiefly by Miranda. A terrible earthquake, 26th March, 1812, by which seven cities were destroyed, and twenty-six thousand lives sacrificed, led to the ruin of the new republic; and the Spanish forces retook Barequisemento, San Carlos, and Arauca. Treachery and desertion completed the discomfiture of the independent party; and Miranda, who maintained his position to the last at La Victoria, concluded a capitulation, by which the constitution of the Spanish cortes was established, but the persons and property of all the insurgents were to be respected. In violation of this capitulation, Miranda was seized and conveyed to Cadix, where he died in the dungeons of the Inquisition.—F. M. W.

MIRANDA, SAA DE, a Portuguese poet, born at Coimbra of a noble family in 1495. He abandoned the profession of the law, and travelled through Spain and Italy. On his return to Portugal he enjoyed the favour of King John III.; but some quarrel, arising out of an allusion in one of his poems, compelled him to retire to his estate at Tapada, where he died in 1558; His elogues, of which the greater number are written in Spanish, are his most characteristic works, and may be said to have founded a new school, based on the study of the classical writers.

His lyric poems, chiefly in the Portuguese language, are in the older forms, but correct and dignified in style. He also wrote two comedies and several poetical epistles.—F. M. W.

MIRANDOLA. See PICO.

MIRBEL, CHARLES FRANÇOIS BRISSEAU DE, a celebrated French botanist, was born at Paris, 27th March, 1776, and died at Neuilly, 12th September, 1854. He devoted his attention early to botany, and was a pupil in the Paris museum. In 1797 he accompanied Ramond to Mont Perdu and the Pyrenees. He was appointed director of the garden at Malmaison, in which the Empress Josephine had a fine collection of plants. He acted as private secretary to Napoleon in Holland; and he was afterwards nominated director of the Dutch school of painting at Paris and at Rome. In 1808 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France; and he became professor-adjoint of botany and vegetable physiology. Subsequently he was a member of the council of state, and was named secretary-general of the department of police. He mingled in public affairs for some years, and then resigned office. In 1829 he became professor of culture at the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle. He was chosen a foreign member of the Royal and Linnean Societies of London. He was a distinguished vegetable anatomist and physiologist, and has done much to advance our knowledge of the structure and functions of plants. Among his writings may be enumerated the following—"Elemens de Physiologie Vegetale et de Botanique"; essays on the geographical distribution of confers; anatomical and physiological researches on *Marchantia polymorpha*; notes on Cambium; on the structure and development of the vegetable ovule; on the formation of wood and bark in dicotyledons; history of vegetable embryogeny; on the structure of some monocotyledons.—J. H. B.

MITCHELL, SIR ANDREW, a Scottish statesman and ambassador, was the son of the Rev. William Mitchell, one of the ministers of St. Giles' church, Edinburgh, and a member of the family of Mitchell of Thainston, Aberdeenshire. He was educated at the university of his native city, where he studied mathematics under the celebrated Colin Maclaurin. He began his public career as secretary to the marquis of Tweeddale, who in 1741 was appointed secretary of state for Ireland. In consequence of the Jacobite rebellion of 1745 the marquis resigned his office; but the activity and zeal which Mitchell displayed during that critical period recommended him to the favour of the government, and after the suppression of the rebellion he was in 1747 returned to the house of commons as member for the Elgin district of burghs. In 1751 he was appointed British minister at Brussels. Two years later he was created a knight of the bath, and appointed ambassador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the court of Frederick the Great of Prussia. He acquired extraordinary influence over the mind of that monarch, and was celebrated for the plain and strong censures which he often levelled against Frederick's acts of cruelty and oppression. He seems to have borne Mitchell's remonstrances and epigrammatic sarcasms with equanimity, from a regard both to his high character and to the strenuous support which he received from him amidst his greatest difficulties. The zealous and courageous ambassador was constantly at the king's side in every emergency, cheering and helping him. He accompanied him in several campaigns, was repeatedly under fire, on one occasion made a narrow escape from capture, and cheerfully endured all the hardships of a soldier's life in his eagerness to promote the interests of his sovereign ally. Sir Andrew died in 1771.—J. T.

*MITCHELL, DONALD G., an American writer, better known by his assumed name of IR MARVEL, was born in 1822 at Norwich, Connecticut, and studied at Yale college, where he took his degrees in 1841. After travelling eighteen months in Europe, he returned to study law in New York. The impressions made upon him during his travels were published in 1847, under the title of "Fresh Gleanings." In the following year he made a second journey to Europe, and resided for some time in Paris, whence he contributed to a New York journal letters descriptive of the Revolution, which were afterwards published in a volume entitled "The Battle Summer." His next publication, "The Lorgnette," consists of clever sketches of New York society, which is likewise the character of his "Fudge Doings." His reputation was greatly extended by his "Reveries of a Bachelor," 1851, and "Dream Life," 1852. He was consul at Venice in 1853-55, and collected materials for a history of the city, not yet published. Returning to America in 1855, he bought a farm at

Edgewood in his native state—which led to the publications, "My Farm at Edgewood," 1863; "Wet Days at Edgewood," 1864; and "Pictures of Edgewood," 1869.—R. H.

MITCHELL, JOHN, the first professor of biblical literature to the United Secession church, Scotland, was born at Belth, 15th October, 1768, his father being the Secession minister of that place. After his term of academic and theological study had been concluded, he was licensed as a preacher by the presbytery of Perth in 1792. Immediately afterwards he was called by the congregation of Whithorn and by that of Anderston, then a suburb of Glasgow. The synod decreed him to Anderston, and he was ordained on the 1st of August, 1798. A long and useful ministry was spent by him, and his congregation so grew that it removed at length to a larger and more handsome edifice, now the United Presbyterian church, Wellington Street. In September, 1825, he was chosen by the synod professor of biblical literature, and entered on the duties of his office the following year. In 1804 Dr. Claudius Buchanan gave the university of Glasgow £100 to be awarded as a prize for the best essay on the "Civilization of the subjects of the British empire in India," and Dr. Mitchell gained it. The Essay was at once published, and its graceful style and able discussions made it popular. It deals in a masterly way with the successive points taken up, and always in a benign, christian spirit. Nay, sage-like, it anticipates the dangers and difficulties of such a crisis as late years have brought into painful prominence. So impressed was Dr. Buchanan with the Essay that he asked its author to become chaplain of the army in India, offering to procure that situation for him. Dr. Mitchell for a variety of reasons declined, and laboured on in Glasgow to a numerous and attached flock till his pastorate numbered more than fifty years. His discourses were scriptural in contents; graceful in style and delivery, and very devout in tone and spirit—for his lips had been touched with fire from off the altar. He presided in his theological class with great acceptance; his students, besides being benefited, were charmed into attention by his courtesy and blandness—his venerable appearance reminding them of Samuel in the school of the prophets. None of his lectures have been published, though the publication was anticipated. He received the degree of D.D. from the college of Princeton in 1815, and from that of Glasgow in 1837. Full of years and honour Dr. Mitchell died 25th January, 1844. In addition to his learned gifts and acquirements, Dr. Mitchell was remarkable for his sympathy and gentleness, which showed themselves also in the soft and silvery tones of his voice. His smile was a benediction. He possessed in a rare degree the "ornament of a meek and quiet spirit," which rejoiced to strew the fruits of its beneficence along its daily walk, without courting observation or inviting human applause. He was the model of a working pastor and a christian gentleman. In short, he was one of the truest, kindest men "that ere wore earth about him."—J. E.

MITCHELL, THOMAS, an eminent Greek scholar, was born in London in 1783, the son of a riding-master. He was educated at the Blue-coat school, which sent him to Pembroke college, Cambridge. Though the promising "Grecian" of Christ's hospital distinguished himself highly at Cambridge, he was unfortunate in his academic career. A new regulation prevented him from obtaining the fellowship of Pembroke which he had a right to expect; and though he gained, on competition, an "open" fellowship at Sidney Sussex college, he had to vacate it after a term, being reluctant to take holy orders from the same honourable scruples which made the orthodox Johnson unwilling to enter the church. Another form of the same conscientiousness led him to decline the Greek professorship in a Scotch university where, as a condition precedent, he would have been obliged to subscribe the Confession of Faith. This invitation was given after the appearance of the striking essays on Aristophanes which he began to contribute to the *Quarterly Review* in 1818. Their success led him to attempt the translation of five plays of Aristophanes into English verse, which was published in 1820-22, with a most amusing and interesting preliminary dissertation, perhaps a little disfigured, however, by the intrusion of the author's dislike of democracy in general, and of the Athenian democracy in particular. Mitchell's rendering of Aristophanes is wonderful in its spirit and vigour; and in his imitation of the trochees and anapaests of the original, he displayed a singular mastery of English metre. Obligated for a living

edit classics and correct for the Clarendon press, even that source had failed him when, towards the close of his life, he was aided by a donation, through Sir R. Peel, from the royal unty fund. He died near Woodstock in May, 1845.—F. E. MITCHELL, Sir THOMAS LIVINGSTONE, Knight, was the son of a gentleman of Shropshire, where he was born in 1792. Entering the army he served in the peninsula, attained the rank of major, and at the close of the contest was commissioned to make surveys for the government of the chief battle-fields in Spain and Portugal. Publishing in 1827 a valuable work on geographical and military surveying, he was appointed in the same year deputy surveyor-general, becoming afterwards surveyor-general of New South Wales. Between 1831 and 1836, under circumstances of difficulty and danger, he made personal explorations, of which he published in 1838 his well-known account—"Three expeditions into the interior of Eastern Australia," followed in 1843 by a narrative of another expedition performed in 1843-46, "Journal of an expedition into the interior of Tropical Australia." The discovery of Australia Felix and of the river which he named Victoria, were among the more important results of these expeditions. During a visit to England he was knighted in 1839. Among his official publications was an elaborate map of New South Wales and a manual of Australian geography for the use of the schools of the colony. Although not himself a naturalist, he kept in view during his expeditions his claims of science, and added largely to our knowledge of the natural history, &c., of the regions which he explored. He died a colonel in the neighbourhood of Sydney in 1855.—F. E.

MITELLI, AGOSTINO, an eminent painter of the Bolognese school, was born at Battidizzo, near Bologna, March 16, 1609. He was a scholar of Dentone, and painted like him architectural interiors, elevations, buildings in ruins, &c.; but added a softness, variety, and grace which were seldom found in the works of his master; and he drew the figure with skill, an attainment he is said to have acquired in the school of the Carracci. Mitelli formed a warm friendship with Colonna; and as the styles of the two friends blended well together, they worked in concert; and their paintings became universally popular as decorations of the public apartments of palaces, &c. They painted together at Bologna the chapel of Rosario; the hall of the villa Caprara; the Bentivoglio and Pepoli palaces, &c.; and elsewhere the archiepiscopal palace at Ravenna, and palaces and convents at Parma, Florence, Rome, Modena, and Genoa. By Philip IV. they were invited to Madrid, where they decorated a magnificent hall and three saloons. They remained at Madrid two years, when Mitelli was taken ill and died, August 2, 1660.—J. T.—a.

MITELLI, GIUSEPPE MARIA, son and scholar of Agostino Mitelli, was born at Bologna in 1634. He painted the figures in some of his father's decorative works; executed several altarpieces for churches in Bologna, and a few historical pictures. But his reputation was never very high as a painter. As an engraver he was more esteemed. His prints are, however, slight, feeble, and often inaccurate. Among them are twenty plates of the history of Æneas, after the Carracci; the Cries of Bologna, in twenty plates, after An. Carracci; the "Twenty-four Hours of Human Happiness," twenty-six plates from his own designs; and various separate prints—in all nearly two hundred. He died in 1718.—J. T.—e.

MITFORD, JOHN FREEMAN, Baron Redesdale of Redesdale, an English lawyer and statesman, was born in 1748, and educated at Winchester school and at New college, Oxford. He was descended from an old Northumbrian family, and was the brother of Mr. Mitford, the historian of Greece. Having studied at Lincoln's inn, he was called to the bar and soon obtained a high reputation as a chancery lawyer. He entered the house of commons in 1789 as member for Beer-Alston, and in 1793 was appointed solicitor-general. In that capacity he assisted Sir John Scott, afterwards Lord Eldon, in conducting the trials for high treason of Hardy, Horne Tooke, and Thelwall, which reflected no great credit on the managers, and ended in the triumphant acquittal of the accused. He was made attorney-general in 1799, and was chosen speaker of the house of commons in 1801. In the following year, upon the death of Lord Clare, he was elevated to the peerage and appointed lord chancellor of Ireland. He held this office till the death of Mr. Pitt, in 1806, broke up the government. He died in 1830. Lord Redesdale was the author of a treatise on "Pleadings in Suits in the Court of Chancery," published in 1782.—J. T.

MITFORD, MARY RUSSELL, the author of "Our Village," and other works, was born at Airedale, Hampshire, on the 16th December, 1786. Her father was a physician with but little practice, but of a sanguine, cheerful, speculative temper, which involved him in pecuniary losses, and made him at length dependent on the exertions of Mary, his only child, for a livelihood. The fortune derived from a lottery ticket given to this little girl on her tenth birth-day, and which won a prize of £20,000 at Dublin, was dissipated in rash speculations. Mary was educated at a school in Hans Place, Chelsea, where one of the governesses turned the mind of the pupil strongly in the direction of the drama. In her twentieth year she published three separate volumes of poetry, which had all the faults incident to a young lady's poetry, and were severely criticised in the *Quarterly Review*. Another poem, "Watlington Hill," in commemoration of a coursing match, appeared in 1812. Her dramatic compositions saw the light at a later period—"Julian" in 1823, "Foscari" in 1826, "Rienzi" in 1828, and after that "Charles the First." The last-named was suppressed by George Colman the licenser, as of dangerous principles, but subsequently appeared at the Coburg theatre, and was found to do no harm. Indeed, Miss Mitford's genius lay in describing scenes far removed from the stage; and when in 1819 she contributed to the *Lady's Magazine* those charming sketches of English and rural life, entitled "Our Village," she secured her true place in the history of English literature. The charm of these simple stories and descriptions is indescribable. In a similar strain, but with not quite the same success, she wrote "Belford Regis, or sketches of a country town;" the materials of which were gathered from the town of Reading, near which she resided. Though less under the pressure of necessity in her later years than she once had been, her literary industry continued unabated, and she was a large contributor to various collections of tales. In 1852 she brought out her "Recollections of a Literary Life, or books, places, and people," 3 vols., which is not a narrative of the personal events of her life, so much as an account of her reading and reflections. Her last publication was "Atherton, and other Tales," 3 vols., 1854. On the 10th of January, 1855, she died amid regrets as general as they were sincere.—R. H.

MITFORD, WILLIAM, the historian of Greece, was born in London in February, 1744. He was the eldest son of John Mitford, Esq., of Exbury, near Southampton. He received his education at Queen's college, Oxford; and after quitting the university, began to read law at the Middle temple, where he was joined by his younger brother. Upon the death of his father, leaving him in possession of the family inheritance, Mitford abandoned his legal studies, and soon after obtained a commission in the South Hampshire militia. His brother worked on at the law, and finally rose to the woolstack, and was created Lord Redesdale. At the mess table of his regiment Mitford had the good fortune to be brought in contact with a mind of a breadth and capacity not often met with at such reunions; he became the friend of Captain Edward Gibbon, whom he succeeded as lieutenant-colonel of the regiment in 1779. Conversation with Gibbon awakened in him a like ardour for historical research; and the plan of the history of Greece was conceived and sketched out during the intervals of his military avocations. Entering parliament, Mitford sat successively for the boroughs of Newport (Isle of Wight), Beer-Alston, and Romney. He scarcely ever spoke except upon military questions, when he expressed himself with sense and clearness. He wrote in 1774 a "Treatise on the Military Force, and particularly on the militia of this kingdom." The first volume of the "History of Greece" was published in 1784, and the remainder appeared in successive volumes in 1790, 1797, 1808, and 1818. His other works are "Observations on the History of Christianity," a pamphlet on the corn-laws (of course upholding them, for Mitford was a zealous tory); and an "Inquiry into the Principles of Harmony in Language and of the Mechanism of Verse, modern and ancient." The "History of Greece," though it has lost the position which it once held, since the publication of the more learned and critical works of Thirlwall and Grote, can still be read with interest and pleasure. It is written in the spirit of a thorough-going partisan of aristocracy, who sees in the democracy of Athens the same terrific bugbear which the detested French convention was actually presenting to his eyes, and is therefore incapable of doing justice to its champions. This is especially manifest in the narrative given by the historian of the struggle between Demos-

thenes and Philip of Macedon. Yet it must be allowed that the very partiality of the writer imparts a warmth and animation to his style, and renders his work more readable, if not more accurate. Mitford died at Exbury in 1827.—T. A.

MITHRIDATES II., who was in reality the first independent king of Pontus, and should more accurately be classed as Mithridates I., was son of Ariobarzanes II., whom he succeeded in 87 B.C. There are no particulars of his life from that date until we meet with him, apparently in a very subordinate capacity, at the court of Antigonos, soon after the death of Alexander. Flying from this servitude and dependence, he seized a fortress in Paphlagonia, rapidly increased his forces, and thus became the founder of the kingdom of Pontus. In 80 B.C., however, his assassination was procured by Antigonos, to prevent him from joining the league formed by Cassander and his confederates.—**MITHRIDATES III.** succeeded him, added largely to his dominions, and reigned for thirty-six years.—**MITHRIDATES IV.**, grandson of the preceding, succeeded Ariobarzanes III., but the precise date of his accession is still a matter of dispute. He repulsed an invasion of his kingdom by the Gauls; and subsequently taking part in the war between Seleucus and Antiochos Hierax, defeated the former in a great battle. In 220 B.C. Mithridates attacked the powerful city of Sinope, but was unable to reduce it. The date of his death is conjectured by Clinton to be 190 B.C.—His grandson, **MITHRIDATES V.**, surnamed **EUEGETES**, was on the throne in 154 B.C., when we find him assisting Attalus II. against Prusias, king of Bithynia. He was the first of the Pontic kings who entered into an alliance with the Romans, to whose aid, during the third Punic war, he sent some ships and a small auxiliary force. He was assassinated at Sinope, by a conspiracy amongst his attendants, about 120 B.C.—W. J. P.

MITHRIDATES VI., King of Pontus, surnamed **EUPATOR**, but commonly known in history as Mithridates the Great, was born about 182 B.C., and was brought up at Sinope, where he received a Greek education. He succeeded his father Mithridates V., about 121 B.C. His grounds of quarrel with the Romans commenced early, as during his minority they deprived him of Phrygia, which had been possessed by his father. He commenced his career by the conquest of Colchis and Lesser Armenia, about 112 B.C., having first secured himself on the throne by the execution of his mother and brother. Being called in by the Greeks of the Chersonesus Taurica or Crimea to their assistance against the Scythians, he expelled the latter from the Crimea, and carried his victorious arms as far as the Dniester. He appears to have established a strong influence over the Scythians even as far as the Danube—having in view already his great contest with Rome. The kingdom of Bosphorus in the Crimea became tributary to him, and soon afterwards, by the bequest of its last king Parisades, was incorporated with his dominions. He also allied himself with Tigranes, king of Armenia, and with the Parthians and the Iberians in the vicinity of the Caspian. During some years he, moreover, laboured in various ways to gain entire possession of Paphlagonia, Galatia, and Cappadocia, against the authority and influence of Rome; the republic being much hampered about 90 B.C. with the social war. Our knowledge of these events is very imperfect, but it appears that Mithridates for a long time carefully avoided coming to an open rupture with Rome. The war broke out in 88 B.C. The Roman legate Aquilius and their ally Nicomedes king of Bithynia, were completely defeated in Paphlagonia, and Mithridates followed up his success by the invasion of the Roman province of Asia, which then comprised a large part of western Asia Minor, with Pergamus for its capital. He overran the whole province, and all Asia Minor soon acknowledged his authority, excepting some of the islands and the confederate Greek cities of Lycia. In the middle of the winter he issued orders to all the cities of Asia Minor that all Roman citizens found in them should be forthwith put to death. So hateful had the Romans rendered themselves by their extortions and oppressions, that the massacre seems to have been almost universally carried out, and seventy thousand persons at the lowest computation are said to have perished in it. In the spring of 87 B.C., Mithridates sent a large army into Greece, and subsequently occupied Thrace and Macedonia also. But in 86 B.C., Archelaus, his general, was defeated with enormous slaughter at Cheronea by the celebrated Sulla; and in 85 B.C. the Roman Fimbria totally routed Mithridates himself and drove him out of the Roman province in Asia Minor. In the same year Sulla gained another great victory over Archelaus at Orcho-

menos, and in 84 B.C. he crossed over into Asia; but being anxious to attack his enemy Fimbria, he concluded a treaty with Mithridates on behalf of the Romans, by which it was stipulated that the king should give up all the territories he had acquired in the war, should pay two thousand talents to the Romans, and should surrender to them seventy ships of war fully equipped. This last condition was especially grievous to Mithridates, as he had devoted the greatest pains to establishing a powerful navy. Hostilities were renewed again by the Roman governor Murean in the following year, but Mithridates was victorious, and peace was soon restored on the terms of the treaty with Sulla. The king devoted this respite to preparing himself for a final struggle with Rome, by improving the discipline of his armies and making fresh alliances. He entered into a treaty with Sertorius, in which he engaged to assist that general with his fleet, and to induce the Cilician pirates, over whom he had influence, to take part with Sertorius. In return, Mithridates was to have possession of all Asia, should they be successful against Rome. The third and final Mithridatic war began 74 B.C., the immediate pretence being a dispute respecting the province of Bithynia. Mithridates with an immense army invaded Bithynia, defeated the consul Cotta near Chalcedon, and shut him up in that city. He then laid siege to the wealthy city of Cyzicus—but the other consul Lucullus compelled him to raise the siege, 73 B.C. Soon after he sustained several severe defeats, and was driven back into Pontus. Lucullus proceeded to invade Pontus, and gained a great victory at Cabeira 72 B.C. Mithridates caused his wives and sisters to be put to death, lest they should fall into the hands of his enemies, and took refuge with his son-in-law Tigranes in Armenia. War ensued between the Romans and Tigranes, and in 69 B.C. Lucullus invaded Armenia. He defeated Tigranes near his capital Tigranocerta, and the next year he gained another victory at Artaxata, and laid siege to the strong city of Nisibis. Mithridates now succeeded in beating two of Lucullus' lieutenants, and recovered a considerable part of his dominions; Lucullus being much hampered by the mutinous spirit of his soldiers. In 68 B.C. Pompey assumed the chief command, and persuaded the Parthian monarch to act on the Roman side, thereby seriously embarrassing Mithridates and Tigranes. A quarrel now arose between the kings of Pontus and Armenia, and the former, having been again defeated by Pompey, found no better resource than to attempt to penetrate through Colchis to the Tauric Chersonese which had formerly been part of his dominions, and where he might be safe for a time from the pursuit of Pompey. This arduous enterprise was successfully accomplished, and Mithridates established himself at Panticapeum, now Kertch, the capital of his kingdom of the Cimmeric Bosphorus. He now sent offers of submission to Pompey, hoping to obtain terms of peace as Tigranes had done; but the negotiation was fruitless, as Pompey demanded the presence of the king in person. Still unbroken in spirit, the old king tried to organize an alliance against Rome among the wild tribes of the Sarmatians and Getae, who surrounded the Crimea, and collected a fleet and army with the object of penetrating westwards through Thrace and Illyricum to Italy, and attacking the Romans on their own ground. But his soldiers were weary of fatigues and dangers, and hopeless of success. They mutinied against him, and his son Pharnaces headed the revolt. Finding that no choice remained to him but death or captivity, Mithridates put an end to his life 63 B.C. He was a man of extraordinary talents and energy; but cruel, suspicious, and treacherous in the extreme. He was, in truth, an oriental despot with a Greek education. With the solitary exception of Hannibal, he was the most formidable enemy that the Roman republic ever encountered.—G.

MITTSCHERLICH, EILARD, a celebrated German chemist, a native of the grand duchy of Oldenburg, was born in 1794. He was for some time a pupil of Schloesser, and in 1811 became a student of Oriental languages at Heidelberg, removing two years afterwards to Paris, for the purpose of further prosecuting the same study. At Göttingen, where he took up his residence on his return to Germany, he began to turn his attention to science, and in 1819 was invited by Berzelius to take part in his chemical labours. At the end of two years he removed from Stockholm to Berlin, where he became a member of the Academy of Sciences, and professor of chemistry in the university. In 1852 he was elected an associate member of the French Institute. His researches have been attended with results of the utmost importance to chemical science. Besides a great number

of memoirs in the *Abhandlungen* of the Berlin Academy, and in Poggendorf's *Annalen*, Mitscherlich published a very excellent treatise on chemistry (*Lehrbuch der Chemie*) 1829-40; fifth edition, 1856. He died on the 1st of September 1863.

MITTERMAIER, KARL JOSEPH ANTON, an eminent German writer on jurisprudence and political economy, was born at Munich on the 15th August, 1787, and devoted himself to the study of law at Landshut and Heidelberg. In 1809 he commenced lecturing in the former university, and in 1819 was called to a chair at Bonn, and two years later transplanted in the same capacity to Heidelberg. At the same time he was repeatedly elected a member, and afterwards president of the Baden diet, in which capacity he proved himself a pillar of constitutional liberty, and greatly contributed towards the reform of criminal law. In 1848 he was a member of the Frankfurt national assembly, where he joined the party of H. von Gagern, but seceded after the refusal of the imperial crown by the king of Prussia. Among his numerous works we must mention "History of the English Constitution," 1849; and "Englisches, Schottisches, und Nord-amerikanisches Strafverfahren," 1851. He died in 1867.—K. E.

MOAWIYAH I., the first caliph of the family of Ommyyah, reigned from 661, when he compelled Hasan to abdicate, till 679, when he died, more than seventy years old. He first made the caliphate hereditary, securing the succession to his son Yazid; he was a virtuous and able prince, though remarkable for gluttony.—**MOAWIYAH II.**, the son of Yazid just mentioned, was the third caliph of the house of Ommyyah; he retained the government only six weeks. He died shortly after his abdication in 688.—D. W. R.

MOCENIGO or **MONCENIGO**, a noble Venetian house, one of the twelve called apostolic. Seven doges of this family ruled in Venice; of whom the following list is compiled in accordance with Vapereau's *Dictionnaire des Dates*, where it slightly differs from Blair's *Chronological Tables*.—

TOMMASO, born in 1343; succeeded 7th January, 1414; died 15th April, 1423. He was the last doge whose election was ratified by the popular voice. Against Sultan Mahomet I. and Louis patriarch of Aquileia, Mocenigo waged successively two triumphant wars; but at the age of eighty, when the question of hostilities against Visconti of Milan was mooted in the council, he recommended peace in words full of eloquence and wisdom. Under his rule Venice attained the height of her wealth; and he it was who, purposing to rebuild the ancient ducal palace, caused to be borne before him into the senate the fine incurred by such a proposal.

PIETRO, succeeded 16th December, 1474; died 28rd February, 1476. He fought the battles of Catharine Cornaro, queen of Cyprus and adopted daughter of St. Mark; but whether his protection was a boon may be questioned, as when reinstated in her kingdom, little remained to Catharine but the title of queen.

GIOVANNI, brother of the preceding, born 1408; elected 18th May, 1478; died of the plague 5th November, 1485. He took the reins of government at a period when plague, famine, and the Turkish sword were all arrayed against Venice. Ill able to contend single-handed with so many foes, on the 26th January, 1479, he made peace with Mahomet II.; with whose successor, Bajazet II., he subsequently renewed the treaty.

LUTZ I., succeeded in May, 1570; died 4th June, 1577. In his reign (August, 1571) the island of Cyprus, annexed to the republic by his ancestor, Pietro Mocenigo, fell after an obstinate resistance under the Ottoman dominion; but Venice triumphed over the Turk in the Gulf of Lepanto.

LUTZ II., succeeded 20th July, 1700; died 6th May, 1709. He persuaded his countrymen to maintain a strict but armed neutrality during the war of Spanish succession. In his days occurred that memorable frost, unparalleled since the year 896, when the lagoons were bound by ice several inches thick.

SEBASTIANO, brother of the preceding, succeeded 28th August, 1722; died 21st May, 1732. He vainly endeavoured to re-establish the bygone glory of Venice.

ALVISIO, born 19th May, 1701; succeeded 19th April, 1768; died 31st December, 1778. Venice being no longer warlike but mercantile, such of necessity was her ruler; his tactics were displayed and his victories won on the field of diplomacy. Powder, however, was weefully smelt in his day. On 18th August, 1789, a powder magazine at Brescia was struck by lightning and exploded, to the overthrow of the town and destruction of its inhabitants.—C. G. R.

MOCETTO, GIROLAMO, one of the earliest Italian engravers, was born at Verona about 1454. He was a pupil of Giovanni Bellini, and painted in the manner of his master; but very few of his pictures remain. He is now chiefly known as an engraver. Mocetto is the earliest Venetian engraver whose name is appended to a print. He engraved from the designs of Andrea Mantegna and his master Bellini, with a certain rade vigour and facility. Among the best of his prints are a "Virgin in Glory," and a "Judith with the Head of Holofernes." Lanzi says that he did not live to the sixteenth century; but a series of views of Nola, engraved by him, were not published till 1518.—J. T.-e.

MOCHNACKI, MAURICE, a Polish patriot, was born in 1804 at Bojaniec in Galicia. He was studying law when he undertook with a friend the publication of a literary journal, to which Lelewel, Mickiewicz, and other able writers contributed. He was on the point of being admitted as an advocate, when he was arrested for being connected with secret political societies. He was sentenced to the singular punishment of working in the gardens of the Grand-duke Constantine. In the revolution of 1830 he bore an influential part, and was wounded in the battle of Ostrolenka. After the taking of Warsaw he retired into France, and died at Auxerre in 1834. He published at Warsaw in 1830 an able sketch of Polish literature, and at the time of his death was engaged on a history of the Polish revolution, of which two volumes appeared at Paris in 1834.—R. H.

MOEHLER, JOHANN ADAM, a catholic theologian of the present century, was born in the year 1796 at Igersheim in Franconia, twenty miles from Wurtzburg. His father was a substantial innkeeper. He received his early education at the gymnasium of Mergentheim and the lyceum of Ellwangen, proceeding in 1815 to the university of Tübingen, where he entered the ecclesiastical seminary. After taking priest's orders in 1819, he officiated as assistant-vicar in various parishes in Wurtemberg. But the bias of his mind to study was irresistible; and in the autumn of 1820 we find him again at Tübingen teaching the classics. Being appointed privat-docent in theology, he was enabled by the liberality of the government to spend more than a year in a literary journey to the different German universities. Up to this time he had leaned slightly towards theological opinions; but the intercourse with other minds to which this tour gave occasion, particularly the influence of Plank, a protestant theologian at Göttingen, completely re-established his orthodoxy. His first work, "Unity in the Church, or the Principle of Catholicism," appeared in 1825; and in the following year he was appointed professor extraordinary at Tübingen. For the next ten years he continued in the indefatigable discharge of the duties of his chair, gaining each year a stronger hold on the love and admiration of his pupils, and extending his theological reputation to all parts of Germany. The biography entitled "Athanasius the Great," appeared in 1827. In 1832 he gave to the world the great work of his life in the "Symbolik, or exposition of the doctrinal differences between catholics and protestants, as evidenced by their symbolical writings." This book caused a profound sensation in the theological world of Germany, and was soon translated into several languages. The excellent English translation by Mr. Robertson is prefaced by a valuable introductory memoir. After having refused the repeated offers of more than one German government, Möhler in 1835 accepted the invitation of the king of Bavaria to fill a theological chair at Munich. But his health began to fail in the following year; and after having tried in vain the effect of removal to a milder climate, he was attacked by a hectic fever which turned to typhus, and died at Munich in April, 1838.—T. A.

MOESER, JUSTUS, a German political character and writer of eminence, was born at Osnabrück; 14th December, 1720. After a careful education he studied law at Jena and Göttingen, and at the same time acquired an extensive and intimate knowledge of modern classics. He then settled in his native town as an advocate, and by his ardent patriotism, his manly independence, his trustworthiness and disinterestedness, won the highest respect and the lasting affection of his compatriots, who as early as 1747 elected him "advocatus patriæ," as the office was styled in the antiquated language of the time. He died deeply lamented January 8, 1794. His "History of Osnabrück" is a model of local history, and his "Patriotische Phantasien" are still reckoned among the choicest specimens of German prose. His complete works were edited by B. R. Abeken, 1842-43, 10 vols. In 1836 a monument was erected to his memory in his native town.—K. E.

MOESTLIN, MICHAEL. See MAESTLIN.

MOFFAT, DR. ROBERT, an eminent missionary, was born at Ormiston, near Edinburgh, 21st December, 1795. His father, who was a common labourer when his son was born, not long afterwards got a situation in the customs, and was for a season employed at Portsoy in Banffshire and then at Carronshore. He finally settled at Inverkeithing in 1811, and joined the Secession Church under the pastoral care of the well-known Ebenezer Brown. The young man Robert was reared as a gardener, and wrought at his occupation in various parts of the country. On his removal to High Leigh in England, his mother made him promise to read a chapter of the Bible every night, and what may have been begun as a filial task soon came to be welcomed as a delightful privilege. Solemn thoughts had taken possession of him, and he felt a strong impulse toward the mission field, though that impulse, consecrated by faith and prayer, could not be immediately gratified. On leaving High Leigh he went to work in a nursery at Duckingfield under the care of a Mr. Smith, whose daughter he afterwards married. Here in the vicinity of Manchester, and under the ministry of Mr. Roby, his plans and aspirations were realized. His application to the London Missionary Society being accepted, he was in 1816 sent out to South Africa. The designation service was held in Surrey chapel; Williams being set apart at the same meeting for the South Seas. The first scene of Moffat's labours was on the Orange river where the dreaded Afrikaner was chief, but the lion soon became the lamb through the power of the gospel. Dr. Moffat's subsequent labours were in the Bechuana country, and remarkable success attended them. He came to Britain in 1840, and charmed many a meeting in England and Scotland with details of his missionary life—his journeys, his romantic adventures among different tribes, the dangers he had encountered, and the remarkable deliverances which he had enjoyed. When in this country he published his "Missionary Labours and Scenes in South Africa," a volume as full of exciting interest as any tale of fiction. He also carried through the press a translation of the New Testament and the Psalms in the Bechuana language. He returned to South Africa, where he carried on the work of evangelization till 1870, when he came back to England. In 1873 he received from his friends a testimonial of £5800, in token of their high approval of his missionary zeal and efficiency. A daughter of his, who was married to Dr. Livingstone and shared in many of his toils and dangers, died in 1862.—J. E.

MOHAMMED. See MAHOMET, MAHMOUD, and MEHEMET.

MOHAMMED II., Emperor of India, one of the founders of the Gaurian dynasty, was born about 1150, and was the brother of Alla, himself the brother of Souri, descended from the ancient rulers of Gaur, a mountainous district south-east of Khorassan. In the declining years of the Ghaznevide dynasty, Souri, the governor of Gaur under the Ghaznevides, asserting his independence at the head of an army of Afghans, drove them from Ghizni, but was in turn defeated and slain. Alla retrieved his brother's failure, and his other brother Mohammed pursuing his victories further, marched into India as far as Lahore, conquered the representative of the Ghaznevides, Khosroo, and in the year 1184 transferred the sceptre from the house of Ghizni to that of Gaur. Returning to Ghizni, he made after a year another conquering expedition into Hindostan, where on his departure his lieutenant, Koottub, captured Delhi. In still another expedition (1198) Mohammed captured Benares, where he destroyed the Indian idols, and Hindostan to the confines of Bengal submitted to his sway. He was assassinated in his tent in 1206 by two Gickers, of a savage people inhabiting the country near the sources of the Indus, and whom after revolting, he had subdued. His conquest paved the way for the empire of Delhi.—F. E.

MOHAMMED XI., better known as SHAH JEHAN, i.e. King of the World, Emperor of India, was born in January, 1627, at Lahore. He was one of the sons of Jehangir (q.v.), against whom he revolted, and after whose death he ascended the throne of the Moguls in 1628. Among the chief events of his reign were the subjugation of the Deccan, and the expulsion of the Portuguese from their settlement at Hoogley. Shah Jehan, though a voluptuary, exacted a strict administration of the law, and improved still further the system of revenue-collection ameliorated by the great Akbar. The story of the successful rebellion of his son, which terminated his reign, has been already told.—(See AURANGZEB.) Shah Jehan died in the seventh year of the reign of his son and successor, Aurangzeb, 1658.—F. E.

MOHAMMED XIII., Emperor of India, known in Anglo-Indian history as Ferokeh-siar, or Ferokehser, ascended the throne of Delhi in 1713, after unsuccessfully revolting against and strangling his uncle Jehandar Shah, the son and successor of Shah Aulum. He was a weak and debauched prince, and after a reign of little more than six years was dethroned by a successful conspiracy, and it is suspected assassinated. The most important event of his reign was the success of the embassy sent to his court in 1715 by the English East India Company. Luckily for the mission, it was accompanied by an English physician who cured the emperor of a painful disease, and who when asked to name his reward, claimed privileges for the company which might otherwise have been impossible of attainment. Among these was the exemption from the payment of duties, and from 1717, when the patents were granted by Ferokehser, dates the foundation of the company's power in Bengal.—F. E.

MOHAMMED XIV., born in 1703, called MOHAMMED SHAH, Emperor of India, cousin of the preceding, was a grandson of Aurangzeb by his youngest son Akbar. He began to reign in his seventeenth year, in 1720, and proved a weak and voluptuous prince. During his reign the Maharrattas and the Rohillas rose into importance, the former extending their ravages to the gates of Delhi. But its greatest event was the invasion of India by Nadir Shah (q.v.) who, exasperated by the ill-treatment of an envoy, marched upon and occupied Delhi, where after the famous massacre of its inhabitants, and the pillage which realized fabulous results, he dictated a disastrous peace and restored Mohammed to a degraded throne. A gleam of victory illuminated the last days of Mohammed's feeble reign in the discomfiture at Sirhind of the invading Afghan Ahmed Abdalla, the founder of the Pouranee dynasty in Afghanistan. Mohammed did not long survive the news, dying at Delhi in April, 1748. After his death the power of the Moguls rapidly declined, and the disorganization of their empire soon reached its acme.—F. E.

MOHL, HUGO VON, born at Stuttgart in 1801, a German botanist, distinguished for his researches in vegetable physiology. His writings and contributions to journals and Transactions of societies are very numerous, and embrace the structure of palms, cycadeæ, conifers, and tree ferns; the anatomy and physiology of plants; the germination of spores; plant cells; the stem of *Tamus elephantipes*; the symmetry of plants, the functions of leaves, the anatomy of chlorophyll; the effects of soil on plants; and micrography. Mohl was a doctor of philosophy, medicine, and surgery, knight of the order of the Wurtemberg crown, ordinary professor of botany in the university of Tübingen, and member of the Imperial Academy *Natura Curiosorum*.—J. H. B.

MOHL, JULIUS VON, brother of the preceding, an eminent German orientalist, was born at Stuttgart, 28th October, 1800. He studied theology at Tübingen, but soon abandoned it for oriental languages, in which he was instructed by Sylvestre de Sacy and Rémusat at Paris. In 1826 he was appointed to an extraordinary professorship at Tübingen, but soon after obtained leave of absence in order to pursue his studies at London and Oxford. In 1832 he resigned his chair and settled at Paris, where he was commissioned by the French government to edit the *Shahnameh* of Firdusi for the Collection *Orientale*. As a member of the Asiatic Society he took so prominent a place that he was not only admitted into the *Académie des Inscriptions*, but in 1845 was nominated professor of Persic in the *collège de France*, and some years later superintendent of oriental printing in the imperial printing office. It was at his instance and according to his plan that the celebrated excavations at Nineveh were undertaken by M. Botta, whose letters on the discoveries at Khorsabad were published by Mohl. He also wrote "Fragments relatifs à la religion de Zoroastre" (along with Olschansen), and edited Confucii Chi-King, sive liber carminum, and Y-King, antiquissimus Sinarum liber; Stuttgart. Died in 1876.—K. E.

MOINE. See LEMOINE.

MOIR, DAVID MACBETH, a Scottish poet and physician, was born at Musselburgh in 1798. He was educated at the grammar-school of his native town and at the university of Edinburgh. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed for four years to a surgeon in Musselburgh. Five years later he obtained his surgeon's diploma, and entered into partnership with a respectable medical practitioner in his native town, where he spent the remainder of his useful and honourable life. At an early age Moir showed a fondness for literary pursuits, and some of his pieces, both in prose and verse, appeared in the local magazines in

1812. About the time of his leaving college he published "The Bombardment of Algiers, and other poems." Soon after the establishment of *Blackwood's Magazine* he became one of its most frequent and popular contributors, under the signature of Δ, from which he acquired the literary cognomen of Delta. The best of his poetical contributions were collected and published in 1824 under the title of "The Legend of Genevieve, with other tales and poems." This was followed by his amusing "Autobiography of Mansie Wauch," which was originally published in the pages of *Blackwood*. The quaint sly humour displayed in this work, together with its quiet, powerful, and subtle delineation of Scotch character, gained for it a wide circulation, and greatly increased the reputation of its author. Dr. Moir meanwhile discharged his laborious professional duties with unremitting assiduity. He exerted himself with extraordinary diligence and zeal to check the progress of cholera in 1832, and published two able pamphlets on the nature of that virulent disease. In 1837 he edited a collection of the fugitive pieces of his friend Dr. M'Nish, to which he prefixed a memoir; and a few years later he performed a similar service to the memory of the lamented Galt. In 1843 he published his "Domestic Verses," which he had previously circulated among his friends. In 1851 he delivered at the Edinburgh philosophical institution, and afterwards published, a course of six lectures "On the Poetical Literature of the past half century;" and "The Lament of Selim," his last contribution to *Blackwood's Magazine*, appeared in the summer of the same year. Dr. Moir's health had been seriously injured by his laborious duties and by a severe illness in 1844, and finally by an injury received in consequence of the upsetting of his carriage in 1846, which made him lame for life. In 1851 he sought relief in rest and change of scene, but it was too late. He died at Dumfries on the 6th July of the same year, at the age of fifty-three, leaving a widow and eight children to lament his loss. Moir's serious verses are distinguished by sweetness and tenderness, rather than by original power. His humour was grave, quiet, and "pawky"—in a word, thoroughly Scotch. His amiable and benevolent character gained him the love and esteem of all who knew him. A complete edition of his works, edited by Thomas Aird, appeared in 1857.—J. T.

MOIRA, FRANCIS RAWDON HASTINGS, second Lord Rawdon, Earl of Moira, and first Marquis of Hastings, a distinguished soldier and statesman, was born in 1754. He was educated at Oxford; and having made choice of the military profession, entered as ensign in the 15th foot in 1771. Two years later he was made lieutenant in the 5th, and embarked for America, where, in 1775, he distinguished himself at the battle of Bunker's Hill. He was second in command under Lord Cornwallis at the battle of Camden in 1780, where he played a prominent part; but was blamed for the severe measures which he subsequently adopted against deserters. On the 26th of April, 1781, at the head of only nine hundred men, Lord Rawdon attacked and defeated the American general, Green, who had nearly two thousand troops under him, at Hobkirk's Hill; but his lordship's health having been greatly impaired by his exertions, he was obliged soon after to return to England. The Charleston packet, however, in which he embarked, was captured on its voyage by the French squadron under Comte de Grasse and carried into Brest. He very soon obtained his release, and on his arrival in England was received with great distinction, appointed one of the royal aides-de-camp, and created a British peer, March 5, 1783. Lord Rawdon was an intimate friend of the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., as well as a leading member of the whig party; and took a prominent part in the discussions respecting the famous regency question arising out of the illness of George III. in 1788-89. At this period he inherited the estates of his maternal uncle, Francis, tenth earl of Huntingdon, and in 1793 succeeded his father as earl of Moira. He was now advanced to the rank of major-general, and appointed to the command of a force intended to co-operate with the French royalists in Brittany and La Vendée; but before they could take the field the insurgents had been completely crushed by the republican armies. In the summer of 1794 Lord Moira marched with ten thousand British troops to the assistance of the duke of York, who was then retreating through Brabant to Flanders, and was nearly surrounded by the greatly superior forces of the enemy. His lordship made a rapid march across the country from Ostend, and by his skilful movements in the face of much danger and under great hardships, effected a junction with the duke, and

succeeded in extricating him from his perilous situation. When the whigs came into power in 1806, on the death of Pitt, Lord Moira, who was a steady though moderate adherent of that political party, was appointed master-general of the ordnance; but he resigned that post in 1807 on the return of the tories to power. On the assassination of Mr. Perceval in 1812, and the failure of the marquis of Wellesley to form an administration, a similar commission was given to Lord Moira; but the refusal of Lords Grey and Granville to accept office on the terms proposed rendered his efforts abortive. His lordship's dissatisfaction with the demands of these noblemen, and his personal friendship for the prince-regent, caused him now to separate from the whig party. Shortly after, the order of the garter was conferred upon him, and he was appointed governor-general of India. His administration, which lasted upwards of nine years, was distinguished by its combined prudence and vigour. He brought to a successful termination the war with the Nepaulese; repulsed the plundering hordes of the Pindarees and rooted them out of their native haunts; and completely subjugated the Peshwa of Poonah, the Rajah of Nagpore, and the Patans, who had taken advantage of the war with the Pindarees to rise in arms against the British. As a reward for his important services he was created Marquis of Hastings on the 7th of December, 1816, and twice received the thanks of the directors and court of proprietors of the East India Company, and of the two houses of parliament. In consequence of ill health he was obliged to return to England in 1822; and had to defend his administration against several violent attacks made upon it in parliament. In 1824 he was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of Malta; and died on the 26th of November, 1826, on board the *Revenge* man-of-war in the bay of Baia, near Naples.—J. T.

MOIVRE. See DEMOIVRE.

MOL, PIETER VAN, a distinguished scholar or imitator of Rubens, was born at Antwerp in 1599, and was admitted master in the Painters' guild in 1622. He established himself in Paris, and became one of the original members of the Royal Academy of Painting, founded there by Louis XIV. in 1648. Van Mol died at Paris in 1650. He painted altarpieces and portraits.—(*Catalogue du Musée D'Anvers*).—R. N. W.

MOLA, PIETRO FRANCESCO, was born in the neighbourhood of Milan in 1612, and was taken when young by his father, an architect, to Rome, where he entered the studio of the celebrated D'Arpino. He studied afterwards in Venice and Bologna. In the latter place he was much attracted by the combination of landscape and figures displayed in the works of Albain, and Mola henceforth devoted himself to a similar style, but substituting generally religious scenes for the poetic and profane subjects of Albain. His landscape backgrounds are excellent, and are remarkable for their forcible effect of light and shade; he painted large and small figures. Mola settled at Rome in the pontificate of Innocent X., and became president of the academy of St. Luke, and declined an invitation from Louis XIV., to settle in Paris with the dignity of court painter. He died at Rome in 1668.—(*Passeri, Vite dei Pittori*).—R. N. W.

MOLAY or MOLAI, JACQUES DE, the last grand-master of the famous order of the knights templars, lived at the end of the thirteenth and beginning of the fourteenth century. He was probably a Burgundian by birth; the younger son of a good family, or at least of a family possessing landed estates, being represented as the son of Jean de Longvie or Longvy. Molai or Molay was an estate in the diocese of Besançon. Little or nothing is known of his history until he reached the highest dignity of the powerful order, whose destruction was to be one of the great events of the age. He is supposed to have reached the grand-mastership in 1298. At this period the crusading epoch was drawing to a close, the wild hopes of Christendom were disappointed, the holy sepulchre remained in the hands of the infidel, and Europe was disposed to regard with an evil eye the proud templars who had failed to redeem the holy places of the faith. Driven out of Palestine, the knights had taken refuge in Cyprus, and Jacques de Molay came to Europe with sixty knights to claim assistance. He met the pope at Poitiers, reclaimed against the charges made against the templars, appealed to Clement V., and while attempting to leave the town was arrested by Philip IV. of France, who, as Dante terms him, was "the false coiner," and who coveted the templars' treasures and the templars' lands. Jacques was carried before the inquisition of France, October, 1307, made some admissions hostile to his safety, and with

seventy of his knights was made a prisoner of the king of France on pretext of worshipping "Baphomet." Many conjectures have been made regarding the origin of this figure, statue, or idol, that stood in the Temple at Paris. We may hazard a conjecture based on the customs of the times. During the crusades the infidels exposed on their walls figures of the cross, to which they offered extreme indignities. During the long residence of the templars in the Holy Land, they may naturally have replied by framing a figure of Mahomet. One of these figures may have reached Paris, and in the superstition of the age, what was a mere satire may have been converted into a heresy. On pretext of worshipping this figure, the knights were put to the torture; and meeting with hostile priests and a hostile monarch, we need not wonder that they were condemned. Jacques de Molay and Guy d'Auvergne were burnt to death on the 18th March, 1314, in front of Notre Dame, and the order of the Temple was virtually extinguished. A tradition has always been preserved, that certain knights took refuge in Scotland, and were preserved. There, indeed, the order is still maintained as a sort of adjunct to freemasonry.—P. E. D.

MOLBECH, CHRISTIAN, a distinguished Danish scholar and author, was born at Sorø—in the celebrated academy of which place his father was professor of philosophy and mathematics—on the 8th October, 1788. Young Molbech was originally intended for the sea; but an illness occurring just at the time of his preparation for his first voyage, the idea was abandoned, and it was resolved that he should remain at home and devote himself to the study of law. With this view he entered the university of Copenhagen in 1802, and the following year he passed a creditable examination. It was not, however, on the legal arena that he was destined to achieve renown. From his boyhood passionately fond of books and all matters appertaining thereto, he found in the capital full scope for the development and gratification of his ruling tendency. In 1804 he was admitted as a "volunteer" to serve in the royal library of Copenhagen, in connection with which great institution he remained until his death, successively rising to its highest offices. Henceforth his life presents no striking incident; it was purely, emphatically, one of literature. Endowed with rich intellectual gifts, and animated by a spirit of the most untiring industry, Molbech has written on a vast variety of themes; so numerous, indeed, that in Erslew's *Forfatterlexicon* the list of writings under his name actually occupies twelve closely printed pages, and that only down to the year 1844! They include books of travels, works on bibliography, literary biography and history, philology, criticism, and many other subjects. His "*Dansk Ordbog*" (Danish dictionary) and his "*Danish Dialect-Lexicon*," will ever remain noble monuments of his labours, his talent, and his learning. Leaving behind him an honoured name in his country's literature, Molbech died at Copenhagen in 1857.—J. J.

* **MOLBECH, CHRISTIAN KNUD FREDERIK**, son of the preceding, was born at Copenhagen on the 20th July, 1821. Since 1853 he has held the chair of northern languages and literature in the university of Kiel. His tragedy of "Dante," and his fine lyric pieces, raised him to high eminence among the modern poets of Denmark. He is also the author of an admirable translation of the *Divina Commedia*.—J. J.

MOLÉ, MATTHIEU LOUIS, Count, a French statesman, born at Paris on the 24th January, 1786; died on the 23rd November, 1855. He belonged to an old and distinguished family, which from the fifteenth century had devoted itself to the profession of law. As soon as he had completed his education—and such as he had was due to his own efforts—he entered the salon life of Paris, being a frequent visitor at the assemblies of Madame de Beaumont, where Chateaubriand, Michaud, Joubert, De Fontanes, and Pasquier were also often present. His taste and talents soon directed him to politics. He studied and knew men much more than abstract principles, and in 1805 made his first literary appearance in a volume of essays on morals and politics. A monarchy limited by constitutional safeguards was the object of the young author; and in the peculiar circumstances of France his work made a sensation. He then visited England, and studied the institutions of Britain. On his return Napoleon, who had read his "Essays," resolved to attach him to the government, and named him auditor of the first class to the council of state, which was soon after followed by his appointment as master of the "requêtes"—the pleas or petitions presented to the emperor. In 1807 he was appointed prefect of the

Côte d'Or; but in 1809 was recalled to Paris as councillor of state and director-general of "ponts et chaussées." From this time till 1812 he was almost in daily communication with the emperor. In the disasters of 1813 Count Molé was entirely faithful to Napoleon; and Napoleon gave frequent expression to the high estimation in which he held his minister. On the fall of the empire Count Molé took service with the Bourbons, and was named minister of marine, in which office he distinguished himself by opposing the British right of search, and by using every effort in his power to put down the African slave trade. At the revolution of 1830 he was called by Louis Philippe to the ministry of foreign affairs, but retired for a time in presence of the disturbed state of France. In 1836, however, he was again appointed foreign minister, succeeding M. Thiers, and again retired in 1839. In 1848 he was a member of the legislative assembly; but when the republic gave way to the empire he declared his political career terminated. He was a man of moderate opinions, upright principles, and would if possible have established a constitutional monarchy with a strong government. He spoke much both in the chamber of peers and in the Academy, of which he was a member.—P. E. D.

MOLÉ, MATTHIEU, an eminent French statesman, born in 1584. At the early age of twenty-two he was admitted a councillor of the parliament of Paris, and soon attained to great influence. He was appointed procurator-general in 1614, and enjoyed the favour and confidence both of King Louis XIII. and of Cardinal Richelieu. About the end of 1641 he was appointed first president of the parliament. He distinguished himself greatly by his firm and honest, yet temperate and prudent conduct, ever being ready to support the legitimate authority of the crown, as well as to defend the privileges of parliament. The unpopularity of Mazarin, and the wretched state to which the civil wars had reduced the finances of the kingdom, rendered the position of Molé extremely difficult, and ultimately led to the outbreak of the Fronde. But Molé discharged the duties of his office with fidelity and courage, and secured to himself universal esteem: He was appointed keeper of the seals in 1651. He died 3d January, 1656.—D. W. R.

MOLESWORTH, ROBERT, first viscount, was born in 1655, of an ancient English family settled in Ireland. He was educated in Dublin. In the revolution of 1688 he was a warm partisan of William of Orange and the protestant succession. He was attainted by James' parliament, and his estate sequestrated. On the accession of William he was reinstated, and made a privy councillor. He was afterwards sent as envoy to the Danish court; and on his return to England wrote a "History of Denmark," the publication of which gave rise to an angry controversy. In Queen Anne's reign he was removed from the privy council, but was restored by George I., who made him a commissioner of trade, and raised him to the peerage in 1719. Shortly after this Lord Molesworth retired into private life, and to the enjoyment of his literary tastes. He died in 1725, and was buried at Swords in Ireland. His second son, Richard, was instrumental in saving the life of the duke of Marlborough at the battle of Ramillies.—R. H.

MOLESWORTH, SIR WILLIAM, Bart., a statesman of the school of "philosophical radicalism," was born in London in 1810. He was of an old Cornish family, the eighth inheritor of a baronetcy first conferred by William III. on an ancestor who became governor of Jamaica. On the death of his father, while he himself was a minor, Sir William Molesworth succeeded to large and valuable landed estates. His mother was an Edinburgh lady, and Sir William received his education partly in the Modern Athens and partly at Cambridge, afterwards studying in Germany, and making the tour of the continent. He returned to England with his opinions formed, and entered the house of commons in 1832 as member for East Cornwall. He joined at once the little party of philosophical radicals, which numbered among its members Mr. Grote and the late Charles Buller. While voting and speaking in favour of the general programme of that political section, Sir William specially addressed himself to the condition of the colonies question, and to the advocacy of their claims to self-government. Exchanging the representation of East Cornwall for that of Leeds in 1837, he obtained in the same year from the house of commons the appointment of a select committee on transportation, of which he was chairman, and the report of which was chiefly drawn up by himself. Its denunciation of the

practice of transporting criminals to colonial localities occupied by free settlers, its recommendation that they should be employed in penitentiaries, and punished or rewarded by marks which were to delay or accelerate the period of their release, marked an era in the discussion of the criminal question. From 1841 to 1845 Sir William Molesworth was without a seat in the house of commons, and devoted himself to study and literature. In 1835 he had founded the *London Review*, and for some time he co-operated with his friend Mr. John Stewart Mill in the management of the quarterly organ of philosophical radicalism, which arose out of its junction with the *Westminster*, and was known as the *London and Westminster Review*. In 1839, too, he had begun at his own expense the costly publication of a complete edition of the works, both English and Latin, of Hobbes, which was not completed until 1846. In 1845 he became member for Southwark, which he represented until his decease. The principles of colonial government, whatever might be their value, which he had long advocated, were accepted by the imperial legislature, when on the formation of Lord Aberdeen's coalition ministry, December, 1852, he was appointed first commissioner of works. His claims were still more conspicuously recognized, when soon after Lord Palmerston's first accession to the premiership, the "colonial reformer," *par excellence*, was offered and accepted, July, 1855, the seals of the colonial secretaryship, of course with a seat in the cabinet. He did not, however, live long to labour in a sphere so congenial, dying suddenly of apoplexy on the 22nd October, 1855. His parliamentary oratory scarcely did justice to his intellect and accomplishments, and his tenure of high office was too brief to exhibit his administrative capacity. In private he was amiable and generous.—F. E.

MOLIÈRE was the name assumed by the French dramatist, manager, and actor, JEAN BAPTISTE POQUELIN, pronounced by such a judge as Sir Walter Scott to be "the prince certainly of comic writers." He was born at Paris in the Rue Saint Honoré on the 15th January, 1622. His father, a "tapissier" by trade, became, when Molière was nine, "valet-de-chambre tapissier" of the king; and three years later procured for his son the reversion of the place, so that on the accession of Louis XIV. in 1640 Molière was connected with the household of the Grand Monarque. According to his earliest but often inaccurate biographer, Grimarest, who has done for Molière's pretty much what Rowe did for Shakspeare's life, he served in his father's shop until he was fourteen, receiving no other education than a knowledge of reading and writing. A grandfather, it is added, was in the habit of taking him to the play; and finding him disgusted with his trade, persuaded his father to send him as a day-scholar to the college of Clermont conducted by the Jesuits. To the college it is certain he did go; and among his fellow-pupils were the Prince de Conti, afterwards his patron; Chapelle the poet; and Bernier, who became famous by his account of the court of the Great Mogul. On leaving college, Molière, with Bernier and others, was placed under the amiable and eminent Gassendi, in metaphysics the precursor of Locke, and from whom he learned that contempt for the current philosophy of the schools, laughably expressed in the scene between *Pamrace* and *Sugravelle* in the "Mariage Forcé." Gassendi was an upholder of the Epicurean against the Aristotelian philosophy; and to his influence may be ascribed a translation of Lucretius afterwards begun by Molière, and of which survives only the fragment on love, declaimed by Cléante in the *Misanthrope*. Whether so early as 1642 he was in attendance on Louis XIV. as the substitute or successor of his father is uncertain; but there is no doubt that about this time he studied law, and there is reason to believe that he was received an *avocat*. It was in 1645 that he embraced the career which has indirectly made him famous. He joined a company of actors, who beginning as amateurs adopted the stage as a profession. It was not a reputable profession, and to explain its adoption by Molière several of his biographers have supposed that he joined the company to be near one of its members, Madeleine Béjart, the sister, or as some say, the mother of Armande Béjart, to whom he afterwards transferred his affections, and who became his wife. The pupil of Gassendi remained an actor to the end of his days; and it might be said literally that he died upon the stage. Unlike Shakspeare, Molière, as he called himself from the moment that he went upon the stage, was only less eminent as an actor than as a dramatist. As a comic actor he was among the first of his time—performing the

principal parts in all his own pieces. The company of actors which he first joined called itself the *Illustre Théâtre*, but after a year's trial quitted the metropolis for a long and wandering career in the provinces. From 1646 to 1658 Molière and the company of which he had become the manager, played up and down in the provinces—a mode of life which enriched so quick an observer with a knowledge of the varieties and peculiarities of French provincial character, sometimes very happily made available in his plays. It was at Lyons in 1653, in the course of this twelve years' tour, that Molière produced the first of his original plays—his lively and amusing "L'Etourdi," which, translated by the duke of Newcastle and adapted by Dryden, became the *Sir Martin Marplot* of the English stage. At last, in 1658, he and his company were allowed to play before the king in Paris, and the result was that they were authorized to establish themselves in the metropolis in the theatre of the *Petit Bourbon*; to call themselves the *Troupe de Monsieur*, the king's brother; and to perform in rivalry with the chief company of players in Paris, the comedians of the *Hotel de Bourgogne*. His "L'Etourdi" had been followed by another lively and amusing piece, "Le dépit Amoureux;" when in 1659 Molière made his first great hit as a dramatist and manager by the production of "Les Précieuses Ridicules." Unlike his former pieces it was in prose, not in verse, and it was a satire on contemporary manners. It covered with genial ridicule the fair enthusiasts of the *Hotel de Rambouillet*, and revealed to Molière where his own strength lay. After some minor or less-known pieces—the company meanwhile removing to the theatre of the *Palais Royal*—Molière in 1661 produced "L'Ecole des Maris," one of his best comedies. He was now a famous man; the "Ecole des Maris" was repeated, and that exquisite trifle, "Les Fâcheux," played for the first time at the splendid fetes given by Fouquet in the summer and autumn of 1661 to Louis XIV. and the court. In 1662 Molière brought upon himself the only serious calamity which marked the course of his prosperous and otherwise happy life. In February, 1662, in his fortieth year, he married Armande Glesinde Béjart, a girl of scarcely eighteen. Under the name of *Mademoiselle Molière*, she assisted him as an actress while he remained a manager; but she repaid his strong affection by frequent infidelities, and during much of their married life they were virtually separated, though they appeared together in public. At the close of his marriage year, by a curious coincidence, he produced one of the best of his comedies, "L'Ecole des Femmes," imitated by Wycherley in the *Country Wife*. The story is that of an old gentleman who secludes and keeps in ignorance of life and love a simple country maiden with the view of marrying her. In spite of her youth and simplicity she is more than a match for her guardian, and an Agnès has become a name typical of her class. Molière's fame was now great enough to make him enemies, who based their attacks on some free and easy expressions in the "Ecole des Femmes." He retaliated by his "Critique de l'Ecole des Femmes" and "L'Impromptu de Versailles"—in the latter his troupe being at once the actors and the dramatic persons. One enemy even accused him to the king of having married his own daughter. Louis consoled him by standing godfather to his first child; and tradition tells more than one anecdote of the friendly familiarity with which the Grand Monarque treated Molière, to shame such of his household as pretended to despise their comrade the actor. Molière could now patronize as well as be patronized. He seems to have given the young and unknown Racine an order for a tragedy. At this time Molière, Racine, and La Fontaine visited together two or three evenings in each week at the house of Boileau, a gathering of celebrities not easily paralleled in the biography of French literature. His next piece was the farcical "Mariage Forcé," January, 1664; and on the 12th of May was played before the king an instalment, the first three acts, of what out of his own country is regarded as his masterpiece, the celebrated "Tartuffe." The king, in his regard for religion, while recognizing the good intentions of the author, prohibited or suspended the representation of "Tartuffe" in public. Unfortunately for Molière, too, the anger of the zealots, whose suspicions were roused by the reports of the character of the new piece, found an excuse for an outbreak in his "Don Juan ou le Festin de Pierre," February, 1665, a play on a subject which it is difficult to treat without giving offence. The king, however, remained constant, and in the August of 1665 Molière received a new mark of the royal favour: he and his company became his

majesty's servants; the Troupe de Monsieur took the title of the Troupe du Roi. A few weeks afterwards was played the pleasant comedy, "L'Amour Médecin," in which Molière first ridiculed prominently the pompous pretensions and pedantry of the medical men of his day. It was a subject of which he knew something by experience, for his health was delicate, and the chest complaint which ended his days was already developed. In 1666 he returned to the charge with the "Médecin malgré lui" (in Fielding's hands, the Mock Doctor), one of the most amusing of his minor pieces, and composed as an afterpiece to the "Misanthrope," 4th June, 1661, which is generally considered by French critics Molière's *chef d'œuvre*. It has been fairly imitated by Wycherley in the Plain Dealer; out of France it is eclipsed by "Tartuffe." It was not until after the appearance of "Amphitryon," "Georges Dandin," and of that powerful picture of avarice, "L'Avare" (the basis of Fielding's Miser), all three produced in 1668, that at length every obstacle was overcome, and on the 5th February, 1669, "Tartuffe" was represented in public, and, says Sir Walter Scott, "in the depth and power of its composition, left all authors of comedy far behind." Singularly enough, this the greatest and most serious of Molière's plays was followed in the same year by the broadcast of his farces, "M. de Pourceaugnac," and of his comedies, "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," with that inimitable *M. Jourdain*, who had talked prose for forty years without knowing it. After the drolleries of "Les Forberies de Scapin," 1671, and two other pieces of less note, came in 1672 "Les Femmes Savantes," a pendant to "Les Précieuses Ridicules," but in verse, and altogether more elevated in its tone, lashing the scientific pretensions of the fair sex as its predecessor had ridiculed their euphuistic affectations. In Molière's last play, 10th February, 1673, there is an exuberance of his peculiar comic humour; and none of his comedies is still more popular on the French stage than "Le Malade Imaginaire," the dupe of his own hypochondriac fancies and of interested physicians, and who, to combine economy with physic, is persuaded to seek admission into the faculty for himself. In the mock-ceremonial which accompanies the admission of *Argan*, an oath is administered. Molière played the part of the *Malade Imaginaire*, and on the fourth night of the performance, when the oath was recited, he had just pronounced the word "Juro," when he fell back in strong convulsions. It was no theatrical illness. He was carried home, where it was found that he had burst a blood-vessel, and he died very soon afterwards at ten in the evening of 17th February, 1673. In person Molière was about the middle size, the nose and mouth rather large, with full lips and a dark complexion. Though irritable, he was good-hearted and generous. There is a tradition that, when implored not to act on the night of his death, he insisted on making the effort for the sake of his company, and that for the same reason he always refused to leave the stage when his fortune would have allowed him to retire. As a comic writer he is universally appreciated, and of no French author are there so many phrases current in English literature and conversation. If he sometimes stooped to farce, and even to coarseness, he is purity itself when compared with our own "comic dramatists of the Restoration." With all his prodigality of wit, Molière, as Scott says, is distinguished by his strong common sense, and this, in some of his more serious passages, rises into quiet wisdom. "Molière possessed," says Sir Walter in his review of the best life of the French dramatist (*Histoire de la vie et des ouvrages de Molière*, par J. Taschereau, Paris, 1825), "in a degree superior to all other men, the falcon's piercing eye to detect vice under every veil, or folly in every shape, and the talent to pounce upon either, as the natural prey of the satirist. No other writer of comedy ever soared through flights so many and so various."—F. E.

MOLINÆUS. See MOULIN.

MOLINÆUS. See DU MOULIN, CHARLES.

MOLIQUE, BRENNHAUD, a celebrated composer and violin player, was born at Nuremberg, October 7th, 1803. His father, who was the chapel-master of the town, gave him his first instructions in music, and at the age of fourteen sent him for further accomplishment to Munich, where the king of Bavaria, having been informed of the promising talents of the youth, appointed the first violinist of the royal chapel, Pietro Novelli, to be young Molique's future instructor. After two years' application, he left this school for Vienna, where he was immediately engaged in the orchestra of the principal theatre. In 1820 he

returned to Munich, and was appointed to succeed his former instructor, Novelli. Up to this time he had often played in public with the greatest success; but it was in 1822 that he first undertook a veritable artistic tour through Leipsic, Dresden, Berlin, Hanover, &c. In September, 1826, he was appointed music director at Stuttgart, where he long was the pride of the orchestra. Molique in the course of his visits to Paris, Vienna, London, and St. Petersburg, obtained a European reputation, which his great qualities fully justify. This eminent musician, who long resided in England, gained fresh laurels by the production of his oratorio of "Abraham," composed for one of the Norwich festivals. He died in 1869.—E. F. R.

MOLLER, GEORG, an eminent German architect, was born at Diepholz, Hanover, in 1736. He studied architecture under Weinbrenner of Carlsruhe, completing his education in Italy. Participating fully in the mediæval movement initiated by Schlegel, Moller devoted himself to the study of the ecclesiastical architecture of Germany. He began in 1815 to publish the result of his researches, in the first part of his "Monuments of German Architecture" (*Denkmäler der Deutschen Baukunst*). The completed work was issued in 1851 in 3 vols., small folio. Moller's treatise strongly influenced the views of his countrymen with regard to Gothic architecture, and his theories were not without effect in this country and France. He built the Roman catholic church at Darmstadt, which is a circular building one hundred and seventy-three feet in diameter, with a dome one hundred and twenty-three feet high. His other buildings erected between 1817 and 1826 at Darmstadt, in his capacity as court architect, are the opera house, casino, and chancery court. At Bentheim he erected in 1827 a Roman catholic church; at Mainz he completed between 1828 and 1833 the eastern dome of the cathedral, and built a theatre on the classical model; and at Wiesbaden he erected, 1837-40, the spacious and costly palace of the duke of Nassau. As works of art his buildings all exhibit considerable merit, and they rank still higher in respect of their constructive excellences. The text of the earlier portion of his "Monuments" was translated into English by Mr. W. H. Leeds, 8vo, 1824. He died March 13, 1852.—J. T.-e.

* MOLTKE, HELMUTH CHARLES BERNARD, Baron Von, was born October 26, 1800, at the small town of Parchim, in Mecklenburg, although his family came originally from Holstein. Having completed his college career, he entered the Danish army in January, 1822; but, the same year, quitted that service for the Prussian. With a gift for languages he soon mastered most of the modern tongues of Europe—an accomplishment which, with his reserved character, gave rise at a later period to the saying that he knew how "to be silent in seven languages." Notwithstanding his talents and acquirements, ten years elapsed before he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant on that staff of which he became the chief in 1858. In 1855 he became captain, and during a journey in the east that year he was presented to the all-powerful seraskier, Mehemet Chosrew, whose good wishes he at once secured by showing him the game of military chess (*Kriegsspiel*). At the request of the Turkish sultan, he obtained a long furlough from the Prussian government, and spent some years in surveying the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, and other parts of Turkey, advising and directing also the reorganization of the army of the sultan. He took part in an expedition into Syria against the pasha of Egypt, and wrote an interesting account of his experience and observation at this period of his career, in a book published in 1841 under the title of "Letters on the Occurrences in Turkey, 1838-39," a short account of which will be found in *Fraser's Magazine* (January, 1872). In 1845 he published "A History of the Russo-Turkish Campaign, 1828-29," which is full of shrewd observation and practical instruction, and which in 1854, at the commencement of the Crimean war, was translated into English by a writer who, curiously enough, describes the author as "Baron von Moltke, now dead." The world had to hear more of him yet; however. Two earlier publications of his were, "A Historical View of Belgium and Holland," published in 1831, and "A Treatise on Poland," 1832. In 1846, after his return from Turkey, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Prince Henry, then living in retirement at Rome. On the death of the latter, Moltke was employed on various foreign missions by the Prussian staff, and in 1856 became aide-de-camp to Prince Friedrich-Wilhelm, the present Prince Imperial, who has proved himself no inapt pupil of the great strategist. After his appointment

as chief of the staff, Moltke's first important task was to form a plan of operations for the intervention of Prussia in the Franco-Austrian war of 1859 in Italy. The peace of Villafranca obviated the necessity of intervention, but Moltke, in preparing for the effort, had seen defects in the Prussian army that needed absolute cure. The decay of Prussia in importance abroad must be counteracted by a development of her military force at home. In 1864 the newly organized army was put to the proof in the Danish campaign, throughout which Moltke accompanied Prince Friedrich Karl, the commander. Immediately afterwards, preparations were made for the imminent collision with Austria—made with so much care, boldness, and foresight, that the short campaign of 1866 resulted in the victory of Sadowa and the peace of Prague. When the armistice of Nikolsburg was agreed to, the king of Prussia bestowed his highest order, the Black Eagle, upon his illustrious general. Moltke possessed the king's confidence completely, and disposed of the troops in action free of royal control. A general having applied to the king for reinforcements was pleasantly told to "ask him there," pointing to Moltke; "he wants them all; I don't know if he will let me have my body guard for long." The great game was not over. Four years more of patient earnest study of France and the French prepared for the mighty conflict with that country which took place in 1870, and ended so disastrously for the latter country in 1871. From Spicheren to Paris it was one series of triumphs for the Prussians and their great commander, who carries on war in a manner purely scientific, wholly devoid of passion, or of political or personal feeling. All possible aids that he can think of are brought in as auxiliaries to victory—needle-guns, rifled artillery, telegraph wires, railways, all the appliances of modern science, especially an accurate topographical knowledge, both in himself and his subordinates, of the scene of war. The silent old soldier, soon after the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian war, paid a visit to Russia, where he was received with all honour. His observations on the military condition of that powerful neighbour would receive due attention from his own government, and if ever they are published will be of the highest interest to the world at large.—R. H.

MOLYNEUX, WILLIAM, an Irish man of science, was born in Dublin in 1656, and died there on the 11th of October, 1698. He studied at the university of Dublin and at the Middle temple. In 1683 he founded in Dublin a scientific society on the model of the Royal Society of London. It was dissolved during the revolutionary war of 1688, but may be regarded as the precursor of the present Royal Irish Academy. From 1689 to 1692 Molyneux lived in England, and devoted himself to scientific studies: he wrote a treatise on dioptrics, long considered a standard work on that subject. In 1692 he returned to Dublin, and was elected one of its representatives in the Irish parliament; from 1695 till his death he was member for the university of Dublin. He exerted himself to promote manufactures in Ireland, and the removal of restrictive laws.—W. J. M. R.

* **MOMMSEN, THEODOR**, a learned archaeologist, jurist, and historian, was born in 1817 at Garding in Schleswig. After receiving his early education under the care of his father, who was pastor of a Lutheran church, he studied at Kiel, travelled in Italy and France in order to make some researches in archaeology, and was subsequently engaged for some time as editor of the *Schleswig-Holstein Times*. He was appointed professor of law at Leipzig in 1848, but dismissed the same year on account of his political opinions, and soon afterwards accepted the chair of Roman law at Zurich. In 1858 he removed to Berlin. The earlier works of Theodor Mommсен—his essays on the "Roman Collegia," on the ancient Italian Dialects, and on some Neapolitan and other Latin inscriptions—gave proofs of extensive research into the minutiae of Roman laws and social institutions. His "Roman History," 1854-66, challenged criticism by the boldness of his innovations, and after full discussion, of its merits was accepted as one of the most important of modern contributions to historical literature. It was not solely by the extent of the erudition displayed in it that it gained the high place it maintains. The research of the writer is hardly superior to his power of representing old forms of life with a freshness and vigour that give them a modern air. An English version of the work was published in London in 1892-68. The numerous minor writings of Mommсен—monographs on Roman Government and Nomenclature, &c.—might have established the reputation of a scholar of a narrower range.—M. H.

MONBODDO. See BURNETT.

MONCALVO. See CACCIA.

MONCEY, BON ADRIEN JEANNOT DE, Duke of Coneglian, Marshal of France, was born at Desaugon on the 31st July, 1754, and died at Paris on the 20th April, 1842. In youth he enlisted twice against the wishes of his friends, and twice his discharge was purchased. Nothing, however, could overcome his military tastes, and a third time he joined the ranks. He soon gained promotion, was made captain, and on the breaking out of the Revolution was appointed to command a battalion. His services almost immediately gained him the rank of general. He then served in Spain, and with so much satisfaction to his government that Napoleon selected him to lead one division of the army into Italy, while he himself led the other. After the battle of Marengo he returned to Paris, and became inspector-general of gendarmerie. In 1814 he was named second in command of the national guard of Paris. It was to him that Napoleon committed the care of the empress and the king of Rome. When General Marmont surrendered Paris, Moncey marched his corps to Fontainebleau, but gave in his adhesion to the Restoration. On Napoleon's return Moncey did not resist the emperor's offer of a peerage; but on the second return of the Bourbons his patent of nobility was cancelled. He was named president of the council of war appointed to try Marshal Ney, but with great dignity and good taste positively declined to have any concern in proceedings against his companion in arms. For this refusal he was deprived of all his offices, and even imprisoned at Ham. His well-known probity, however, induced Louis XVIII. to liberate and restore him; after which he served in Spain, and latterly was governor of the Invalides at Paris. At his death he left a large sum to found a Christian school in the commune of Moncey.

MONCRIEFF, SIR HENRY WELLWOOD, Bart., D.D., an eminent and influential Scottish divine, descended from an ancient family settled in Scotland in the twelfth century, was born in 1750. His father, Sir William Moncrieff, was minister of the parish of Blackford in Perthshire, and Henry at an early age made choice of the same profession. He prosecuted his studies, first at the university of Glasgow, and afterwards at Edinburgh. His career at college was one of great brilliancy and promise, and in 1771 he was ordained minister of his native parish; his father having died before Sir Henry had completed his curriculum. His talents and learning soon attracted attention, and in 1775 he was appointed minister of the parish of St. Cuthbert in the city of Edinburgh. The moderate party was then dominant in the Scottish church, as toryism was rampant in the state; but Sir Henry, who was a zealous whig in politics, disregarding all considerations of self-interest and secular rank, attached himself to the evangelical party, and was soon recognized as its leader. He died in 1827. Sir Henry wrote a "Life of Dr. John Erskine," and three vols. of his sermons were published after his death.—J. T.

MONCRIEFF, SIR JAMES WELLWOOD, Bart., a distinguished Scottish lawyer and judge, was the eldest son of the preceding, and was born in 1776. After completing his education at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Oxford, he was admitted to practise at the bar in 1799. He applied himself assiduously to the study and pursuit of his profession, and ultimately attained the highest rank as a profound lawyer and a most laborious and conscientious counsel. In 1807 he was appointed sheriff-depute of the shires of Clackmannan and Kinross, and in 1826, in spite of his whig politics, he was chosen dean or official head of the faculty of advocates—a well-merited tribute to his professional eminence and high character. He was elevated to the bench, and also appointed a lord of Justiciary in 1829. He died in 1851. Lord Moncrieff was distinguished by sound judgment, remarkable power of reasoning, extensive legal knowledge, and strict conscientiousness. "Everything," says Lord Cockburn, "was a matter of duty with him, and therefore he gave his whole soul to it." With happy humour, Jeffrey called him "The whole Duty of Man." A truer friend, a more upright judge, or a more affectionate man, could not be. He inherited his father's attachment to the evangelical party, and took a prominent part in guiding the counsels of the established church during a very critical period of its history.—J. T.

MONDING. See MUNDING.

MONGAULT, NICOLAS HUBERT DE, was born at Paris in 1674. He became preceptor to the Duke de Chartres, son of the Regent Orleans, whose influence obtained for him several offices under government. Elected to the Academy in 1718, he died in

Paris in 1746. His French translations of Cicero's Letters to Atticus, 1788, and of Herodiani, 1746, both illustrated by numerous valuable notes, are still regarded as amongst the best in the language.—W. J. P.

MONGE, GASPARD, one of the greatest of mathematicians, was born at Beaune in 1746, and died in Paris on the 28th of July, 1818. He was educated at the college of his native town, and at that of Lyons. Having during a vacation employed himself in making, with instruments of his own construction, a survey of the town of Beaune, which he presented to the municipal authorities, his work came under the notice of an officer of engineers, who, being struck with its accuracy and good execution, obtained for him employment as a draughtsman at the military engineering school of Mézières. In that capacity he soon found an opportunity of giving proof of abilities of so high an order that, at the age of nineteen, he was appointed assistant to Bossut, professor of mathematics, and Nollet, professor of physics. During this period it is said that he discovered, independently, the composition of water by the combination of oxygen and hydrogen; not being aware that the same discovery had been previously made by Watt and Cavendish. At the same time he devised and perfected that new branch of mathematics which has made his name famous—the science of descriptive geometry—which with some difficulty he got leave to teach to the pupils of the engineering school, but was prohibited from otherwise publishing. In 1780 he was appointed a member of the Academy of Sciences, and joint-professor of hydrodynamics with Bossut at the Louvre. In 1788 he succeeded Bezout as naval examiner; with which office he afterwards combined that of professor of physics at the Lycœum of Paris. In 1792 he became a member of the revolutionary government as minister of marine, a post in which he showed great energy and capacity for business under very difficult circumstances; but he resigned it in 1793. Soon afterwards he was called upon by the committee of public safety to superintend the manufacture of arms and gunpowder, then urgently wanted for the defence of France against invasion; and it is thought that the necessity of his services to the state in that capacity alone saved his life during the Reign of Terror. At its close he published his famous work on descriptive geometry, containing the exposition of those principles which he had so long been compelled to conceal. He was one of the first founders of the polytechnic school. He was one of a commission who were sent to Italy by the directory to collect works of art. In 1798 he was one of the body of scientific men who accompanied the expedition of Bonaparte to Egypt, and was appointed president of the Institute of Cairo. On his return from Egypt he again became a professor in the polytechnic school; and in that capacity he long opposed, but without success, certain arbitrary ideas of Bonaparte as to its management. On the foundation of the empire, Napoleon appointed him a member of the senate, a grand-officer of the legion of honour, and count of Pelusium, in honour of his scientific services in Egypt. On the restoration of the Bourbons, Monge, as having been a member of the government which put to death Louis XVI., was removed from the Institute and from the polytechnic school. It is said that grief at these unworthy proceedings hastened his death, which took place about two years afterwards by apoplexy. Besides his great work on descriptive geometry he wrote a treatise of the highest order on the application of algebra to geometry, and a long series of memoirs on various mathematical and physical subjects.—W. J. M. R.

MONGEZ, MARIE-JOSEPHINE-ANGÉLIQUE (by birth LÉVOY), a French historical painter, was born in the neighbourhood of Paris, May 1, 1775, and died in that city, February 20, 1855. She was a pupil of Regnaud and David; obtained several medals; and took the highest rank among the female painters of France when the "classic" manner of her master David was the received type. Her earlier works were chiefly classic in subject as well as manner—as Mars and Venus; an Orpheus, with thirteen figures of life-size; death of Astyanax, and the like. Later she painted ecclesiastical subjects and some portraits, as Napoleon I. for the city of Avignon, and Louis XVIII. for Toulouse. Madame Mongez drew the figures, three hundred in number, for her husband's Dictionnaire d'Antiquités.—J. T. e.

MONK, GEORGE, Duke of Albemarle, was descended from an ancient but decayed Devonshire family, and was born at Potheridge, the family seat, in 1608. He was the second son of Sir Thomas Monk, who died when George was only two years of

age. His education seems to have been but imperfect, and in his seventeenth year he joined, as a volunteer, the unsuccessful expedition against Spain under Lord Wimbledon. In the following year he served under Sir John Burroughs in the equally unfortunate affair of the Isle of Rhé. In 1629 he went to the Low Countries with an ensign's commission, and fought under the earl of Oxford, and afterwards under Lord Goring, by whom he was promoted to the rank of captain. After spending nearly ten years in the Netherlands, during which he saw much service and acquired great experience in military affairs, he returned to his own country, at the commencement of the conflict between Charles I. and the Scots. His high reputation, and the recommendation of his kinsman, the earl of Leicester, obtained for him the commission of lieutenant-colonel in Lord Newport's regiment, and he accordingly took part in the king's inglorious expedition to the north. His next service was in Ireland, to which he was sent by Leicester, with the rank of colonel, on the breaking out of the Irish rebellion. The lords justices appointed him governor of Dublin; but the parliament distrusted him and caused his office to be transferred to another. On his return to England with his regiment he was arrested by the king's orders, on a suspicion that he intended to join the parliament. He was allowed, however, to repair to the court at Oxford, and succeeded in satisfying the king of his innocence. His offer of his services was in consequence accepted, and he was appointed major-general in the Irish brigade then engaged in the siege of Nantwich under the command of Lord Byron. He had scarcely joined this brigade when the whole were taken prisoners by Fairfax. Monk was sent first to Hull, and then was transferred to the Tower, where he remained in close confinement till November, 1646, when, through the intercession of his friend, Lord Lisle, he obtained his release. He now abandoned the royal cause, took the covenant, and embarked, in the beginning of 1647, with Lisle for Ireland, where, however, they did not long remain. Monk had scarcely reached England, when he was sent back to take the command of the parliamentary forces in the north of Ireland. He had to contend with numerous difficulties, and in the end had to conclude a treaty with the Irish chieftain O'Neil, and to surrender Dundalk to the royalist general, Lord Inchiquin. The parliament expressed their disapprobation of the former of these measures, but declared "that he should not be questioned for the same in time to come." After this censure Monk remained for some time unemployed; but when war broke out between the parliament and the Scots, he accompanied Cromwell on his Scottish expedition as lieutenant-general of the artillery, and rendered good service by his bravery and skill at the battle of Dunbar in 1650. He was subsequently employed in putting down the "moss-troopers," who gave the republican army a great deal of annoyance; and when Cromwell marched into England in pursuit of Charles II., Monk was left in command of the forces which remained in the north. He besieged and took Stirling castle, in which the public archives were deposited, and carried Dundee by storm, but tarnished his laurels by the cruelties which he inflicted on the inhabitants. The garrison were put to the sword; the town was set on fire and pillaged; the citizens, without distinction of sex or age, were given up to an indiscriminate massacre; and Sir R. Lumsden the governor, after receiving quarter, was basely put to death in cold blood by Monk's orders. The clergy of the town were treated with brutal insolence and sent prisoners to England. Montrose, Aberdeen, and other towns, intimidated by the atrocities perpetrated at Dundee, surrendered to Monk at discretion. In 1652 war broke out between Holland and England, and Monk was joined with Blake and Dean in the command of the English fleet, and by his courage and activity contributed largely to the splendid victories gained over the Dutch. On the termination of the war Monk was despatched by the Protector, with additional forces, to suppress an insurrection which had broken out in Scotland. He accomplished this so effectually that the last embers of resistance to Cromwell's authority were completely trodden out. He was appointed a member of the council of state to which the administration of public affairs was committed, and seems to have assumed supreme authority in the country. He steadily supported the government of the Protector, executed all his orders with the utmost punctuality, and disclosed to Oliver both the plots of the royalists and a letter sent to himself by Charles II., who was then at Cologne. On the death of Cromwell Monk promptly gave in his adherence to the government of his son, Richard, who had indeed been enjoined by his

father on his deathbed to do nothing without the advice of the cautious general. On the abdication of Richard, Monk at first acquiesced in the change of the government and the restoration of the Rump; but on learning that the junta of officers had dissolved the parliament and had usurped all authority in the state, he took offence at their proceedings; and probably feeling some apprehensions regarding the security of his own position, he set out for London at the head of seven thousand veteran troops, with the professed object of freeing the parliament from the oppression of the soldiers. As he advanced towards the capital, the leading gentry of the various counties through which he passed, flocked around him, expressing their earnest desire that he would employ his power in restoring the kingdom to liberty and peace. But, habitually taciturn, selfish, and wary, he maintained an impenetrable reserve respecting his plans. The probability is, that he did not make up his mind what course he should follow till after he had been some days in the capital, and had satisfied himself as to the popular feeling. He then declared in favour of a free parliament, which when it assembled, as he must have foreseen, proceeded at once to take steps to restore the exiled family. Monk acted throughout with great caution and dissimulation, and took care to conceal his own views and his secret negotiations with Charles till the parliament had declared in favour of the restoration. He frustrated an attempt made by Sir Matthew Hale, to secure some more definite settlement before recalling the king; and to him it was mainly owing that Charles was restored to the throne of his ancestors, without any new securities being given against maladministration or a single provision made in favour of the cause of liberty. Monk's subsequent conduct showed that he was destitute alike of principle and of good feeling. He not only became a member of the commission for trying the regicides; but he acquiesced in the insults so meanly put upon the corpse of his old commander, the illustrious Blake; and he had the baseness and treachery, in order to procure the condemnation of Argyle, to give up some private letters which that nobleman had written to him, expressing attachment to the government of Cromwell.—(See ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.) He was speedily loaded with honours and rewards; was created Duke of Albemarle, Knight of the garter, sworn a member of the privy council, made master of the horse, gentleman of the bedchamber, and first commissioner of the treasury; and received the grant of an estate worth £7000 a year, besides various pensions. When war broke out with Holland in 1664, Monk was placed at the head of the admiralty. In the following year he was appointed, in conjunction with Prince Rupert, to the command of the fleet, and encountered the Dutch fleet in a desperate engagement which lasted four days, and terminated without any decisive result. On the death of the earl of Southampton in 1667 Monk was again placed at the head of the treasury; but failing health soon compelled him to retire in a great measure from public life. He died, 80th December, 1669, in the sixty-first year of his age, leaving an immense fortune to his only son by Anne Clarges, a milliner, who had been for some years his mistress before she became his wife. On the death of the second duke in 1688 the titles became extinct. Monk was little more than a fortunate military adventurer, brave, cautious, taciturn, and somewhat sluggish, but unprincipled, unscrupulous, selfish, and avaricious. Clarendon accuses him of taking bribes for the disposal of his patronage, and says—"Profit was always the highest reason with him." Monk's wife was a woman of masculine character and furious temper, and even exceeded him in avarice.—J. T.

MONMOUTH, JAMES SCOTT, Duke of, was the natural son of King Charles II., by Lucy Walters, the daughter of a gentleman of Haverfordwest in the county of Pembroke. The lady was in Holland when she attracted the attention of the exiled prince, and their son was born at Rotterdam on the 9th April, 1649. He was committed to the care of Lord Crofts; by whose surname he was called until married to Anne, duchess of Buccleuch, when he assumed her name of Scott. The queen-mother, Henrietta Maria, became attached to him, and after keeping him in her family for several years, she brought him with her to London in 1662. The beautiful boy, of whom Dryden says—

"His motions all accompanied with grace,

And passions was opened in his face,"

was not only his fond, good-natured father, but the whole court, and all who came in contact with him. He was imme-

diately created Baron of Tindale, Earl of Doncaster, and Duke of Monmouth, and early in the following year was chosen a knight of the garter. In 1665 he was married to the richest heiress in Britain, Anne, daughter of the earl of Buccleuch; was created Duke of Buccleuch, appointed master of the horse, lord great-chamberlain, and high admiral of Scotland. In 1670, on the completion of his twenty-first year, he was sworn of the privy council. At court his triumphs were of a less honourable nature, for he let scarcely a day pass without engaging in some amour. In 1673 he served in the French army as a volunteer, and gained considerable reputation at the capture of Maestricht. In 1678 he was made commander-in-chief of the English forces in Scotland, and defeated the covenanteders at Bothwell bridge. The great tenderness the king showed for him encouraged a faint hope that his legitimacy might be established, and the succession secured to him. Designing men fostered this feeling, and the crafty Shaftesbury set afloat the rumour that Charles had been married to Lucy Walters. James, duke of York, naturally alarmed at the thought of losing his inheritance, procured from the king a formal denial of the alleged marriage, and at the same time an order that Monmouth should quit the kingdom. The latter retired to Utrecht, and became the instrument of political intriguers. After soliciting permission to return, and being refused, he nevertheless did return in 1680. Then, under pretence of amusing himself, he made a kind of royal progress through the discontented counties of England, accompanied by a retinue of malecontent nobles, who were conspiring to excite a general insurrection throughout the country. The immediate fruit of this extensive conspiracy was the Rye-house plot, confined to a few whig desperadoes, who proposed to assassinate the king and his brother. The scheme was concealed from Monmouth, who loved his father too sincerely ever to have consented to parricide. Charles, persuaded of this, contrived to save his son from the punishment which fell heavily on the whig party on the discovery of the plot. A complete reconciliation might have been effected with both the king and the duke of York, had not Monmouth retracted his first penitent confession. Shame at betraying his friends seems to have prompted this course. Charles allowed the retraction to be made, but bade his son appear no more in his presence. The latter retired again to Holland, where he was well received by William of Orange and the Princess Mary. He soon became the life and soul of the court. Though still favoured and provided for by the king of England, he could not obtain his recall. At the very moment when Halifax, his intercessor, had given him hopes that his wish would be granted, the fatal news arrived that Charles had died (February 6, 1684), and that James II. reigned in his stead. Thus deprived of his best friend, Monmouth, obliged to quit the Dutch court, resolved to retire into private life, and went to Brussels accompanied by his paramour, Lady Henrietta Wentworth, who for love of him had sacrificed her maiden honour and the prospect of a splendid alliance. His feeble resolutions, however, were soon turned aside. The prince of Orange had in vain counselled him to join the imperial armies fighting in Hungary against the Turks, where his undoubted bravery might have secured him an honourable position. Baser counsellors—Robert Ferguson, Lord Grey, and the earl of Argyle—had more success in persuading him, against his own judgment, to undertake that rash and fatal expedition into England which terminated in the battle of Sedgemoor, and led Monmouth to the block. This expedition, the particulars of which are to be found in every history of England, lasted but seven weeks. Monmouth sailed from the Texel on the 24th of May, 1685, and he galloped away from Sedgemoor field on the 6th of July. Two days afterwards he was found crouching in a ditch, disguised in a shepherd's dress, and covered over with fern leaves—a few peas in his pocket being his only nourishment. A watch, a purse of gold, and the rich diamond badge of the garter, together with some superstitious charms, were also found in his pockets. A deeply interesting account of his capture, his removal to London, his craven letter to the king, his interview with James, his piteous supplications for life, and his most distressing death, will be found in the brilliant pages of Lord Macaulay's *History of England*. He was executed on Tower-hill, on Wednesday, the 15th July, 1685. Almost his last words were expressive of his love for Lady Wentworth. After his death many handkerchiefs were dipped in his blood, and his memory was long cherished by the common people.—(See Lodge's *Portraits*).—H. H.

MONNOYER, JEAN BAPTISTE, a celebrated flower painter, born at Lille in 1635, was educated at Antwerp, but settled at Paris, where he was elected a member of the Academy of Painting in 1665. In 1680 the duke of Montague, then English ambassador at Paris, invited Monnoyer to London to decorate his house in Great Russell Street, after the manner of some decorations executed for Le Brun at Versailles. Old Montague house served some time for the British Museum; the last of it, the entrance, was pulled down only a few years ago. Monnoyer was so successful in the employment he found in England that he settled here, paying only a few short visits to Paris during the rest of his life. He died in London, February 16th, 1699. Hampton Court possesses many of the works of Monnoyer, here commonly called Baptiste. His pictures are not laboured like those of Van Huisum, but are executed with the utmost spirit and skill; they have, however, now darkened and lost much of their original brilliancy. The prints after Monnoyer's works are numerous; some etched by himself are signed "J. Baptiste, sculp." There is a print of him by G. White from a portrait by Kneller. — (*Essay towards an English School*, 1706.)—R. N. W.

MONRO, ALEXANDER, M.D., commonly known as *Monro primus*, a celebrated physician and professor of anatomy and medicine in the university of Edinburgh, was born in London on the 8th September, o.s., 1697. His father, John Monro, younger son of Sir A. Monro of Bearcrofts, was a practitioner of medicine, and served as surgeon with the army under King William in Flanders; his mother was a Miss Forbes, of the family of Forbes of Culloden. Three years after the birth of the subject of this memoir, his father quitted the army and settled at Edinburgh, where he practised as a surgeon. Determining that his son, who early manifested considerable talent, should adopt the profession of medicine, after giving him the best education that Edinburgh could afford, he sent him to prosecute his studies in London, Paris, and Leyden. In London he studied anatomy under Cheselden; he dissected diligently, and made numerous anatomical preparations which he transmitted to his father in Edinburgh, who exhibited them to the College of Physicians, and afterwards deposited them in the museum then existing at Surgeons' Hall. It is said that Mr. Adam Drummond, the then professor of anatomy to the Surgeons' Company, was so struck with the skill displayed in these dissections that he intimated his intention of retiring in the young anatomist's favour, should the latter continue to progress as he had begun. Whilst studying in London he also read before a society of which he was a member, the first sketch of his work on the bones. At Leyden he was a pupil of the celebrated Boerhaave, who particularly distinguished him and wrote in his commendation to his friends. He returned to Edinburgh in the autumn of 1719, and being offered by Messrs. Drummond and Macgill the lectureship on anatomy to the Surgeons' Company, he accepted it, becoming enrolled as a member. It is related that on the occasion of his first lecture, his father brought the president and fellows of the College of Physicians, together with the whole company of surgeons, to hear him. Not having been informed of the probable attendance of so large and critical an audience, the young lecturer lost his presence of mind, and entirely forgot the address which he had previously written and committed to memory. Having left his manuscript at home, he was at first at some loss what to do. He, however, began by showing and explaining some of the preparations he had sent home from abroad, and gradually gathering up the thread of his discourse, he went on expressing himself in the first words which occurred to him. He succeeded so well as to gain considerable applause, and from that time he resolved never, in lecturing, to repeat the words of a written discourse, but to acquire by practice the art of expressing what he knew and understood with ease and readiness. In 1720 he commenced giving regular courses of lectures in conjunction with Dr. Alston, at that time professor of botany in the university; Monro lecturing on anatomy and surgery, Alston on botany and materia medica. These were the first regular courses of lectures on medical science that were given in Edinburgh, and from their commencement dates the rise of one of the most celebrated schools of medicine in Europe. In the following year regular professorships of anatomy and medicine were instituted in the university. Dr. Monro was the first who filled the chair of anatomy; he held it for nearly forty years, resigning at last in favour of his son. His fame as a teacher and skill as an anatomist attracted to his class-room students from all parts

of the United Kingdom. Dr. Monro's father, who had been very active in promoting the establishment of anatomical and medical chairs in the university, was soon after engaged, in conjunction with others, in founding the infirmary. To this institution the son became physician, and in that capacity he engaged in clinical teaching, which he continued after he had resigned the chair of anatomy in the university. Although elected to the professorship of anatomy in 1721, it appears that he was not received into the university until 1725. Soon after the opening of the infirmary the medical professors, together with many of the physicians and surgeons of Edinburgh, formed themselves into a society for the publication of medical observations and essays. To this society Monro was secretary, and, as frequently happens in such cases, the whole labour of collecting and superintending their publications fell upon him. The six volumes of medical essays and observations which were published under his editorship, contain many papers of considerable value even in the present day, and especially is this true of the contributions from the editor's own pen. One of these on the articulation muscles and luxation of the lower jaw, involved the author in a controversy with the celebrated Winslow. Dr. Monro was a loyal subject of the reigning monarch. After the battle of Prestonpans he was actively engaged in attending and succouring the wounded; but faithful to the duties of his calling, his aid was dispensed to the sufferers of both parties; and we are told that he was one of the most active intercessors for the life of the unfortunate Dr. Cameron. He died after a long and painful illness on July 10, 1767, and left behind him a high reputation both as a physician and a man. Amongst his principal works are his "Treatises on Osteology," and the "Anatomy of the Nerves." His last publication was an "Account of the Success which had attended the Practice of Inoculation in Scotland," in answer to inquiries of the Faculty of Physicians of Paris.—F.C.W.

MONRO, ALEXANDER, M.D., secundus, was the third son of Alexander Monro *primus*. He was born at Edinburgh in 1732. Having embraced his father's profession, he appears to have studied first at Edinburgh, and afterwards at Berlin. On his father's resignation of the professorship of anatomy about the year 1760, he was elected to the vacant chair. He was an eminent anatomist, and distinguished himself by several discoveries in anatomical science. He was the first to point out a communication between the lateral and third ventricles in the human brain, which has since been known as the *foramen of Monro*; he also traced the ultimate distribution of the auditory nerve. His researches on the anatomy of the ear in whales and cartilaginous fishes, led him into controversies with professors Camper and Scarpa. He also engaged in a controversy with William Hunter on the discovery of the office of the lymphatics; and with Hewson on the discovery of those vessels in oviparous vertebrates. Amongst his numerous anatomical treatises are the following—"The Structure and Physiology of Fishes;" "A description of the Bursæ Mucosæ of the Human Body;" three treatises on the brain, eye, and ear; "Outlines of the Anatomy of the Human Body;" "Observations on the Thoracic Duct." He died in 1817. His son, Dr. Alexander Monro *tertius*, succeeded him in the chair of anatomy at Edinburgh.—F. C. W.

MONRO, DONALD, M.D., was the second son of Alexander Monro *primus*, professor of anatomy in the university of Edinburgh. He was born in 1731, and obtained his medical education at Edinburgh, under his father's superintendence. He graduated there in 1753. Soon afterwards he was appointed physician to the army, and in 1758 was elected to the office of physician to St. George's hospital. It was not long, however, before his military appointment called him abroad. He served in the military hospitals attached to the British army in Germany from the commencement of 1761 to the spring of 1763. On his return to London he published an account of the diseases prevalent in those hospitals during that period; he was likewise the author of treatises on "Preserving the Health of Soldiers," on "Dropsy," on "Mineral Waters," and on "Pharmaceutical and Medical Chemistry." He received the honour of the fellowship of the London College of Physicians, *speciatim gratia*, in 1771. He resigned his office at St. George's hospital in 1786, and died June 9, 1802, in his seventy-first year.—F. C. W.

MONRO, JOHN, a physician eminent in the treatment of insanity, was born at Greenwich, November 16, 1715, o.s. He was the son of Dr. James Monro, physician to Bethlehem hospital. He studied at St. John's college, Oxford, where he

obtained a fellowship. Having been elected in 1743 to one of the Radcliffe travelling fellowships, he pursued the study of medicine first at Edinburgh, and afterwards at Leyden, under Boerhaave. He travelled or resided on the continent until 1751, when he returned to England, and was elected joint physician with his father to Bridewell and Bethlehem hospitals. During his absence abroad, the university of Oxford conferred on him a degree in medicine. He confined his practice entirely to cases of insanity, and obtained a high reputation for skill in the management of that class of diseases. His only publication was a pamphlet in answer to a treatise on madness by Dr. Battie, which contained some reflections on the former physicians of Bethlehem. Dr. Monro was a man of cultivated tastes; he was particularly conversant with early engravings, and his collection is frequently referred to by Strutt in his Dictionary of Engravers. He died at Hadley, near Barnet, December 27, 1791, in his seventy-seventh year.—F. C. W.

MONROE, JAMES, fifth president of the United States, was born in 1759 in the county of Westmoreland, Virginia. At college when the declaration of independence was promulgated, he entered the revolutionary army, and served with considerable distinction until the close of the war. He then studied for the bar, became a member of the legislature of Virginia, and in 1788 was sent to congress for the appointed term of three years. He was afterwards one of the delegates to the convention which met to frame the constitution of the United States, and from 1789 to 1794 he sat in the new congress as senator from Virginia. Belonging to a political party which Washington wished to conciliate, he was sent in 1794 as minister to France, but was recalled for displaying, the administration thought, a tendency to sacrifice American interests to those of France. On his return he published a vindication of himself, re-entered the legislature of Virginia, and became governor of his native state. After the triumph of his party, when Jefferson was elected president, Monroe was sent to Paris to join Livingstone in negotiating the sale of Louisiana by France to the United States. That object accomplished, he was transferred to London, where he discussed the rights of neutrals, and even got the length in 1807 of negotiating a treaty with the British government; but Jefferson refused to ratify it. Returning, again dissatisfied, to the States, he found his claims to the presidency rejected in favour of Madison, who, however, made Monroe (1811) his secretary of state. He retained that position until the war with England, during the last six months of which he took the war department, and by his vigour contributed to the successful resistance of the States. At the close of the war he resumed his former office, and in 1817 was elected president. He was re-elected without opposition in 1821, and in 1825 retired to his residence in London county, Virginia. He died in 1831. Without brilliancy, Monroe was a man of judgment and tenacity. During his presidency Florida was added to the United States, and he has given his name to the "Monroe doctrine," as it is called, that no European power has a right to interfere in the affairs of America, north or south. There is a tumid but instructive biography of him in President John Quincy Adams' *Lives of J. Madison and J. Monroe*, Rochester, U. S., 1850.—F. E.

MONSTRELET, ENGUERRAND DE, a French chronicler of the fifteenth century, born about 1390, and died in 1453. He was a gentleman of good family in Cambrai, and died governor of that town. He was also bailiff of Balincourt. His chronicle begins at the year 1400, and extends to the year of his death, 1453. An addition by another and unknown hand carries the history down to the year 1467. The title under which it was printed is, "Chronique Enguerrand de Monstrelet, Gentilhomme, jadis demeureant à Cambrai en Cambresis." The best edition is that of Paris, published in two volumes folio in 1572. The chronicle, although prolix, is an important contribution to history, filling the space between the chronicle of Froissart and the history of Comines. He gives a narrative of the wars between the house of Orleans and the dukes of Burgundy, the capture of Normandy and Paris by the English, the subsequent expulsion of the English, and the memorable events that took place during the same period. The number of original documents it contains renders this chronicle of great value to the historian. It has been translated into English by Thomas Jones.—P. E. D.

MONTAGNA, BERNARDO, an artist of Vienna, who flourished in the early part of the sixteenth century. As a painter he imitated Giovanni Bellini, but he is better known by his

engravings. He was among the earliest and best of the Lombardo-Venetian engravers. His prints, mostly from his own designs, are chiefly of scriptural or mythological subjects; the latter exhibiting rather freely the nude female form. Montagna copied some of the plates of Albert Durer, and profited by so doing. The date of his death is unknown; he was alive in 1533.—J. T.-v.

MONTAGNE, JEAN FRANÇOIS CAMILLE, a distinguished Parisian botanist, born in Paris in 1784. In early life he entered the navy, and was with Napoleon in Egypt. He afterwards entered the army as surgeon. He studied languages, and occupied himself at first in philological pursuits. Subsequently he prosecuted natural history. His attention was particularly directed to cryptogamic botany, and he was the first mycologist of the day. His writings are very numerous. They include various memoirs on fungi; notices of the flora of Bombay; description of new cryptogamic plants of North America; prodromus of the flora of Juan Fernandez; cryptogamic plants of France; reproduction of caulepaz; Algerian cryptogams; cellular plants of Brazil; sermum Patagonicum; Flora Bolivienensis; remarks on luminaria; on the structure and physiology of mushrooms; on the cryptogams of the Nilgris; on the colour of the Red Sea; on the cellular plants of the Philippine islands; on antarctic cellular plants; and on the morphology of lichens. He died in January, 1866.—J. H. B.

MONTAGU, BASIL, a natural son of John, fourth earl of Sandwich, was born in London, April 24, 1770. His mother, Miss Ray, was assassinated in 1779 in the piazza of Covent Garden, by a clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Hickman, who had conceived a mad passion for her. Educated first at the Charterhouse and subsequently at Cambridge, Basil Montagu was called to the bar in 1798. His father had died six years previously, but the handsome bequest he left to him was set aside by a suit in chancery. An intimacy with Godwin, Coleridge, and other "advanced" thinkers, induced Montagu to form the intention of abandoning the law; but he was dissuaded from doing so by Sir James Mackintosh, and although he never obtained eminence as a public pleader, he published numerous works on legal subjects, and especially on the law of bankruptcy, which procured him both fame and employment. An honest and disinterested man, he laboured to promote legal reforms, even in that branch of the profession from which his own income was derived. A diligent student of our noblest writers, he published "Selections from the works of Taylor, Hooker, Hall, and Lord Bacon, with an Analysis of the Advancement of Learning," 12mo, 1805, and edited the works of Francis Bacon, lord chancellor of England, in 16 vols., 8vo, London, 1825-34. He co-operated with Romilly in his efforts to abolish the punishment of death for minor offences, and published in all about forty volumes. He died at Boulogne, November 27th, 1851.—W. J. P.

MONTAGU, C., Earl of Halifax. See HALIFAX.

MONTAGUE, SIR EDWARD, Lord Chief-justice of the courts of king's bench and common pleas successively, was one of the Montagues of Hemington in Northamptonshire, in which county, at Brigstock, he was born towards the close of the fifteenth century. He went to the bar and entered the house of commons. In the parliament of 1523 he is said to have made a violent speech against the breach of privilege committed by Wolsey, who came in state to the house of commons, and harangued its members on the duty of granting the supply asked for by the king. Henry, so runs the story, sent next day for Montague, and said to him—"Ho! will they not let my bill pass?" The frightened Montague fell on his knees, and Henry added—"Get my bill to pass by twelve of the clock to-morrow, or else by two of the clock to-morrow this head of yours shall be off." Whatever the truth of this story, Montague rose afterwards into favour with the king, and in 1539 was made chief-justice of the king's bench. Finding judicial compliance with all Henry's demands too much for his conscience, according to Lord Campbell, he exchanged the king's bench for the less dignified but also less responsible common pleas, of which he was made chief-justice in 1546. He retained his office during the reign of Edward VI., and was half frightened, half persuaded, into drawing up the will by which Edward altered the succession in favour of Lady Jane Grey. For this he was punished on the accession of Mary by a fine and the loss of his office. He died in retirement in 1556. From Sir E. Montague the earls and dukes of Manchester descended in a direct line.—F. E.

MONTAGUE, EDWARD, Earl of Sandwich, one of the most distinguished of British admirals, was born July 27, 1625, being the son of Sir Sidney Montague. In 1643, when in his nineteenth year, he raised a regiment on a commission received from parliament, and served under Lord Essex. He was present at the storming of Lincoln, distinguished himself at Marston Moor, was in the battle of Naseby, and at the storming of Bridgewater and Bristol. He sat in parliament for Huntingdonshire. After the Dutch war the Protector gave him a command in Blake's fleet, bound to the Mediterranean. Having done good service against the Spaniards, he was appointed to command the fleet in the Downs, in order to watch the Dutch. He was highly esteemed by Cromwell, on whose death he was invested by Richard Cromwell with the command of an expedition to the Baltic. He was, however, so fettered by his instructions, and by the presence of four commissioners from the parliament, that he became disgusted with the service, and listened to overtures made by Charles and his chancellor Hyde, who required his aid to accomplish the king's restoration. He led the fleet home, and was charged with treason by Algernon Sidney, who had been one of the four commissioners. Acquitted of this charge, but deprived of his command, he retired into private life, whence he was soon recalled by Monk's advance to London. He was reinstated in his command, and soon after conveyed the king from Holland to Dover. Honours were showered upon him. He became earl of Sandwich and a knight of the garter, and was looked upon as one of the king's principal ministers. On the 8th June, 1665, he gained a great victory over the Dutch, whose admiral, Opdam, was killed in the battle. In 1666 he was employed to negotiate peace both at Madrid and Lisbon, a duty he performed with skill and success. In the third and last Dutch war Lord Sandwich was second in command of the fleet under the duke of York, when De Ruyter took the English by surprise on the 28th May, 1672. Sandwich, in the *Royal James*, was the first in action, and fought with desperation, disabling seven Dutch ships and driving off three fire-ships. He and his crew were nearly exhausted, when a fourth fire-ship grappled and set his ship in flames. He would not leave her, however, and perished with some of his faithful sailors in the explosion of the ship about noon. His body was recovered, and buried with public honours in Westminster Abbey.—R. H.

MONTAGUE, EDWARD WORTLEY, son of Edward Montague, Esq., and the famous Lady Mary, was born at Wharfedale Lodge, near Sheffield, in 1713. He ran away from Westminster school several times, on one occasion taking up the trade of a sweep, on another that of a fisherman, and on a third sailing as a cabin boy to Spain. After a visit to the West Indies he was elected to parliament for the county of Huntingdon in 1747, but in 1751 he was obliged to repair to Paris to escape his creditors. He became a papist and then a Mahometan. To prevent a large estate from descending to the family of his brother-in-law, Lord Bute, he was on the point of marrying a young woman, whom he had never seen, when he died at Padua in 1776.

MONTAGU, ELIZABETH, the daughter of Matthew Robinson, Esq., a country gentleman, was born at York in 1720, but resided during her early years at Cambridge, where her education was superintended by Conyers Middleton, who had become her grandmother's second husband. In 1742 she married Edward Montagu, grandson of the first earl of Sandwich. The marriage was without issue; and on her husband's death, in 1775, she was left in a position of great opulence, which she sustained by a munificent hospitality, of which the learned were the chief partakers. She died in 1800. Of her writings, three "Dialogues of the Dead" were published with Lord Lyttleton's; and she subsequently published an essay on the genius and writings of Shakespeare. After her death four volumes of her correspondence were published by her nephew. She will be more familiarly remembered as having originated the literary society which was known as the Blue Stocking Club; and as having for many years given an annual dinner on the first of May to the chimney-sweeps of London.—W. J. P.

MONTAGUE, GEORGE, a diligent naturalist, was descended from a family who held the estate of Lackham in Wiltshire. He was born in 1756; a younger son, he entered the army, and attained the rank of captain in the 15th foot. He served for some years in the war between England and America. His elder brother dying in 1776, he quitted the army, and returned to take possession of the paternal estate. He subsequently entered the Wiltshire militia, in which he held the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

In 1779 he left the militia and retired into Devonshire, where he devoted himself to the study of natural history. He was one of the earliest fellows of the Linnaean Society, and contributed to their Transactions several papers on ornithology; he also distinguished himself by original observations on the *mollusca*. He died at Knowles, near Kingsbridge, on 20th June, 1815. His collections of preserved birds and animals were purchased for the British museum. His chief works were an "Ornithological Dictionary" and "Testacea Britannica, or a natural history of British shells."—F. C. W.

MONTAGU, JOHN, fourth earl of Sandwich, a well-known politician, was born in 1718. He entered public life as an opponent of Sir Robert Walpole's administration. In 1744 he was appointed second lord of the admiralty. Two years later he was named plenipotentiary to the congress at Breda, and his powers were continued until the treaty of peace was signed at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. On his return home he was appointed first lord of the admiralty, an office from which he was dismissed in 1751. In 1755 he became one of the joint vice-treasurers of Ireland; in 1763 he was reinstated in the admiralty; three years later he was made joint-postmaster; and in 1771 he was a third time placed at the head of the admiralty under Lord North, with whom he acted during the American war, and quitted office on its unfortunate termination. He subsequently held for a short time the office of ranger of the royal parks under the coalition cabinet. He died in 1792. Lord Sandwich was a man of ability, and of great activity and zeal, but utterly unprincipled and profligate. He was the intimate friend of John Wilkes and other members of the infamous fraternity of Medmenham abbey, and his attack in the house of lords on his former associate on account of his Essay on Woman, gained him the nickname of *Jemmy Twitchee*, which adhered to him through life. Sandwich was bitterly satirized by Gray and Churchill, and branded by the keen and eloquent denunciations of Erskine in his famous speech on the case of Captain Baillie.—(See the *Candidate* by Gray, and the *Duellist and Candidate* by Churchill.)—J. T.

MONTAGU, LADY MARY WORTLEY, a celebrated letter-writer and *bel esprit*, was born in London in 1689. Until her marriage she was known as Lady Mary Pierrepont, being the daughter of Evelyn, earl of Kingston, a pleasure-seeking and thoughtless nobleman of the whig party, created Marquis of Dorchester in 1706, and Duke of Kingston in 1715. While quite a child Lady Mary lost her mother, whom at a very early age she replaced in presiding over the hospitalities of her father's table. When she was eight her fond father introduced her to his boon companions of the Kit Cat Club, who caressed the beautiful and clever little girl, and formally admitted her to their fraternity. Lady Mary's education, nominally intrusted to an "old governess," was very much her own work. She browsed upon the Scuderi-romances and miscellaneous English literature of her father's library, even teaching herself Latin, from which, rather than from the original Greek, she seems to have translated, under the auspices of Burnet, the Encheiridion of Epictetus. When a girl of fourteen she met in society her future husband, Mr. Wortley Montagu, a grave, solid whig member of parliament, considerably older than herself, and grandson of the first earl of Sandwich. He fell in love with the young lady, who had not only beauty and vivacity to recommend her, but could talk of Quintus Curtius, and after some correspondence he knew that his passion was returned. On the question of settlement, however, there was a split between Mr. Montagu and Lord Kingston, and at last, probably in the August of 1712, an elopement was the result. For some years after her marriage Lady Mary lived quietly in the country; but with the accession of George I. and the triumph of the whigs, Mr. Montagu was appointed through the influence of Halifax a commissioner of the treasury; and without seeking a place at court, his beautiful and witty wife played a conspicuous part in the highest society of the new regime. She was the friend of Addison, and Pope professed himself her passionate admirer. In 1716 Mr. Montagu was appointed ambassador to the Porte, with instructions to mediate between the Turks and the imperialists, when the masculine and energetic Lady Mary resolved to accompany him. Delayed on the continent, they quitted Venice for Constantinople in the January of 1717, and after a residence of some fifteen months in the sultan's dominions, returned to England in May, 1718. It is to this embassy that we owe those charming, lively, witty letters addressed by Lady Mary to friends at home, descriptive of Turkish life and society, on

which her literary fame chiefly rests, and in which she displays the epistolary talents of a female Horace Walpole. They were not published until after her death, but manuscript copies of them were freely circulated in her lifetime, and were read with avidity. More important still, during her residence in Turkey Lady Mary had become cognizant of the practice and beneficial effects of inoculation for the small-pox, long resorted to in the East. The small-pox was a disease which had carried off her only brother, and which had nearly scarred herself for life. The mitigation of it promised by inoculation she introduced into England on her return from Turkey, and after a battle of several years, in which she was opposed by the faculty and the public—receiving, however the support of the clever princess of Wales, subsequently Queen Caroline—she triumphed, and thus paved the way for the adoption of Jenner's great discovery. Not long after her return she settled at Twickenham, in the neighbourhood of Pope, with whom, nevertheless, her intimacy was not great, or at least not long continued. Political causes might have something to do with this, for the comparatively neutral Pope of her early acquaintance turned out a trenchant anti-whig. Whatever was the cause, from a friend Pope became a foe. In his and Swift's miscellany the attack was begun, continued in the Dunciad, and considered to be consummated in the character drawn of Sappho in the first satire of the second book of the Imitations of Horace, and which, in spite of the author's disclaimers, the world connected with Lady Mary. She was not long in retaliating, it is supposed with the aid of Lord Hervey (*q.v.*), in verse, and the feud became one of the celebrated quarrels of English literary history. It had the effect, aggravated by Horace Walpole's spiteful pen, of damaging Lady Mary's character to an extent quite unwarranted by facts. In 1787, for reasons which will probably never be known, she left her husband, and spent most of her remaining years on the continent. They corresponded, however, and on terms which forbid the supposition that conjugal infidelity was the cause of their separation. Lady Mary's residence was chiefly at Lovers, in the Venetian States, where she corresponded with her friends at home, read, worked, gardened, and farmed, the chief drawback to her happiness being the profligacy and persecution of her son Edward. Her husband she never saw after her departure from England. She was at Venice when, in 1761, she received the news of the death of Mr. Wortley Montagu, and at the instance of her daughter, who had married the earl of Bute, the famous minister of George III., she returned to England. Metropolitan curiosity was keenly excited by her return, but she did not long survive to gratify it, dying in her seventy-fourth year in London, on the 21st of August, 1762. Of her letters she left two copies, one chiefly autograph, the other not. The autograph copy, during her last return to England, she presented to the Rev. Mr. Sowden, minister of Rotterdam; the other she placed in the hands of Mr. Molesworth. Both copies were purchased by Lady Bute after the death of Lady Mary; but an edition of them in three volumes, nevertheless, was published by the infamous Captain Cleland in 1768. This is not, it appears, a transcript, as was once supposed, of the Sowden copy. Cleland added a fourth volume in 1767, which the latest editor of Lady Mary's letters considers to be a forgery. Mr. Dallaway published in 1808 a collection of Lady Mary's works, "by permission, from her genuine papers," of which a second edition appeared in 1817. In 1836 Lord Wharnccliffe, Lady Mary's great-grandson, published the Letters and Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, with a most lively and interesting introduction of biographical anecdotes by her grand-daughter, Lady Louisa Stewart. Lord Wharnccliffe's work reached a second edition in 1837, and a third in 1861. This last was enriched by additions and corrections derived from the original manuscripts, illustrative notes, and a new memoir, by Mr. W. Moy Thomas, who has elucidated, more or less satisfactorily, Lady Mary's quarrel with Pope, and has put lance in rest for the purity of her character as a woman and a wife. The chief poetical work of Lady Mary is her "Town Eclogues," 1716, which display considerable talent for satire of the Popian school. Mr. Thomas has republished her and Lord Hervey's retaliatory poem on Pope, excluded on account of its plain-spokenness, from previous similar editions.—F. E.

MONTAIGNE, BERNARD. See MONTAIGNE.

MONTAIGNE, MICHEL DE. Author of the celebrated "Essays," was born at the Château de Montaigne, as he himself tells us, "between eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, the last of February, 1533." The château, which is still standing and

corresponds exactly to the minute and well-known description of it in the "Essays," is situated in the valley of the Didoire and district of Perigord—Perigord forming in Montaigne's time one of the six divisions of the large province created by the English under the name of Guyenne. The family name was Eyquem; but from the circumstance that their dwelling-place crowned an eminence, they were called Eyquems of the Mountain, or simply Seigneurs de Montaigne; and Michel seems never to have used any but the latter surname. That Montaigne's father sold herrings, as Scaliger is reported to have said, appears far aught that the most careful research has brought to light, to be nothing but a malicious lie; though it is probable that the Eyquems had earned their rights as bourgeois of Bordeaux by trade of some kind, a circumstance, however, which does not disprove the nobility of the family. Pierre Eyquem, whose third son was Michel de Montaigne, served in his youth in the Italian wars. On his return, having brought with him a fondness for learning and a great admiration of learned men, he married and settled on the family estates. He was a man of a grave and vigorous complexion; in this respect the very opposite of his illustrious son, though like him in being much of a humorist—at least a humorist of that kind of which the cherishing and carrying out of crotchets and whimsies forms the most marked characteristic. One of his most fondly indulged humours or crotchets—caught probably from the scholars and professors who used frequently to call at the Château de Montaigne—related to education, a subject which was at that time widely discussed in France; and he determined to put it to the test in the instance of his little son Michel. He wanted to bring him up with humble and popular notions. His godfather and godmother were accordingly chosen from among the neighbouring peasantry; and he was afterwards sent to nurse to a poor woman belonging to one of the villages on his father's estates. Pierre thought that thus "he should be more holden to regard them who extended their arms to him, than those who turned their backs upon him." But in nothing was the education of Michel to be like that of other boys. He was awakened in the morning with music, lest the tender brain of childhood should be injured by a more sudden process. As soon, too, as he began to lisp he was set to learn his humanities; but this in a way as remarkable for its novelty as its suitableness to his childish capacity. A learned German was sent for beyond the Rhine, who, being utterly ignorant of French, was to act as his tutor and speak with him only in Latin. The whole household, moreover, from Madame his mother down to the turnspit, were forbidden to converse within hearing of the child in his native tongue. Whenever they found their small stock of Latin fail, they were then bound to silence. In this way, to the annoyance, no doubt, of every one but his father, passed the first six years of Michel's life. The experiment had lasted so long when the fervour of the experimenter began to abate; and instead of learning everything "in all liberty and delight, without any severity or constraint," the young prodigy had henceforward to take his chance and lot among the ordinary ways of ordinary boys.

Towards the close of 1539 he was sent, while yet only six years old, to the college of Guyenne at Bordeaux—an institution which, though not long founded, enjoyed the best reputation of any in France. Here he remained about six years, receiving instruction, among others, from no less a person than George Buchanan. After leaving college he proceeded to the study of law; but where or in what manner we have not the slightest information left us. Almost all we know of the matter is contained in his own words, that when very young he was plunged over head and ears in law. As, however, his father was a man of great importance in the capital of Guyenne, and had held several of the highest municipal offices, it is probable that he designed his third son for the magistracy, and that Michel's legal studies looked forward to the red robe of counsellor. The fact is, at any rate, that in 1554 he succeeded his father as member of a *cour des aides* newly instituted by the king for the purpose of helping to replenish his coffers; and when that court was three years afterwards incorporated with the parliament of Bordeaux he became a member of the latter, and continued to wear the counsellor's robe for thirteen years.

Montaigne had before this visited Paris and been introduced to court, where he was in considerable favour. Henry II., we are told, relished his conversation and appointed him gentleman of the king's bedchamber. The gay capital, indeed, continued for several years to draw him occasionally from his home at

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